The Chicago Daily Tribune.

VOLUME XL. TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 23, 1880—TEN PAGES. PRICE FIVE CENTS.

HOSIERY AND UNDERWEAR.

S. M. ROTHSCHILD,
158 State-st.

HOSIERY DEPT.

Infants', Children's, Misses', Boys', Ladies', and Men's Hose,

In English, French, German, and American manufacture, comprising all the latest and most approved styles, patterns, and colors in Silk, Lisle Thread, Cashmere, Merino, Cotton, and Wool, Embroidered Fronts, Clocked, Bracelets, Striped and Plain, at LOWER PRICES THAN EVER OFFERED IN THIS MARKET.

Underwear Dept.

Infants', Children's, Misses', Boys', Ladies', and Men's.

183 Doz.

Children's Vests and Drawers,
From 25c upwards.
275 Doz.
Ladies' Vests and Drawers,
From 38c upwards.
127 Doz.
Misses' Vests and Pantalets,
From 33c upwards.
22 Doz.
Infants' Zephyr Crochet Chemises,
From 50c upwards.
152 Doz.
Boys' Shirts and Drawers,
From 35c upwards.
340 Doz.
Gentlemen's Shirts and Drawers,
From 50c upwards.

In Scotch Gray, White, Red, and Fancy Checked and Striped in European and American manufacture.

GLOVE DEPT.

1,000 dozen Ladies' Kid Gloves,
150 dozen Men's Kid Gloves,

In Black, White, Street Colors, Old Gold, Lavender, Flesh, Lemon, Canary, Plum, Navy Blue, Bronze, and Dregs of Wine.

EVERY PAIR WARRANTED.

Men's Dogskin, Castor Beaver, Buck, Cassimere Cloth, and Lisle Thread Gloves from 25c upwards.

Knit Goods Dept.

Hoods for Infants, Misses, and Ladies, Scarfs, Nubias, Jackets, Knitted Ulsters, Bootees, Leggings, Drawers for Children, Mittens for Children, Ladies, and Men, Wristlets in Wool and Silk, Cardigan Jackets for Men, Boys, and Ladies; in all THE MOST COMPLETE ASSORTMENT EVER EXHIBITED IN THIS MARKET.

The Lowest Price is Guaranteed.

S. M. ROTHSCHILD,
158 State-st.

WANTED.

Real Estate Wanted

SUITABLE FOR

FIRE-ENGINE HOUSE.

A Lot in the vicinity bounded by Monroe, Randolph, Ann, and Morgan-sts.

The Lot must be not less than 25 feet front by 100 feet deep. Corner of alley or street preferred.

Sealed proposals will be received by the undersigned until Saturday, Nov. 27, 1880, at 3 o'clock p. m., marked "Proposals to sell Real Estate," and will be submitted to the City Council for action thereon.

THEODORE T. GURNEY, City Comptroller.

WANTED,

From $3,000 to $5,000 claims against the Bank of Chicago.

JOHN H. WRENN & CO., 80 Washington-st., cor. Dearborn.

FURS.

CANADA Fur Manufacturing Co.,

142 & 144 Wabash-av.,

Are showing the largest and handsomest stock of Furs in this market, comprising

Seal and Mink Sacques and Dolmans.

Fur-lined Garments of all grades, trimmed, in largest variety.

Fur-lined Newmas, half tight-fitting, and superior to anything in the market, made up in Sicilian, Silk, Satin de Lyon, etc.

Seal Hats and Caps for Ladies and Gentlemen, newest styles.

Fur Trimmings in every variety and grade, and full assortment in all lines of Furs.

All goods made up under our personal supervision, guaranteed in all respects, and sold at manufacturers prices.

BEAK & BUCHER,
142 & 144 Wabash-av.

OCEAN NAVIGATION.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD.

New York--London--Paris.

Steamers sail Every Saturday from New York for Southampton and Bremen.

Passengers booked for London and Paris at lowest rates. Rates of passage from New York to Southampton, London, Havre, and Bremen, first cabin, $100; second-class cabin, $60; steerage, $30. Return tickets at reduced rates. ORLERICH & Co., 2 Bowling Green, N. Y. The steerage rate by the North German Lloyd from Bremen to Chicago is $41, and the only agents authorized to sell these tickets are H. CLAUSSENIUS & CO., 2 South Clark-st., General Agents. JOHN V. REICHENBURG, 104 Fifth-av., Local Agents.

STATE LINE

To Glasgow, Liverpool, Dublin, Belfast, and Londonderry, from N. Y., every Thursday. First Cabin, $70 to $75, according to accommodation. Second Cabin, $40. Steerage, $25.

AUSTIN, BALDWIN & CO., 53 Broadway, N. Y., and 164 Randolph-st., Chicago. JOHN BLEGEN, Western Manager.

ANCHOR LINE MAIL STEAMERS

New York and Glasgow.

ETHIOPIA, Nov. 27, noon | CIRCASSIA, Dec. 11, 1 p m
BOLIVIA, Dec. 4, 7 a m | DEVONIA, Dec. 18, 6 a m

These steamers do not carry cattle, sheep, or pigs

New York to London direct.

ELYSIA, Nov. 27, noon | VICTORIA, Dec. 4, 7 a m

Cabins, $50 to $80. Excursion Tickets at reduced rates. Steerage, $28.

HENDERSON BROTHERS, 96 Washington-st.

CUNARD MAIL LINE.

Sailing twice a week to and from British Ports Passage Tickets from Liverpool, Queenstown, Glasgow, Dublin, Belfast, and Londonderry at lowest rates. Company's Office, corner Clark and Randolph-sts., Chicago. Drafts for £1, and upwards, at lowest rates. P. H. DU VERNET, Gen'l Western Agent.

TRUSSES.

RUPTURE | $100 Reward.

We will pay to a charitable institution $100 in case of an Inguinal Hernia that can be retained by the hand that we cannot retain with the PARKER RETENTIVE COMMON-SENSE TRUSS, patented July 1, 1873. BARTLETT, BUTMAN & PARKER, 58 State-st., Chicago, Ill.

DR. PARKER, the patentee, has had 20 years' experience, the last 8 years with Marine Hospitals, Army, Navy, and Pensioners, the Government having adopted our appliance as the best in use.

Cases that can be cured we never fail to cure.

Manufacturers of the

SEAMLESS-HEEL ELASTIC STOCKINGS,
Patented March 26, 1878.

FOLDING BED.



CHAMPION AUTOMATIC FOLDING BEDSTEAD

Change of Agency from the Tower Furniture Co. to

Holton & Hildreth,

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in Fine & Medium Furniture, 221 & 223 STATE-ST

PROPOSALS.

Proposals for Subsistence Stores.

OFFICE PURCHASING AND DEPOT C. S., OMAHA, Neb., Nov. 15, 1880.

Sealed proposals in duplicate, subject to the usual conditions, will be received at this office until 12 o'clock noon on Dec. 15, 1880, at which time and place they will be opened in presence of bidders for furnishing and delivery at the Subsistence Storehouse or on cars in Omaha (if on cars after inspection and acceptance at place of packing), as may be required by the Subsistence Department:

One hundred and ten (110) barrels Pork, light mess, to be delivered by Jan. 20, 1881.

One hundred and twenty thousand (120,000) pounds Bacon, short, clear sides, medium weight and thickness, packed in crates, strapped, of about 220 pounds bacon each, to be delivered by Jan. 31, 1881.

Three thousand (3,000) pounds Breakfast Bacon (thin breasts), canvased, and in slatted boxes, strapped, of about 200 pounds breakfast bacon each, to be delivered by Jan. 31, 1881.

Eleven hundred and four (1104) 5-pound tins Lard (pure leaf), twelve tins in a case, strapped. Each tin must hold actually 5 pounds, net, of lard to be accepted; price per tin and not per pound to be stated; to be delivered by Jan. 20, 1881.

The Government reserves the right to reject any or all proposals.

Blank proposals, and full information as to the manner of bidding, conditions to be observed by bidders, and terms of contract and payment will be furnished on application to this office.

Envelopes containing proposals should be marked "Proposals for Subsistence Stores," and addressed to the undersigned.

THOMAS WILSON, C. S. U. S. A.

CLOTHING.

Mothers

Take the BOYS to

MABLEY'S

FOR A NOBBY

Ulsterette, Overcoat, OR Fine Winter Suit.

On account of our immense trade we have opened out almost an entire new line within the past ten days.

We have also added a great many new styles in

MEN'S AND YOUTHS'

Ulsterettes AND Overcoats,

Which are made up in the latest styles, and are fully equal to what Custom Tailors will charge you 30 to 50 per cent more for. On

FURNISHING GOODS

We can save you fully 25 per cent. Come and see our stock and prices before purchasing.

MABLEY, The Clothier,
154 & 156 South Clark-st.

TO BE CONTINUED.

Primary Lessons,

BY

WILLOUGHBY, HILL & CO.

ILLUSTRATED.

Lesson No. I.



Ann has a dorg.
It is a pup.
Ann is a good girl.
She will not hurt her dorg.
Ann is kind to dorgs.

The above is simply a way we have of calling public attention to our advertisements. We also announce that we are prepared to give to the Boys and Girls of Chicago a beautiful "BUTTERFLY." "WE" are WELL aware that the Boys and Girls of Chicago are able to make all the butter fly you can pay for, but this "Butterfly" we give away, and you will find it a cute little ornament for your living-room.

Willoughby, Hill & Co. desire to make their PLACES of BUSINESS so WELL KNOWN and POPULAR that all citizens, irrespective of age, sex, or color, will visit them before making purchases of

GENTLEMEN'S CLOTHING

To order, or ready to put on.

Boys' and Children's Clothes.
Gentlemen's Hats, Boys' & Children's Hats.
Gentlemen's Shoes and Boys' Shoes.
Gentlemen's Smoking Jackets and Robes de Chambre.
Gentlemen's Gloves and Mittens, Shirts, Underwear, Hosiery, Elegant Suspenders.

IMMENSE NECKWEAR DEPARTMENT.
Entire New Stock Every Month.

Another New Lot of the Broadway Surtout Ulsterette, called the DELMONICO, will be in to-morrow.

WILLOUGHBY, HILL & CO.,

America's Greatest Clothiers and Suppliers of Man-Kind,

Cor. Madison & Clark-sts.

Also, 416, 418, 420, 422, 424 Milwaukee-av. Also, corner Blue Island-av. and Twelfth-st.

COME!

☞ St. Louis clothing dealers will copy this adv. as usual, we suppose.

GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS.

WILSON BROS.

113, 115, 117 & 119 State-st.

Men's Furnishers

We call attention to our recent importations of

Silk Handkerchiefs,
Silk and Cashmere Mufflers
AND
Silk & Cashmere Wristlets

The assortment is very large and select, and includes the latest European Novelties.

Our stock of

GLOVES,
HOSIERY,
AND
UNDERWEAR,

Embraces all weights and fabrics suitable for the season, and is offered at the LOWEST prices.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Ry.,

Commercial Agent's Office, 55 Clark-st.,

CHICAGO, Nov. 16, 1880.

TO SHIPPERS.

All freight destined to points on the Dubuque Division of this Railway, formerly known as the Chicago, Clinton, Dubuque & Minnesota Railroad, must be delivered hereafter at our regular Freight Houses, between Jefferson and Union-sts., West Side, in order to secure benefit of through rates and prompt delivery.

CHARLES R. CAPRON, Commercial Agent.

WM. G. SWAN, Supt. of Freight Traffic.

OPTICAL GOODS.



Fine Spectacles suited to all sights on scientific principles. Opera and Field Glasses, Telescopes, Microscopes, Barometers, etc.

SEALSKIN CAPS.

SEALSKIN CAPS, Alexis, Driving, College, Jockey, and Roll Band shapes, made from choice Shetland and Alaska Seal. Lowest Prices at BARNES' Hat and Fur Store, 86 Madison-st. (Tribune Building).

The Tribune.

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 23, 1880.

THE most serious hindrance to the growth of the American cattle trade with England is the number of cattle lost in the voyage. During the three months ending the 31st of October 1,115 head, or about 7 per cent of all, were thus lost. A cable dispatch this morning says that the steamer Brandford City, which arrived at West Hartlepool (Eng.) yesterday from Boston, lost 476 head of cattle during the trip. These heavy losses arise from the want of adaptability of the ordinary steamer to the cattle trade. The kind of steamer wanted is one after the model of the Czar's yacht Livadia, which was described in an extract from the London *Spectator* printed in the editorial columns of yesterday's TRIBUNE. The yacht is 235 feet long and 153 feet wide. What a number of the bovines it would contain!—1,200 at least, and it may be 1,500. She can cleave the briny at the rate of eighteen miles an hour. Her speed would enable her to avoid many of the heavy storms, and she draws only seven feet of water. The cattle would answer as ballast. Now this vessel is to be used for amusement by the Czar, who is fast verging on the grave, and has certainly reached the stage of second childhood, as shown by his recent morganatic marriage. But, as the cattle-dealers cannot possibly obtain the Livadia for their purposes, would it not be well that the plan of the construction be adopted in some ships that can be so used?

UNITED STATES TREASURER GILFILLAN has issued his annual report, and it must be exceedingly satisfactory to the American taxpayer and the American public generally. During the fiscal year ending June 30 the receipts from customs duties, internal revenue, and the sales of public lands exceeded those of the previous fiscal year by $59,811,500, while the receipts from all other sources were only $112,079 less than from the same sources during the previous year. The expenditures of the Interior Department for the year were $22,395,040 more than for the previous year, but this was nearly balanced by the saving in the interest on the public debt, and in expenditures in the Army, Navy, and other Departments of $21,699,965. At the commencement of the fiscal year there were $417,233,787 in the Public Treasury. There were collected from all sources during the year $494,578,241. The amount paid out during the year was $708,190,900, leaving a balance in the Treasury at the commencement of the current fiscal year of $204,683,836.

CONGRESSMAN SPRINGER, of this State, prefaced his remarks to a TRIBUNE representative yesterday by saying that he takes little interest in politics nowadays. He concedes that the Republicans will control the organization of the next House, and believes that the Democrats will not attempt to control it. As to the Senate, he had no predictions to make, although from his remarks it might be inferred that he has not much confidence that Senators Mahone and David Davis will act with the Democrats. Mr. Springer says that the coming session of Congress will be an uneventful one. The appropriation bills will be pushed through with all possible dispatch. The Democrats, in his opinion, will not agree to appropriate for the pay of Deputy United States Marshals. The next Congress will make up for their failure to do their duty.

J. FLOYD KING, Congressman-elect of the Fifth Louisiana District, does not like internal-revenue officers, and has written to the President complaining that Commissioner Raum has appointed his late political opponent a Collector of Internal Revenue. He says that Mr. Lanier is a bad and dangerous man. Mr. Lanier has announced his purpose to contest Mr. King's seat, which may account for Mr. King's poor opinion of him. The Democrats have threatened to kill Mr. Lanier if he does not leave the district, but he refuses to go. His partner in the publication of a newspaper, Dr. Jones, was killed some time ago, having been mistaken for Lanier because he wore the latter's overcoat. The Fifth Louisiana District is the most bulldozed one of that bulldozed State.

THE ceremony of unveiling the statue of Alexander Hamilton in Central Park, New York, took place yesterday. President Herman, of the Park Commissioners, presided, and introduced Mr. John C. Hamilton, a veteran of 89 years, the son of the great statesman, who presented the statue to the City of New York. The oration of the occasion was delivered by Secretary Evarts, and was an eloquent and fitting eulogium of the Great Federalist. The statue is by Charles Conrads, the author of the statue of the American Soldier which was shown at the Philadelphia Exhibition in 1876. Hamilton is represented as speaking, and in the costume of the Revolutionary times. The sculptor's work is highly spoken of.

THE storm of Saturday and Sunday night was one of the severest and most disastrous which ever prevailed in this latitude. In our telegraph columns will be found a long list of disasters, and it is feared that many others not yet heard from have occurred. The cold has been intense all along the lake region and in the Eastern States. The canals and rivers of New York are covered with ice, and traffic in them will probably have to be suspended for the season. The severity of the recent Atlantic gale has also been too fruitful in producing disaster, and the number of overdue steamers continues to increase alarmingly.

MICHAEL DAVITT, the Irish agitator, speaking at a meeting in Mallow, Ireland, last Sunday, deprecated acts of violence, and said that indulgence in such acts had a bad effect in this country, as it lost the land agitation many sympathizers. He said that the Land League wanted laws enacted for the benefit of the million, and not for the benefit of the few.

THE German Socialists will not vote at political elections as long as they are subjected to unjust and harsh treatment by the German Government. It was because they took too much part in politics that the repressive measures were put into force. It is probable that the Government will not be greatly annoyed at the determination of the Socialists.

THE boom in railroad, telegraph, coal, and other stocks, which began Friday, was maintained yesterday. The prime favorits seem to have been the stocks controlled by Vanderbilt, though towards the close of the market there was a rather sharp decline of from ¼ to 3 per cent in some of these, the principal sufferers being Burlington & Quincy and Western Union. The present condition of the market is believed by many cool heads to be too buoyant, and the staid and steady *Evening Post* of New York advises prudence and caution.

THE French Chamber of Deputies passed the eighth clause of the Magistracy bill yesterday by a vote of 295 to 169. The clause gives the Government plenary power over the Magistrates during the coming year, as it suspends the principle of their irremovability during that time. A clause which gives the Government power to appoint five Supreme Court Judges was passed, and an amendment favoring the election of the Judges by the people was defeated by a vote of 172 to 125.

THERE seems to be little doubt that the Czar's condition is rather precarious. Persons who are qualified to judge say that his death will occur in the near future. The suffering monarch is very anxious for the official publication of his marriage with Princess Dolgorouko, but the Czarowitz and other members of the Russian Royal family object, and Gen. Melikoff has not been able to obtain their permission for the publication.

AT the session of the Prussian Diet yesterday Herr Bachem and the Rev. Mr. Steeker, a Court Chaplain, made fierce attacks on the Hebrews, charging them with trying to acquire wealth by dishonorable means, and expressed the hope that they would be excluded from places of authority. Herr Richter defended the Jews, and declared that they were as commercially honest and honorable as any other race.

WE are not done with the Dulcigno business yet. It is reported that Dervisch Pasha, who was charged by the Porte to surrender it, endeavored to take possession of the place with that end in view, but he was obliged to desist by the hostile movements of the Albanians. There may be some who will be so uncharitable as to say that Dervisch Pasha was too easily frightened, and that he was prepared to be.

MR. BENTLEY, the Commissioner of Pensions, has made his report for the year ending June 30. During that period 250,802 persons received pensions. The total amount paid out for all classes of pensions was $57,026,934, of which $12,468,191 were given new claimants as accrued pensions. Commissioner Bentley recommends an appropriation of $50,000,000 for pensions for the current year.

A BODY of Mexican soldiers returning from their victory over the Apaches were surprised by an ambushed party, numbering forty of the latter, on the 16th inst., and nine of the Mexicans were killed. One of the Mexican soldiers who was killed, who happened to have in his possession some trinkets belonging to the dead Chief Victorio, was cut into atoms by the infuriated Indians.

THE State canvassers have made official declaration of the result of the Presidential election in New York State. Gen. Garfield's vote is 555,544; Gen. Hancock's, 534,511; Gen. Weaver's, 12,373; and Dow's, 1,517. It will be seen that Garfield's majority over Hancock is 21,033, and he has a clear majority over all of 7,243. It does not appear that Barnum's fraud cry had much effect.

RIZA PASHA says Dulcigno is well fortified by its inhabitants, and excuses himself for not having brought about the surrender of that place to the Montenegrins by saying that the latter refused to coöperate with him to that end. Riza Pasha, and for that matter all the Pashas, have an easy facility in lying which would be the envy of Baron Munchausen were he living.

FIFTY-EIGHT National banks were organized during the last fiscal year, twenty-one went into liquidation, and five failed. There were 2,102 National banks doing business at the commencement of the present fiscal year. The amount of money collected from the banks as taxes during the last fiscal year was $7,591,770, and during the existence of these institutions $100,361,469.

MR. GAIRDNER, the Galway landlord who was reported some days ago to have been tarred and feathered by his tenantry, was not so treated. There was no truth in the report. It was one of the outrages which the London *Times* and other landlord journals manufacture for the purpose of forcing the British Government to adopt coercive measures for Ireland.

THE *Mark-Lane Express* says that storms, floods, frosts, and unsettled weather seriously delayed the wheat-sowing throughout Great Britain and Ireland last week. Wheat has advanced in consequence of the continued poor results of the English threshings. All kinds of grain and corn showed an upward tendency in the London and Provincial markets.

THE County Commissioners fixed the salaries of county employés yesterday. The salaries of several of the clerks of the various departments and of the Deputy-Sheriffs and Bailiffs were slightly increased. Some reductions were made in the salaries of heads of departments, and some additional clerks were given, by way of compensation perhaps.

ARKANSAS JOE, and a gang of hoodlums of his ilk, have long been the terror of the respectable people of Fort Pierre, on the east bank of the Missouri River, Dakota Territory. Last week a vigilance committee was organized. It went in pursuit of Arkansas Joe; a fight ensued, in which he was killed and four of his fellow-ruffians were wounded.

ARCHBISHOP FEEHAN was visited at his residence in Nashville yesterday by a number of the citizens of that town and presented with an address expressive of the regret which was felt at his departure, and of appreciation of his arduous and successful labors. The Catholics of Nashville presented him with a well-filled purse.

GEN. GARFIELD and Mrs. Garfield, accompanied by Mr. Rose and Congressman Townsend, left Cleveland last evening for Washington, where Gen. Garfield goes to arrange some private business. The President-elect, who was accompanied by Gen. McDowell from Mentor, made a short stay in Cleveland, and was called on by some friends.

JOE EMMET (Fritz) appeared in the Opera-House at Pittsburg last night. He was quite sober, and went through the performance all right. He says he will drink only three times a day. He says that Chicago is the hardest place for him to keep sober, and does not know why. He thinks it must be the weather, or the whisky, or both.

THE County Commissioners want $1,278,942 to run the county institutions, pay the interest on the county debt, and to expend on county buildings next year, and that sum will be levied of the taxpayers of Cook County. Of this sum, $50,000 is for the erection of a new Poor-House at Jefferson, and $414,000 for public charities.

THE recent flood in the Delaware River was not as much of a flood as some of the lumbermen at the headwaters of that river believed it would be. Of 200 rafts which were put on the river and its tributaries not more than ten or twelve reached tidewater. The others have stuck in the eel weirs and rifts.

MRS. LEVI HULSEAPPLE, of Mount Vernan, Sullivan County, New York, placed a cartridge of giant powder in the stove to warm it. The vicinity of the stove soon became too hot for Mrs. Hulseapple, and she is now lying in a precarious condition, with several pieces of the stove in her body.

ANOTHER of the "bucket-shops," Pope & Loring's Public Produce Exchange, suspended yesterday. The liabilities are estimated at various sums between $100,000 and $200,000. The assets will not fetch more than $40,000. The failure was caused by the boom in the stocks and speculative goods.

EX-SECRETARY DELANO may be added to the list of Senatorial aspirants from Ohio. The fight, however, is between Secretary Sherman and Gov. Foster, with the chances largely favoring the latter, though the former is hard at work and has some Federal patronage at his command.

AT the meeting of the City Council last evening Mayor Harrison vetoed the ordinance for the paving of Ashland avenue, from Lake street to Milwaukee avenue, with wooden blocks. His Honor objects to wooden pavements, and urges the adoption of the macadam pavement.

THE coal-mine of the Dutch Hollow Coal & Mining Company at Birkner, about three miles east of East St. Louis, caught fire yesterday. Up to a late hour last night the place of the fire could not be located, and of course all efforts to subdue the flames were unavailing.

STANLEY MATTHEWS says he has not withdrawn from the Senatorial canvass in Ohio. He is willing to serve his State and country if the Legislature of his State wants him. Mr. Matthews thinks that Gen. Garfield will not retain any of the present Cabinet officers.

IT is stated that President Hayes will not allow the use of his name as a candidate for the Ohio Senatorship. He is much annoyed at having been mentioned in connection with the place. His friends say that he favors Secretary Sherman's return to the Senate.

THE London *Times* tries to explain itself by saying that, although the British Cabinet has not determined on coercive measures for Ireland, it may yet do so. It adds, however, that if the Irish tenantry will only behave a little better there will be no coercion.

THE revolt against British authority in Cashmere threatens to assume serious proportions. Should the 700 Sikhs now operating against the rebels be defeated before reinforcements reach them, a general revolt is looked for.

THE Atlantic House, at Atchison, Kas., was destroyed by fire last night. The loss is $40,000, and the insurance about $6,000. A stave factory at Vincennes, Ind., valued at $15,000, and insured for $8,000, was burned down.

SAMUEL H. STEVENSON, wholesale teadealer of New York, failed yesterday. His liabilities are about $100,000, and the assets between $50,000 and $60,000. The cause of the failure was depreciation in the price of tea.

A TEAM of horses attached to a beer-wagon ran away yesterday morning in New York City, and the wagon came into collision with a street-car, upsetting it, and causing serious injury to four of the seven occupants.

THE Persian troops have destroyed twenty-five Kurdish villages. The Persian authorities try to excuse themselves from all blame for the barbarities by saying that the troops acted contrary to orders.

ONE of the Rumbergers who was concerned in the burglary of farmer Daniel Troutman's house near Harrisburg, Pa., last week, and during which Troutman was shot dead, has turned State's evidence.

W. C. FISK, one of the proprietors, and Peter Schultz, an employé of the feed-mill of Fisk, Law & Co., of Toledo, were seriously injured yesterday by an explosion of a boiler in that establishment.

THE London *Sportsman*, which may be considered impartial authority, says that Ross might have won the first prize in the international regatta Saturday had he been in good condition.

TYPHUS-FEVER has broken out in the prison of Kief, Russia, where there are several Nihilists confined. Of the 750 prisoners in the establishment, 200 are stricken with the disease.

FOR this region to-day, stationary, followed by falling barometer, stationary or higher temperature, westerly winds, clear or partly cloudy weather, are the conditions predicted.

MART DUGGAN, a celebrity of Leadville, shot and killed Louis Lamb in the streets of that city yesterday afternoon.

AGRAM, Austria, was shaken by several fresh shocks yesterday.

JOURNALISTIC.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 22.—News comes from Philadelphia that Mr. M. P. Handy, of the *Times*, will, during the present week, become managing editor of the *Press*. Mr. Handy is one of the brightest journalists in the country, and a gentleman of high personal character and marked attainments.

RECOVERING.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MUNCIE, Ind., Nov. 22.—Judge Walter March has physically almost entirely recovered from the stroke of paralysis received Saturday afternoon, but at 9 o'clock to-night had only partially recovered mentally. His physicians now think he may recover, although he is not out of immediate danger.

NEW YORK.

Almost Unparalleled Speculative Excitement on Wall Street.

The Rise a Little Too Stiff to Be Held Up the Whole Session.

Bulls Making Heavy Side-Bets that They Have Got Things Right.

Ceremony of Unveiling the Statue of Alexander Hamilton.

Chief Officers of the Nation and Many Prominent Men Present.

Description of the Statue, and Sketch of the Great Statesman It Commemorates.

A High Office to Be Tendered Gen. Grant by President Garfield.

The Bark Europa, Plying to the West Indies, Thought to Be Lost.

Edwin Booth Telegraphs His Disapprobation of the "Passion Play."

SPECULATIVE BOOM.

THE BULLS.

THEY CONTINUE TO TOSS STOCKS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Nov. 22.—There was a lively time on the Stock Exchange to-day, the excitement of Friday and Saturday having suffered no abatement during the intervening Sabbath, and the bulls being just as determined as ever to send quotations where they never were before. Consequently the opening hour witnessed a scene almost unparalleled in the history of the street. The orders for stocks were sometimes of amazing magnitude, for both the long and the short account, though there are many who deny the existence of any short interest. The recent sharp advances have certainly played havoc with capital invested upon the bear side, and all its adherents seem to be in a minority. At once depressing and discouraging. There were no particular rumors except those recently prevailing about stock dividends, but

THE GENERAL BULL TALK

was unusually loud and confident. The amount of capital for both investment and speculation seeking employment in Wall street continued in an increasing volume, though prices were high on all the prime favorits. Still better figures were angured, to be helped by the early closing of navigation and the demand in Europe for the breadstuffs of the country. In the early dealings there was a sharp advance on enormous transactions. After the First Board there was a reaction of ⅛ to 1⅞, but, later, the market was again buoyant, and the highest prices of the day were made

AT THE SECOND CALL.

The advance ranged from ½ to 3, and the principal activity was in Lake Shore, Union Pacific, Western Union, Northwestern, St. Paul, the coal shares, Wabash, Erie, and Ontario & Western. Lake Shore sold up to 120¾, Northwestern to 118¾, St. Paul to 108½, Union Pacific to 101½, Western Union to 104¾, Wabash to 44, preferred to 80, Ontario & Western to 31⅞, Erie to 46¾, Chesapeake & Ohio to 21⅝, first preferred to 28¾, second preferred to 22⅜, Chicago & Alton to 144, Chicago, Burlington & Quincy to 175½, Delaware, Lackawanna & Western to 101¾, Rock Island to 125, Delaware & Hudson to 92¼, Reading to 51¾, St. Joseph to 45, preferred to 94¾, Illinois Central to 122½, Manhattan to 37¼, Marietta & Cincinnati first preferred to 10½, second preferred to 6¾, Michigan Central to 114¼, Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati & Indianapolis to 83¼, Denver & Rio Grande to 80½, Texas Pacific to 37¾, Nashville & Chattanooga to 76, Jersey Central to 82¾, New York Central to 147¾, Erie preferred to 77¾, New York Elevated to 121, Northern Pacific to 33¾, preferred to 65, Pullman Palace Car to 125, Atlantic & Pacific Telegraph to 42¾, and American Union to 60¼. Nashville & Chattanooga afterwards declined to 73, and recovered to 75. There were large sales of Reading, seller sixty, at 1⅛@2⅛ per cent below the prices in the regular way.

THERE WAS A MARKED CHANGE

in the temper of the share speculation toward the close, when prices were all lower. There was a sudden and sharp pressure to sell in some instances, which caused a decline of ⅜ to 3½. Among the prominent features were Chicago, Burlington & Quincy, which broke from 175½ to 172; Northern Pacific, which declined from 33⅜ to 32 for the common, and from 65¼ to 62¾ for the preferred; Western Union, which dropped from 104⅞ to 102⅛; Hannibal & St. Joseph common, which declined from 45 to 43¾; Iron Mountain, which declined from 52⅜ to 50½; Reading, which declined from 52¾ to 50¾; and Michigan Central, which fell off from 114¼ to 113. Among the other stocks, Union Pacific declined to 100¼, Erie to 45¼, New York Central to 145¾, Northwest to 117⅛, St. Paul to 107¼, Lake Shore to 119⅝, Wabash to 43¾, preferred to 79⅜, Jersey Central to 81⅜, and Ontario & Western to 29½.

THE FEATURES OF THE RAILROAD BOND MARKET TO-DAY

were Mobile & Ohio first debentures, which advanced 2½, to 90; Iron Mountain seconds, which advanced 2¼, or to 77¾; Kansas Pacific first consols 2, or to 101¾; Columbus, Chicago & Indiana Central income 2, or to 60¾; Mobile & Ohio third debentures 2, or to 45; do seconds 1¾, or to 55½; Lehigh & Wilkesbarre consols assented 1¼, or to 106½; Erie second consols, which advanced to 102, later declined to 100¾, then recovered to 101¾, but again declined to 100¾, closing at 100¾; and Metropolitan Elevated firsts, which advanced to 105¾. The stock market

IN THE LAST HOUR

was feverish and weak, and prices further declined ¼@1¾, the notably weak stocks having been Western Union Telegraph, Ontario, Northern Pacific, New York Central, Iron Mountain, Reading, and Delaware &

Hudson. Speaking of the sudden upward turn in stocks, the *Evening Post* to-night says:

While there are excellent reasons for high prices, such as magnificent railroad earnings, the prospect of very easy money next year, the growing disposition of investors who are driven out of United States bonds to take railroad securities, and the prospect of a large European demand for American securities, or of a continuance of the present demand,—we say, while there are excellent reasons for high prices, there is also reason why prudence and caution should be the rule for the next few weeks, until it is known that the supply of loanable funds will continue as ample as it now is.

VANDERBILT.

There is rather more enthusiasm over the Vanderbilt stocks than for the remainder of the list, but all the dividend-paying Western railroads have strong friends. Mr. D. O. Mills is known to have been a large buyer of Lake Shore on Saturday last, up to 119, and it is stated on authority that about 30,000 shares of this stock have recently been shipped to Europe. Mr. Vanderbilt's intimate friends and relatives state as a positive fact that after the payment of 4 per cent, on the 1st of February next, upon both Lake Shore and Michigan Central stocks, notice will be given to the stockholders of both these corporations that quarterly dividends of 2 per cent will thereafter be paid regularly. George A. Osgood claims to believe that Michigan Central and Lake Shore will both sell up to 140 next year. The Lake Shore Road, it is claimed, is earning fully as much money in proportion as the New York Central, and, therefore, should pay the same rate of dividend. Mr. Osgood believes that New York Central will soon sell at 160, and he stands ready to wager $5,000 that it will sell equal to 200 in 1881. It is said that Mr. Osgood's line of speculative stocks, purchased within the last few months, show

PROFITS OF OVER $1,000,000,

and that he has not sold any of those bought for investment. Joseph G. Mills' operations, it is said, have been fully as successful. Mr. Osgood is a great bull on Delaware, Lackawanna & Western, which, he thinks, will sell up to 125 early in the year. The friends of

THE ERIE RAILWAY COMPANY

believe that the earnings of this Company this fiscal year will aggregate nearly $23,000,000; that the common stock will sell above 60 before the close of the year; and that the second consolidated bonds will rise to 110 before the middle of January. A "put" on $1,500,000 of the seconds for ninety days at par was sold on Saturday for 1 per cent. The Union Pacific Railway people are also talking very bullish upon all of their securities, and a wealthy stockholder offers to wager $10,000 in cash that the stock will sell up to 150 before it declines to 85 again. From this it would appear that the stockholders of this Company are not very apprehensive of competition from the rumored Vanderbilt-Mills transcontinental opposition road. Iron, Silver, and Chrysolite were the attractions

AT THE MINING BOARD

to-day. Denver dispatches yesterday reported the favorable decision for the Iron Silver Company regarding Iron Hill, and the stock has boomed in consequence from 370 ty over 500. Chrysolite opened at 688, and then advanced to over 700. Private telegrams say that Leadville people are buying heavily, and, as only a few shares are now in the market, an advance seems probable. Calaveras shows a further rise. Other stocks show a good feeling, and the business was well distributed.

PRODUCE.

7,000,000 BUSHELS OF GRAIN "FROZEN UP."

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Nov. 22.—The closing of the canals is at least a week earlier than was ever known before, and shippers were caught entirely unprepared. There were over 7,000,000 bushels of grain afloat in the canal to-day, of which 1,831,000 were wheat, 4,988,000 corn, and 286,000 barley. The consequence of the news was a raise of two to three cents a bushel in this city on wheat, two to two and a half cents on corn, one cent on oats, one to one and a half cents on rye, 15 to 25 cents per barrel on flour, 25 cents per 100 pounds on lard, and so on through the list. The demand was very active on speculative account, the shorts buying freely. Only a moderate business was done for export, although cable advices were better. During the afternoon there was a reaction in wheat, it declining one-half to one and one-half cents from the highest point, but later the market rallied again.

THE STOCK IN STORE

shows an increase of 576,000 bushels of wheat and 65,000 bushels of corn for the week. The total stock of grain is 9,263,000 bushels, against 13,439,000 bushels at the corresponding period last year and 11,181,000 bushels in 1878. William Blanchard, grain-dealer, of No. 18 William street, and an old member of the Exchange, announced his suspension this evening. His liabilities are small and well distributed. The failure consequently had no important bearing on the market. The cotton market was very active and excited to-day, as a result of reports of severe weather and higher markets at the South. The staple advanced 25 to 38 points, with violent fluctuations. The option dealings reached a total of 350,000 bales, the largest aggregate for a single day ever reported.

ALEXANDER HAMILTON.

UNVEILED.

THE CEREMONIES.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Nov. 22.—The ceremony of unveiling the statue of Alexander Hamilton, the first Secretary of the Treasury of the United States, took place this afternoon in Central Park, in the vicinity of the Museum of Art and the site for the Egyptian obelisk.

President Hayes, Gen. Grant, Secretary Evarts, Gov. Cornell, and other distinguished citizens of the country were present. Following was the program:

1. The President of the Department of Public Parks of the City of New York, Mr. Herman, presided and opened the ceremonies.
2. Presentation to the city by Mr. John C. Hamilton, son of Alexander Hamilton.
3. Acceptance by his Honor the Mayor of the City of New York.
4. Address by William M. Evarts, Secretary of State of the United States of America.
5. Address by ex-Gov. Alexander Hamilton Bullock, of Massachusetts.
6. Address by Mr. Chauncey M. Depew, ex-Secretary of State of the State of New York.
7. Address by Mr. Benjamin Harris Brewster, ex-Attorney-General of Pennsylvania.

President Hayes, Gen. Grant, Gov. Cornell, and ex-Gov. Jewell were accompanied by their respective families. Members of the Society of the Cincinnati, the Society of St. Andrew's, the Society of Civil Engineers, and members of the City and State Governments, attended,

A SKETCH.

PATRIOT, SOLDIER, AND STATESMAN.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Nov. 22.—It may be said that by this event New York City honors the memory of one of the chief workers of the Western hemisphere. Alexander Hamilton was born of mixed parentage, Scottish and French, in Nevis, an obscure member of the Leeward group of islands, on the 11th of January, 1757. Although an orphan and without fortune, in his early years he made friends with men who understood the budding of his genius, and sent him in his 15th year to the old King's College in this city. From that day to the hour of his untimely death Hamilton was the embodiment of intelligent industry. Love of labor was his all-controlling passion, and love of country guided its development and directed its unflagging energies. At a period of life when boys seek entertainment and recreation in the field or on the street Alexander Hamilton stood on the platform of public protest against the tyranny of a nation. The records of the earliest indignation meetings held in this city for the purpose of concerted action against the odious conduct of the home Government show that the most eloquent and most effective speaker was the youth of 17. New York was smaller then, and its social circles, though more exclusive, were less influenced by glare and glitter than now, and this radiant college lad, glowing with patriotism and charged with sensitive indignation, inspired by genius and gifted with marvelous eloquence, was not only admitted to the privileged circles but was eagerly sought by them.

THE EXCITEMENT OF INCIPIENT REVOLUTION AND REBELLION

did not distract the young man's mind from study, although the daily draught upon his nervous system was enormous, until the dawn of 1776, when colonial remonstrance was seen to be of no avail and armed resistance opened up the one path to independence and honorable existence. Then, doffing his student's cap and gown, being but 19 years old, Hamilton raised an artillery troop, took command himself, and tendered his service to the Government. He was not playing soldier, but meant business of grave and serious moment, in which he continued with varying fortune until Washington sought him as a member of his military family and made him a confidential aide with the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel. During the three ensuing years Hamilton rendered services to the Commander-in-Chief and the country that cannot well be stated or overestimated. His lovable nature drew Washington's regard and esteem, won his entire confidence, and repaid it all. To him was intrusted the important correspondence with which the table of the General was daily laden. With him more than any other Washington consulted, discussed, and agreed. They were bound together by the closest and warmest ties of mental acumen, moral worth, and physical dangers. The one always helped the other.

WASHINGTON'S REPUTATION

was extended, and enhanced, and solidified by the letters, clear, concise, and cogent, which bore his signature and the stamp of Hamilton's brain as well. In those days the Commander-in-Chief reported direct to the Continental Congress, and it must be borne in mind that the correspondence intrusted to the youthful aide—all of which was done between his ages of 19 and 22—included reports and recommendations to Congress, protests and discussions with foreign Governments, directions and reproofs to subordinate officers, and the thousand and one petty communications born of the developments of the day. Memorable in the data of his military life were these experiences with Washington, his suggestion to Congress in respect to promotion from the ranks, his proposal that the negroes of the South should be armed and used as soldiers, and his participation at the surrender of Cornwallis in Yorktown.

HAMILTON'S CIVIL RECORD.

But, although the military service of Alexander Hamilton was thus fruitful,—so much so that Washington wrote him an autograph letter of thankful appreciation and confidence at the close of the war,—it is probable that his genius is best recognized in connection with his civil, and more especially his financial, record. In the exultation of the country at that time there was one terrible element of distress. All finance was in chaos. Distrust and confusion reigned. Cut off from sound commercial relations with Great Britain, the new Nation and its industries were on the verge of financial anarchy. Hamilton thus far had been conspicuous as an agitator before the war and a diplomat-soldier during its continuance, but until his letter to Robert Morris, in 1779, he being then 22 years old, no one had looked to him for advice or suggestion in that line of thought. To him the country was then indebted for a scheme.

HE IT WAS WHO FIRST SUGGESTED

that when a nation needing money had none it was a wise thing to borrow on the public credit, and in the year following he prepared and submitted to a member of the National Congress a plan of governmental basis, existence, and procedure which was the seed form of the greater instrument that grew from it and assumed the form of the Constitution of the country. From this time on Hamilton seemed impressed with the idea that he had a mission superinduced upon him; that he was to be the prophet leader of a new people; that he was to act as the disembarrasser and releaser of the embarrassed and enfeebled communities of the land, and that, chief of all, his endeavor was to be directed to a consolidation of the various and several States into one harmonious and potential whole. State-sovereignty was his bête noir, and the energy with which he pressed for a union, a nation and a national existence was characteristic of the fervor of his belief. That Hamilton, who lived in the day of small things, looked to the future and saw with the eye of prophecy the glory of the coming years, who can doubt, after recalling his prediction, "In forty years this Nation of 3,000,000 people will be 9,000,000."

HAMILTON IN THE CABINET.

As years rolled on and other men of mind appeared upon the plane of official life Hamilton found himself associated with Washington, Franklin, Madison, Jay, Jefferson, Burr, and their compeers. He was their associate, their peer in all things, their superior in many. His vigorous and suggestive pen was never idle, and its activities were ever in the best interests of the country. When Washington was elected President his first act was to send for Hamilton and, tender him the Treasury portfolio—complimentary in one sense, a forlorn hope in another. How he served his country in that trying position is matter of history. He found chaos, he organized order and discipline. His predecessors in finance left him nothing good; his successors have changed but little that he designed. He grasped the situation with intelligence and handled it as a surgeon does his patient. He was honesty personified. No valid debt was repudiated, no dishonest claim was recognized. He made reputation for his country by stamping her obligations at home and abroad with his unimpeachable integrity. The credit of the Nation appreciated. His plans were based in common sense, and appealed to the most sensible nerve in existence—that of the pocket. His letters, reports, and memorials were made public, and when submitted to the calm and selfish analysis of financiers, stood the test, as they do to-day. The fundamental law of the land was propounded in them, and the marvelous prosperity of the Nation is their normal outgrowth.

HAMILTON AS A LAWYER.

That even a patriot has need for an occasional dollar will be generally conceded. Having given the best years of his life to his country Hamilton in 1795 retired from public service and entered the practice of his profession. Here, too, the charm of his genius bore all before him. He took the lead at once and fortune smiled upon him. Envy and malice took offense. He was marked for punishment by men whose selfishness he exposed, by men whose schemes against the public weal he thwarted, by men whose paths he traversed, and by men whose evil natures his purity rebuked. As a counselor he was wise and discreet; as an advocate he had no equal. He had borne the opposition of Jefferson,

THE EAGER HATE OF ADAMS,

the direct hostility of Madison, and the treachery of Randolph, so he could well afford to treat with contempt the buzzings of minor minds. That he felt keenly the triumph of Jefferson and his own virtual exclusion from all participation in the public councils is not unlikely, but it seems probable that he was content to lead, after his retirement, a quiet professional life. He was employed in every important and every commercial case, and treated all his brethren of the Bar with courtesy and liberality. With Aaron Burr Hamilton came into immediate clash, but there was a vast dissimilarity between them in every moral and physical attribute. The theories concerning their disagreements are many, but it appears to be a fact that Burr was jealous, envious, and discontented; he regarded Hamilton as the one man in his path to preferment, place, and power; he forced a duel on Hamilton, took deliberate aim at his adversary, who was badly handled by his second, shot him with intent to kill, and left him dying. Hamilton held away from insult as long as he could with honor, accepted the challenge with reluctance, announced his intention to fire in the air, was deliberately shot, and died in the arms of his wife and children on the 11th of July, 1804.

THE STATUE.

DESCRIPTIVE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Nov. 22.—The heroic granit statue of Alexander Hamilton, by Charles Conrads, was placed on its pedestal in the Central Park late Saturday afternoon, on its arrival from the New England Granit Works at Hartford, Conn. The sculptor is also the author of the statue of the American Soldier, which was displayed at the Centennial Exhibition. The present statue is erected on the rising ground on the right of the main eastern drive, to the northwest of the Metropolitan Museum of Art, and almost due north of the site of the obelisk. Hamilton is represented standing bareheaded, in the act of speaking, in the costume of Revolutionary days, and wearing on his left breast the badge of the Order of the Cincinnati. In his left hand he holds a roll of manuscript, which lies on the top of a plain, rounded column. His right hand rests in natural action and position in the turn of his waistcoat. The left foot is well advanced, and the weight of the body falls on the right leg.

THE EXPRESSIVE FACE,

which the donor is well satisfied with, is turned to the right. The sculptor has represented his subject as in his prime. The coat is of the long-tailed, no collar shape; the shirt-front and wristbands are ruffled, and the cravat many folded. Mr. Hamilton wears knee-breeches, silk stockings, and low-cut buckled shoes. His hair, which curls up off his high, broad forehead, is tied behind in a cue. The pose of the figure is dignified and graceful,—that of a gentleman. Throughout the modeling is excellent, and much more effective than we should have expected in a material so difficult to work as granit. It is in good keeping and never forced, the creases and folds of the garments and silk stockings being delicately and skillfully managed. The coat sets well, the back is noticeable for admirable modeling, and the pose of the legs is good. The action, as the statesman turns to speak, is very natural; it is that of consummate case of manner, of courtly dignity. It is to be regretted that the pedestal of the short column, on which the roll of manuscript rests, projects over the upper edge of the main pedestal, for such a disposition, besides not being natural, offends the eye.

ON THE WHOLE

the city may well thank Mr. John C. Hamilton for the gift of an excellent work of art,—one which if it does not take a first place among the few good statues in the park and city, at least does much to raise the general average of all. One great charm of the work is its simplicity, its lack of incumbering and unnecessary accessories and details. The plain, unornamented column, however, looks a little bare. As to the success of the statue as a piece of portraiture there can hardly be more satisfactory evidence than the statement already made, that the venerable son of the subject, for whom the face was uncovered for a few moments yesterday afternoon, expressed himself as highly pleased with its faithfulness. On the molding, below the die of the granit base, lie on a sash, a sword, its scabbard, and a three-cornered hat with a cockade. At the corners below are rosets in low relief, while along the upper edge of the pedestal are distributed at intervals thirteen stars. The polished inscription on the die is simply, "Hamilton," while below are the words, "Presented by John C. Hamilton, 1880." The total hight of the statue and its pedestal is about eighteen feet. Nevertheless, seen from the drive, which it faces and is at some little distance from, it loses in dignity, and it is a pity that it is not nearer, even if in a less seemingly appropriate position.

GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

GEN. GRANT.

GARFIELD WILL GIVE HIM AN OFFICE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Nov. 22.—A special from Washington to-day says: "A gentleman who has recently returned from a visit to Gen. Garfield says that the rivalries within the party which came to the surface at Chicago are not to enter into the next Administration, Appointments, so far as they are political, are to be based on personal fitness and fidelity to the united Republican party. This gentleman thinks that some important office will be tendered to Gen. Grant."

"H. L. MOREY."

INDICTMENT OF "ROBERT LINDSEY."

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Nov. 22.—The Grand Jury will sit to-morrow, and will probably present the indictment for perjury ordered against James O'Brien, who, under the name of "Robert Lindsey," falsely swore that he knew the mythical H. L. Morey, and had seen in his possession the Chinese letter, alleged to have been written by Gen. Garfield. The indictment is being drawn up, and will probably be finished in time to allow the Grand Jury to present it. Action for criminal libel against Kenward Philp will soon be taken, but not for some days.

THE EUROPA.

A VESSEL THOUGHT TO BE LOST.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Nov. 22.—The bark Europa, with a cargo of breadstuffs and some twenty horses in stall on deck, sailed from this port for the Barbadoes on Sept. 16, and has not since been heard from. It is feared that she has foundered with all hands on board. She belonged to H. Trowbridge's Sons, of New Haven, who own quiet a fleet of vessels, which take out general cargoes to the West Indies and return with sugar and molasses for the refining works at New Haven. The Europa was the latest addition to this fleet. She was built at Madison, Conn., last year. She measured 367 tons, was 156 feet long, 31 feet across her beam, and 12½ feet deep. She was commanded by Capt. William C. Dodge, and carried a small crew.

THE "PASSION PLAY."

DISCUSSION.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Nov. 22.—The agitation of the propriety of producing the "Passion Play" in this city this winter is daily growing. Ministers from their pulpits denounce the scheme every Sunday, the secular papers are treating the Church view of the question with a good deal of consideration, and strongly entering forcible protests against the representation of the crucifixion as a dramatic entertainment from which to make money in one of our theatres on a stage where French actresses and burlesque operas have left the aroma of their not distinctively pious presence and actions, while the religious journals are savage in their antagonism of the scheme, which they insist outrages all sentiments of decency.

EDWIN BOOTH

is now added to those who oppose the production of this spectacle. He telegraphed from London to-day as follows:

LONDON, Nov. 22.—I have written a protest against the "Passion Play," and hope it will not be produced. The subject is not a proper one for the play-house. EDWIN BOOTH.

With all the opposition that is arising, it is not improbable that Mr. Abbey will decide to abide by public sentiment, and give O'Neill and the other performers in this so-called religious performance a leave of absence that will be indefinit so far as the "Passion Play" is concerned.

SILK.

THE PEOPLE ARE NOT BUYING LARGELY.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Nov. 22.—The silk industry in Paterson, N. J., is somewhat depressed. The mills are running on short time and with a reduced force. This trade has not had a dull season before in seven or eight years, and the operators are somewhat alarmed. The manufacturers are at a loss to account for the present dullness, as in former years they were often busy at this time in preparing for the spring trade. An unusually abundant crop of raw silk and excessive production are the most generally received reasons of the falling off in the demand for silk goods. The markets are said to have been overstocked for some months, but the dealers expected to work off their supplies in the fall, in which they have been disappointed.

AS ONE CONSEQUENCE,

many small manufacturers have been obliged to sacrifice their goods at any figure for cash, and this has had a further tendency to demoralize the market. Certain lines of staple silk goods are selling to-day at a lower price than was ever known in the American market, partly on account of the necessities of the manufacturers to raise money, and partly because those goods are temporarily out of fashion. It is believed that the holiday trade, which promises to be unusually brisk this year, will in a great measure relieve the market. It is scarcely expected now that there will be any improvement until after the holidays, and probably not before the middle of January or the 1st of February. The 1,500 silk operatives in and about Paterson are extremely uneasy.

A FAILURE

IN TEA.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Nov. 22.—Samuel H. Stevenson, wholesale dealer in tea at No. 102 Front street, made an assignment to-day, giving seven preferences, a total of $36,199.22. The fact that a preference of $5,000 was given to Judge William S. Bant, of the broken Hackensack banks, led to a report that the failure of Mr. Stevenson was on account of the suspension of the banks, but it was stated by a representative of Mr. Stevenson that the cause of his failure was the great depreciation in the prices of tea, some of which declined 30 per cent since he purchased them. He started in business in 1872, his capital being about $20,000. He had a large business in New Jersey, and his reputation was very good. His friends offered him loans to bridge over his trouble, but he deemed it best to decline assistance and to stop immediately. His liabilities amount to about $100,000, of which about $65,000 is for merchandise. His assets and open accounts, it is expected, will realize enough to pay all general creditors from 50 to 60 per cent of their claims after the preferred debts are settled in full.

PARAGRAPHS.

MRS. BERGMANN.

NEW YORK, Nov. 22.—Mrs. Bergmann, the Philadelphia lady who recently left her husband and friends and came to this city, is still here. Apparently she has become reconciled to her friends again, and regrets the course she had taken. She is under no restraint. Dr. Hammond believes the trouble is happily ended.

STORMS AT SEA.

Vessels arriving here report heavy weather at sea, with terrible gales and storms. The steamer State of Texas, from Galveston, reports passing three wrecks. The overdue steamers Bristol and Assyria have not yet reached here. There are also overdue here the Bristol, of the Great Western Line, eight days overdue, with freight and passengers; the Henry Edye, from Antwerp, eleven days; the Abidal, from Marseilles, fourteen days; the Denmark, of the Red Star Line, two days, with a large number of passengers; the Valmer, from Antwerp, four days; the Gloucester, from Bristol, two days; and the Persian Monarch, from Glasgow, three days.

FIRE.

The building at Bowery and Hester street, occupied by the London and Liverpool Clothing Company, burned. Loss, $50,000. The wall on the southern side fell on the roof of 86 Bowery, a double two-story building occupied by Kerravan & Walsh as a shoe store, and also by a shirt manufactory. The contents of these stores were totally destroyed by fire and water. The fire stopped travel on the Third avenue railroad.

RUNAWAY.

The horses attached to a large beer wagon ran away this morning and dashed the wagon against a cross-town car of the Canal street line, entirely wrecking it and throwing it from the track. Four men and three women were in the car. Two of the former and two of the latter were severely injured. The name of one only was learned—Betsy Minfield, of Henry street. The driver of the wagon was arrested.

WOMEN.

At a meeting of the Woman's National Relief Society to-night the following officers were elected: President, Mrs. Rutherford B. Hayes; First Vice-President, Mrs. Waite, wife of the Chief-Justice.

"OKLAHOMA."

The Buccaneers Determined to First Occupy It, and Afterward Ask Permission of the President and Congress.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ST. LOUIS, MO., Nov. 22.—J. M. Steele, George M. Jackson, and Robert Wilson arrived here to-day. They were appointed at a meeting of the Oklahoma colonists, held at Wichita, as a Committee to visit Washington. At present the colonists contemplate moving into the Oklahoma territory December 6. They will move 5,000 strong from a hundred different points. For fear the Indians may interfere with the movement, those leaving points where the Indians are numerous do not want to be mentioned yet, but in Kansas companies have already organized and are making ready to leave at the time above noted. Among the towns mentioned in Kansas where companies are formed and from which large numbers will leave are Caldwell, Arkansas City, Medicine Lodge Creek, Coffeyville, and Honeyville. The Committee mentioned above will confer with the President, and ask him to prevent the Indians from interfering with their march into the Territory, after which they will ask Congress to grant them leave to take possession of the territory known as Oklahoma. It is said that, no matter what the action of the Government may be, the movement as now contemplated will be carried out on Dec. 6, and that, while the colonists will not oppose the military, they will fight the Indian police, who have assumed all along an aggressive position, burning the hay of the colonists who happened near the Territory line, and serving them other mean turns. Steele, of the Committee, is one of Kansas' prominent men. He was talked of there for Governor at the last election. He has placed his whole fortune in the Oklahoma movement.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP NEWS.

NEW YORK, Nov. 22.—Arrived—The steamship Gloucester, from Bristol; Bristol, from Bristol,—about a week overdue.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 22.—Arrived—The Kolin, from Bremen.

HAMBURG, Nov. 22.—Arrived—Allemania, New York.

LONDON, Nov. 22.—Steamships Graf Bismarck, from New York, and Sidonian, from Boston, have arrived out.

WASHINGTON.

Secretary Sherman's Scheme for Funding the Fives and Sixes.

He Is Believed to Be in Favor of a Short-Term 3.65 Bond.

Treasurer Gilfillan Gives an Interesting Account of His Stewardship.

The Standard Silver Dollar Slowly Finding Its Way into Circulation.

Over $455,000,000 Paid Out for Pensions During the Last Twenty Years.

Gen. Schofield Asks to Be Relieved from the West Point Command.

Supreme Court Decision of Much Interest to the Railroad Traveler.

The Railroad Responsible for Local Accidents on Sleeping-Cars.

PUBLIC MONEY.

THE DADDY DOLLAR.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 22.—United States Treasurer Gilfillan in his annual report, published to-day, shows that the demand for the standard silver dollar is increasing, although it appears that to this time but about 34 per cent of the entire amount coined is in circulation. In addition to the ordinary influences for the distribution of the dollars, the demonetization by the people of the Southwest of the Mexican trade dollars has created an extensive demand for the new dollar in that quarter, and Treasurer Gilfillan is of opinion that if the trade dollar should be withdrawn, or rated at its bullion value, many more silver dollars would be required for circulation in Eastern cities. The great barrier to the circulation of silver, Treasurer Gilfillan finds, is the fact that the Clearing-Houses refuse to take either silver dollars or silver certificates. There is, however,

AN INCREASING DEMAND FOR SILVER CERTIFICATES,

and particularly under the latest order of the Department, which authorizes their change for gold or bullion at New Orleans, St. Louis, Chicago, and Cincinnati. This gives the silver certificates the character of bills of exchange, and makes them much sought after. The demand for them is stimulated by the scarcity of other circulating notes, and because the certificates, being furnished at the Sub-Treasuries without expense for transportation, become an inexpensive means of obtaining exchange.

It appears from the report of Treasurer Gilfillan that, contrary to general belief, the increase in the circulation of United States notes has been in the smaller denominations, while there has been a decrease in notes of larger denominations.

THE MOST EXTRAORDINARY CHANGE

in the business of the Treasurer's office has been in the diminution in the amount of redemption of National bank notes. The amount has fallen from $243,000,000 received in 1877, the greatest amount ever redeemed in one year, to a little over $61,000,000 redeemed last year. The reports which are constantly received as to the foul condition of the currency throughout the country indicate the great necessity of legislation to facilitate redemption. The Treasurer very pointedly shows why there has been this remarkable change. It is due to two causes,—the revival of business and the change in the regulations which compels the holders of the notes to pay the express charges upon them in order to have them redeemed. Before 1878, charges for transportation were paid out of the 5 per cent redemption fund, and proportionately assessed upon the banks. In October, 1878, Secretary Sherman changed this by a circular, requiring that the senders of notes

SHOULD PAY THE EXPRESS CHARGES.

This was subsequently modified, it is true, in December, 1879, so as to permit the payment out of the 5 per cent fund of the express charges on notes unfit for circulation. This change, however, has not had the effect that was expected of it, and the Treasurer very properly describes the bank circulation as in a greatly deteriorated condition. He therefore recommends a return to the practice which existed prior to the issue of Secretary Sherman's order. The Secretary of the Treasury, in his report, will promptly recommend that something be done to redeem the filthy currency.

TREASURER GILFILLAN'S REPORT.

To the Western Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 22.—From the annual report of United States Treasurer Gilfillan it appears that the receipts of the Government compare very favorably with those of the previous fiscal year, and show an increase from the customs, internal revenue, and sales of public lands of $59,811,505, and a decrease in those from miscellaneous sources of only $112,079. The expenditures show a slight increase of $695,074 in the aggregate as compared with the previous fiscal year, caused by an increase of $22,395,040 in payments on account of the Interior Department, but show a decrease of $21,699,965 in expenditures for interest and premium on the public debt, on civil and miscellaneous accounts, and for the War and Navy Departments.

THE BALANCE OF PUBLIC MONEY

on deposit in the Treasury, and subject to draft at the close of business June 30, 1879, was $417,223,787. The receipts during the year from all sources amounted to $494,578,241, and drafts paid $708,190,900. After deducting receipts properly refunded and outstanding drafts, there was subject to draft at the close of business June 30, 1880, $204,683,836, which differs from the debt statement balance by $3,595,213, which is explained in the appendix. The business of the Government involved the transfer during the year of $11,053,357,082, the greater portion through the medium of accounts of this office, and the remainder by the actual transportation of funds.

Fifty-eight National banks were organized during the year, five failed, and twenty-one went into voluntary liquidation, leaving 2,102 doing business.

The amount collected from National banks by the Treasurer of the United States for semi-annual duty accruing during the year was $7,591,770. The total amount collected during the existence of the National-bank system is $100,361,369.

The report embodies a statement of the

LIABILITIES AND ASSETS

of the Treasury for the years 1877, 1878, 1879, and 1880, from which it appears that the gold and silver coin and bullion ranged from $114,464,982 in 1877 to $163,969,444 in 1878, to $222,807,368 in 1879, and to $214,303,215 in 1880. The decrease of $8,500,000 between 1879 and 1880 is represented by the reduction in the gold balance of $34,000,000, and an increase in the silver coin and bullion on hand. The influences tending to the decrease of the gold balance have been primarily the scarcity of notes, compelling payments of a daily balance to the New York Clearing-House in gold coin. There has been but a small amount of United States notes and gold certificates presented for redemption in gold coin.

There has been during the year an increase in the silver coin of $15,977,970 in standard dollars, and of $7,849,994 in fractional silver coin.

Note assets, including balances due from depositary banks, have decreased from $107,664,287 in 1877 to $93,417,282 in 1878, to $63,926,653 in 1879, and to $42,402,314 in 1880. The steady decrease, the Treasurer says, is due in great measure to the withdrawal of notes caused by the presentation of Clearing-House certificates for redemption, the amount of these certificates outstanding having been reduced from $31,335,000 in 1879 to $9,975,000 in 1880.

ANOTHER REASON

for the smallness of the note balance, Mr. Gilfillan adds, may be found in the falling off in the note receipts, the revenues of the Government being now largely paid in coin and silver certificates.

From the tables of assets and liabilities of the Government for Nov. 1, 1879, and Nov. 1, 1880, it is shown that on Nov. 1, 1879, there were $151,047,044, and on Nov. 1, 1880, there were $141,597,031.61 available for resumption. The amount of gold coin and bullion in the Treasury Jan. 1, 1879—the date of the resumption of specie payments—was $135,382,639, and at this date—Nov. 1—it is $140,725,952, and in addition there have accumulated in the Treasury $47,084,459 in standard silver dollars. This redemption of United States notes in gold since the resumption of specie payments has aggregated $11,963,336. Since the order of the Department of Jan. 1, 1879, authorizing the receipt of United States notes for customs duties, there have been received on that account $142,323,601.

The total coinage of standard silver dollars under the act of Feb. 28, 1878, has been $72,847,750. Of this amount $47,588,106 are in the Treasury and in the Mints, and $25,259,644, being more than 34½ per cent of the coinage, are in circulation.

THE REDEMPTION AGENCY.

The Treasurer instances banks which have reduced and forthwith increased their circulation to the former amount with the avowed object of relieving themselves from the trouble and expense of redeeming their notes through the redemption agency, as required by law, and says: "It is plain that such transactions as these are not within the spirit of the act of June 20, 1874. That act authorizes the deposit of legal-tenders by any National bank desiring to withdraw its circulation in whole or in part. A wish to surrender circulation, with the reserved intention of taking out more at once, or as soon as a fall in the price of bonds shall make the transaction profitable, is not, it is submitted, such a desire to withdraw circulation as the law contemplates. It could neither have been intended nor expected that the law would become the means of enabling banks to operate in securities of the Government deposited to secure the redemption of their notes, or to throw upon the United States or other banks of the country the expense of redeeming their notes while maintaining and enjoying the full circulation to which the law entitles them."

REFUNDING.

SECRETARY SHERMAN'S SCHEME.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 22.—Secretary Sherman, in his annual report, if the declarations of those who claim to know are correct, will meet Fernando Wood and the Ways and Means Committee more than half-way in his recommendations for the refunding of the 5 per cent bonds due next May. It is believed that he will recommend, not a long bond, as was proposed by Fernando, but a short 3½ per cent bond, with a view to a rapid reduction of the debt. The 6 per cents due Dec. 31 next aggregate $3,000,000, but the money to pay them is now or soon will be in the Treasury, and the holders of these bonds cannot be induced to lose a day's interest at 6 per cent, notwithstanding the offer of two and three-quarters per cent premium made by the Government. However, the holders can make one-quarter per cent by holding them, as the par and interest Dec. 31 will amount to 103.

In 1881 there will come due $202,000,000 of sixes and $469,000,000 of fives, or

A TOTAL OF $671,000,000,

to be provided for between now and July 1, 1882. Secretary Sherman, it is believed, in his report will maintain that the Government can safely undertake to pay off $75,000,000 annually. Some think that he ought to say $100,000,000. Provision must, of course, be made for the refunding of the remainder. It is even thought that Secretary Sherman may be willing to reduce the limit of his 3½ per cent new bond to ten years. Such a recommendation would indicate a considerable change in opinion on the part of Secretary Sherman, as last spring he advocated a 10-40 4 per cent bond. This bond was proposed in the bill which Gen. Garfield advocated in the Ways and Means Committee, which was understood to be

FAVORED BY SECRETARY SHERMAN,

but the premium upon the 4 per cents has remained at the present high figure, contrary to the most sanguine expectations, and the banks do not feel that they can replace their 5 per cents with 4 per-cents at such prices. The banking interests will be undoubtedly felt in favor of some plan for refunding the 5s in lower-rate bonds in order that they may renew their security for circulation in better terms in a 3½ per cent bond. A leading Treasury official said to-day it would have no appreciable effect on the 4 per cents, although a 3 per cent bond might affect the value of the 4 per cents.

PENSIONS.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE COMMISSIONER.

To the Western Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 22.—The annual report of the Commissioner of Pensions shows that on the 30th of June last there were 250,802 persons receiving pensions from the Government. The annual pensions average $103, an aggregate for all of $25,917,906. Exclusive of arrears the payments for the year amounted to $37,046,185, of which $12,468,191 was accrued pension in new cases. The total amount paid out for pensions during the year was $57,026,994. Commissioner Bentley estimates it will require upwards of $50,000,000 to pay the pensions for the current year. The number of cases in which arrears of pensions has been allowed up to Nov. 1—date of report—is 43,917. The average in each case is $560.

A table is given showing the number of pensioners borne upon the rolls at the end of each fiscal year from 1861 to 1880 and the amount of money paid out for pensions each year. The total amount for twenty years is $455,718,505.

UNAUDITED CLAIMS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 22.—The Second Auditor, in his annual report, has the following summary as to the condition of the unadjusted claims for arrears of pension and bounty:

The total number of claims remaining on hand June 30, 1880, was 29,470—namely:

Arrears of pay and bounty to white soldiers	17,164
Additional bounty under the act of July 28, 1866	2,625
Arrears of pay and bounty to colored soldiers	9,523
Three months' extra pay to soldiers who served in the war with Mexico, act Feb. 19, 1879	158
Total	29,470

It will be observed that comparatively few of the claims for three months' extra pay to soldiers of the Mexican War, so far presented, have been allowed. The whole number filed up to June 30, 1880, was 3,963, of which only 167 have been paid, while 3,638 were rejected, and 158 remain on hand for adjustment. The time for filing claims for additional bounty under the act of July 28, 1866, expired on June 30 last. Many claimants do not appear to be aware of this, although the fact has been repeatedly published. Claims continue to be presented, but as the accounting officers cannot entertain them, they are at once returned to the claimants. Unless the time for filing this class of claims be further extended by Congress, I anticipate that the next annual report will show that all have been disposed of.

THE MEXICAN DOLLAR.

THE EFFECT OF ITS CHANGEABLE VALUE ON NAVAL TRANSACTIONS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 22.—Congress years ago gave the Secretary of the Treasury arbitrary power annually to fix the value of foreign coins. The effect of this power, and the result of the difference in the value of exchange, are in part shown by the following paragraph from the report of the Second Auditor of the Treasury:

On Jan. 1, 1880, the value of the Mexican dollar, which had been for the year previous $1.01.5, was fixed by the annual circular of the Treasury Department at $0.90.9. Some question arose as to the effect this new valuation would have on the cost of maintaining the navy of the United States in parts of the world where the Mexican dollar was one of the principal kinds of money in use. The first sale for Mexican dollars under the new valuation was at Shanghai, China, April 7, 1880. The bill was for £8,000, or $38,932, and the number of Mexican dollars received for it was $41,290.32. These, paid out at the new rate, amounted to $37,532.90, or $3,757.42 less than the face of the Mexicans. As the bill was sold, the loss to the Department in exchange was $1,399.10. At the former valuation this loss would have been changed into a gain of $1,358.32. The sale of bills for Mexican dollars from April 7 to June 30, 1880,—all in China and Japan,—amounted to $218,992.50, and the number of Mexican dollars received therefor was $234,052.72. The aggregate loss to the Department on these was $8,965.58. Had the Mexican dollars been paid out at their face value this loss would have been transformed into a gain of $15,060.22. During the first three quarters of the fiscal year bills were sold in China and Japan for gold, the Japanese "yen," a gold coin almost identical in weight and fineness with our gold dollar, being worth $0.99.7, serving as the unit of value. These transactions amounted in the aggregate to $433,118.50. The loss on exchange was $7,807.71, or $1,157.87 less than the loss in the silver transactions mentioned above, involving but a trifle over one-half the aggregate sum. Unless circumstances exist which have not been explained, it would have been a considerable saving to the Department if sales for gold had been continued.

INDIAN SERVICE.

METHODS OF PAYMENT.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 22.—Within a few years there has been a change in the method of disbursing the appropriations for the Indian Service. Formerly the money was all advanced to Indian Agents; but, on account of frequent irregularities, Congress changed the method of payment. The new method undoubtedly provides better checks against the wrongful payment of money; but there are some disadvantages connected with it, to which the Second Auditor, in his annual report, thus refers:

The greater portion of the money appropriated by Congress for the Indian Service is now paid directly from the Treasury on requisitions issued by the Secretary of the Interior, based upon accounts stated by the Second Auditor, and certified by the Second Controller. Formerly the bulk of the money was advanced to Indian Agents for disbursement. Accounts for Indian supplies, etc., were then paid first and audited afterwards. Now they are audited prior to payment. This method undoubtedly has its advantages, but it is also open to objections, one of which is that it throws upon the Treasury Department the labor of paying by draft numerous claims for comparatively insignificant amounts that might be paid more promptly and with less expense to the Government by the bonded disbursing officers of the Indian service. During the last fiscal year 106 claims of $5 each or less, and 435 for sums varying from $5 to $25, have been paid by draft. The weight of the objection here suggested will be appreciated when it is stated that a claim for fifty cents must pass through the same channels and undergo the same manipulation as one for $50,000, and in its progress through the Interior and Treasury Departments must pass through the hands of nearly fifty persons, including two heads of departments, one Assistant Secretary, two members of the Board of Indian Commissioners, six heads of bureaus, and eight chief clerks and chiefs of division.

LEGISLATION NEEDED.

The officers of the Indian service say that a great deal of legislation must be enacted at the coming session of Congress to place the Indian service in good condition and to assure peace. Yet they have very little hope that Congress will do its duty in this particular. There are already 109 bills relating to Indian affairs upon the calendars, many of which are of great importance. Yet at the last long session of Congress only three bills relating to Indians were passed, and one of them was to pay a questionable private claim.

SUPREME COURT.

INTERESTING SUIT FOR DAMAGES.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 22.—The following Supreme Court decisions are announced:

No. 47. Pennsylvania Company, plaintiff in error, vs. Joseph E. Roy. In error to the Circuit Court of the United States for the Northern District of Illinois. This was a suit for damages on account of injuries sustained by Roy in consequence of the breaking down of a berth in a Pullman sleeping-car in which he was traveling on one of the leased lines of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company. Roy alleges that the injuries complained of were caused by a breach of the Railroad Company's obligation to furnish safe cars and competent servants. The Pennsylvania Company asserts that the negligence which led to the injuries was the neglect of the Pullman Palace and Sleeping-Car Company, not of the Pennsylvania Company; that it (the Pennsylvania Company) did not agree in its contract with Roy to furnish him with sleeping-car or take pay therefor; that his contract for sleeping-car was with the Pullman Company, and that he should look to that Company for compensation for the injuries complained of.

This Court holds that passenger-carriers are under an obligation arising out of the very nature of their employment to provide for the safety of passengers whom they have undertaken for hire to carry from one place to another. In fulfilling that obligation they should be held to the greatest possible care and diligence. It is an immaterial circumstance in this case as between the parties before this Court that the sleeping-car was owned by the Pullman Palace-Car Company, and that that Company provided at its own expense for such car a conductor and porter, who had immediate control of its interior arrangements. The duty of the railroad company was to convey passengers over its line. In performing that duty it could not consistently with law and the obligations arising out of the nature of its business use cars and vehicles which a careful and thorough examination would have shown to be inadequate or insufficient for safe conveyance. Where it did not choose to exercise from time to time such right of inspection over the cars of the Pullman Palace-Car Company as it should exercise over its own cars, it is chargeable with negligence or failure of duty, and is responsible for any injury therefrom to its passengers. The conductor and porter assigned by the Pullman Company to control the interior arrangements of the car in which Roy was injured exercised such control as the law will conclusively presume with the consent of the Railroad Company. For the purpose of contract between that Company and Roy, therefore, the sleeping-car conductor and porter are to be deemed the servants and employés of the Railroad Company, and their negligence was the negligence of the Railroad Company. The law will not permit the carrier of passengers, through any arrangement with sleeping-car companies, whereby the latter's cars become a part of the train of the carrier, to throw off the responsibility of providing proper means for the safe conveyance of those whom he has agreed for hire to convey. While holding these views, however, as to the responsibility of the Railroad Company, the Court is of opinion that evidence tending to improperly increase the damages awarded was erroneously admitted in the trial below, and on that ground alone the judgment of the Circuit Court is reversed, and the cause remanded for a new trial.

BOND CASE.

No. 51. Alexander Buchanan, plaintiff in error vs. The City of Litchfield, Ill. In error to the Circuit Court of the United States for the Southern District of Illinois. This was a suit upon coupons of the series of bonds issued by the City of Litchfield, Ill., to raise money for the erection and maintenance of water-works for the use of the people of that city. The Court below held that the bonds in question were unauthorized and void, inasmuch as they were issued in violation of a section of the State Constitution which forbids all municipal corporations from becoming indebted in any manner or for any purpose to an aggregate amount exceeding 5 per cent of the taxable property in such corporations. This Court holds that inasmuch as the bonds in controversy contained no representations on the part of the city that they were issued in accordance with the provisions of the State Constitution, the city cannot be stopped from showing that the indebtedness created by their issue was more than 5 per cent of the value of the corporation's taxable property, and that the bonds were therefore issued in violation of the constitutional prohibition. This being shown, the present action cannot be maintained. The judgment of the Circuit Court against the plaintiff in error was therefore correct, and must be affirmed.

WEST POINT.

SCHOFIELD WILL RETIRE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 22.—Gen. Schofield has asked to be relieved from the command of the Department of West Point. The question of his successor is under consideration. There is some talk of assigning Gen. Miles there, instead of to the Signal Service. The place has been twice urged upon Gen. Terry, once under President Grant, and a few months since, when a change was decided upon. Gen. Terry's reputation for scholarship made his services at West Point seem specially desirable to the military authorities, but he felt a great reluctance to undertake the work, arguing with much diffidence that he really did not regard himself, after a long necessary absence from the text-books, as sufficiently proficient in the course of study at the Academy to do full justice to the position. The question of succession is causing much perplexity. As soon as one is selected Gen. Schofield's request will be complied with.

GONE DAFT.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 22.—Erhard Zapf, who made himself notorious some time ago by claiming to be the husband of the actress Lotta, was to-day arrested on the charge of insanity.

THE FIRE-EATER.

He Chews His Frightful Cud, and Breathes Combustion.

"Nothing but Scorn and Hatred for the Republican Party."

The Colored Bulldozee Must Become a Bulldozer, or Perish.

Ambuscades of Murderers Surrounding a Union Man in Louisiana.

A Stupendous Blunder in Indiana Reduces Garfield's Plurality 3,000.

The Other Hoosier Muddle Will Not Affect the Senatorship.

Journey of the President-Elect to Washington on Private Business.

Hayes Working for Sherman—Levi P. Morton for Secretary of the Treasury.

The Forgery Talked Of by Democrats as Early as the 15th of October.

A Statement of Sherman's Hotel Bill, Made Public by Richard Smith.

Stanley Matthews Ambitious—Maine—Bill Springer—The Canvassers—Mahone—Maynard.

THE BULLDOZERS.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 22.—B. F. Perry, formerly Governor of South Carolina, has written a letter, which has been received here, that is said to represent at least one very considerable party in the South: "The recent election has not resulted as we could have wished, and as we certainly expected. Whilst we are under many obligations to the Northern Democracy, who have never deserted us in a Presidential election, we owe the Republican party nothing but scorn and hatred. It is treason for a Democratic paper or a Democratic politician to speak of separating from the one party or joining the other for interested purposes or with sectional views. He who speaks of it, or wishes it, is a traitor to Democratic principles and a recreant to every honorable feeling of the human heart.

WE MUST CLING TO THE NORTHERN DEMOCRACY,

and prepare for another battle with them for the continuance and salvation of the Republic. In regard to our State election we have much to rejoice over, and we must adopt a different policy towards the colored Radicals and Radical carpet-baggers and scalawags, if we expect to maintain a Democratic Government in South Carolina. There is no doubt that the colored people have a majority in the State, and, if they were solid, could carry the State elections. We have the power of preventing this, and crushing out the Radical party in South Carolina, if we will only exercise it. Let no Democrat rent his lands to a Radical, or hire or employ a Radical, unless he will promise to vote the Democratic ticket. You must favor colored Democrats, and give them a preference in all things.

LET THE RADICALS SEE AND KNOW

that they are to expect no favors from you. Commence at once, and do not wait till an election is coming on. This is the only way you can change a colored Radical, and if you have not patriotism enough to try it you are an unworthy son of your mother State. In the lower counties of South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, and Mississippi they have successfully adopted this plan where there are two, three, and four colored voters to one white voter.

IN GREENVILLE,

we have two white voters to one colored voter, and yet the negroes are more defiant and stubborn than anywhere else. It is my earnest wish that the negroes should be treated kindly and taught to see their own interest, and where they vote with the Democrats I am willing to give them representatives in the Legislature and public offices which they are capable of filling. Their Radicalism has been owing to the influence of unprincipled white men for selfish purposes."

ANOTHER ENUMERATION.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 22.—There has been so much dissatisfaction with the census returns from South Carolina that, notwithstanding the report of Gen. Walker and the recent second enumeration by a special agent, such representations have been made to the President that he has requested Gen. Walker to send another Commission to make a more thorough examination. Col. Butterfield, who is the Supervisor from Vermont, was accordingly sent by Gen. Walker last Saturday, with four assistants, to make an actual reënumeration from house to house of some of the districts in which the greatest gains appear. Gen. Walker and the President are both said to be of the opinion that the third enumeration will not disclose any frauds in the first, but they wish to have the census considered entirely trustworthy.

LANIER'S DISTRICT.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 22.—A letter was received at the Internal Revenue Bureau to-day giving the details of the attempt to assassinate B. H. Lanier, the Republican candidate for Congress in the Fifth Louisiana District against Mr. King, the sitting member. Mr. Lanier, who is a native Southern Republican, a man of considerable wealth and of high character, identified himself after the War with the Republican party. Having accepted the results of the War in good faith, he has been prominent as a Republican, and is now, and for some time has been, Collector of Internal Revenue in that district. He made a very successful canvass for Congress, and undoubtedly was the choice of the voters of the district, but has been counted out. He has given notice that he will contest, whereupon

THE DEMOCRATS HAVE GIVEN HIM NOTICE

that he can choose between exile from his native district and death. His partner, Dr. Jones, the editor of a newspaper which advocated his candidacy for Congress, has already been foully assassinated, solely for the reason, as Lanier thinks, that he (Jones) was wearing Lanier's overcoat. Dr. Jones came to Lanier's house late at night to warn him of the determination of the Democrats, and to urge him to flee the parish. This Lanier declined to do, and Jones, the night being cold, borrowed Lanier's overcoat to wear home. On his way home he was killed, having been approached from behind and shot deliberately through the head. Those who know Lanier say that he is a man of great personal bravery, and that he will not abandon his post as a Government officer except in the last extremity.

THAT EXTREMITY

will not come if the Internal-Revenue Bureau and the United States Government have power to prevent it. Gen. Raum, immediately upon hearing of the fact that Lanier was barricaded in his own house, and practically a prisoner, telegraphed the instructions, already published, to engage five trusty men, to be armed with Government breech-loading rifles, as a bodyguard, and to maintain himself in his own office. Those who know Lanier say that he certainly will do this, and that the assasins will scarcely venture to attack

SIX WELL-ARMED, COURAGEOUS MEN,

and that no pretext can scarcely be devised for calling in a State militia company to kill a Federal officer because he intends to endeavor to secure the seat in Congress to which he was legally elected. Louisianans say that this is the second attempt to kill a Republican contestant for Congress in that district. Two years ago the negro Republican candidate was killed. The attempt was made to explain the assassination by a statement that the man was killed on account of violation of the quarantine law, but this explanation was so unsatisfactory that even Gov. Nicholls, of Louisiana, denounced the murder as unprovoked, and characterized it as committed for political purposes.

STATEMENT OF THE BULLDOZER'S REPRESENTATIVE.

NEW ORLEANS, La., Nov. 22.—The Hon. J. Floyd King, Congressman from the Fifth Louisiana District, to-day wrote a letter to the President in regard to the "outrage report of H. B. Lanier," in which he says: "Commissioner Raum, on the report of Lanier, appointed by him Internal-Revenue Collector in the Fifth Congressional District, where he recently became a candidate for Congress, has ordered him to invade the district with an armed force. There is perfect peace and quiet in the district, and no violation or disposition to violate the laws or rights of any one. Lanier no more needs United States troops than does Raum in the Treasury, or than I do while attending the sessions of Congress. Lanier is short in his accounts in a large amount as the State-Tax Collector, and has more than once been engaged in desperate broils, not political, resulting in the death of his antagonist. Should such a man, appointed to such a responsible office as Internal-Revenue Collector, be armed with authority to use troops or armed men in the midst of profound peace against a population observing the laws of their country, and busy in peaceful occupations?"

A HUGE BLUNDER,

WHEREBY THE REPUBLICAN MAJORITY IN INDIANA IS OFFICIALLY CUT DOWN 3,000 VOTES.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Nov. 22.—Gov. Gray, Secretary of State Shanklin, and Auditor of State Manson canvassed the Presidential vote of Indiana this afternoon, receiving certificates from all the counties in twelve districts. At the eleventh hour it was discovered that the Marshal appointed for the Eighth District had not put in an appearance, and a telegram received from the Clerk of Montgomery County informed the Board that the vote of that county had neither been certified to nor called for. This discovery fell like a bombshell into the camp of the unwary, and Gen. Harrison and his partner, Mr. W. H. Miller, were hurried to the rooms of the Board to see whether it would be possible to delay the canvass. An examination of the law left the Board in doubt as to any discriminating powers, and so they concluded to return the vote

SO FAR AS IT WAS CERTIFIED TO,

and adjourn, with the mental reservation that, when the vote of the Eighth District was properly certified it should be added. The vote as canvassed is as follows: Garfield, 212,146; Hancock, 208,375; Weaver, 10,623,—leaving Garfield a plurality of 3,771, instead of 6,400, as it should be, had the Eighth District been canvassed. In an interview this evening, Auditor-of-State Manson said that the Marshal appointed in the Eighth District, Claude Matthews, was a graduate of Greencastle University, and resided in Vermillion County, two miles from Hillsdale and twelve miles from Clinton. He thought it likely that the commission notifying him of his appointment had by mistake been sent to Canton, and that he had not only not received it, but that he

DID NOT KNOW OF HIS APPOINTMENT.

As to canvassing the returns hereafter, Gen. Manson said he did not believe the Board had the legal right to do so. The law was very specific, stating that the Marshals shall return the certificates to the Secretary of State between the hours of 9 and 11 on the third Monday in November, and that the Governor, Secretary, and Auditor of State shall canvass the vote between the hours of 12 and 6 on said day. He did not see, he said, how they could legally extend this time, remarking, with a significant smile, that, if the Marshal of the Sixth District had failed to come to time with the 9,000 Republican majority, the Board would have

COUNTED INDIANA FOR HANCOCK

by giving the certificates to the Hancock Electors. "We should have had a better right to have done this than the Louisiana Returning-Board did to give certificates to the Hayes Electors in that State." The General was frank enough, however, to admit that the law was a very stupid one, remarking that if this blunder shall call the attention of the Legislature to it sufficiently to lead to its amendment, the mistake will not have been made in vain. Leading Republicans, so far as they have been notified of the blunder, express themselves horrified at this narrow escape, for, had the election of Garfield depended upon the vote of Indiana, they now see how easy it would have been for two or three Democratic Marshals, representing Republican Districts, to have remained away, and thus given the State to Hancock. As it is, Garfield's plurality is cut down to 3,771. It is now in order for

CLAUDE MATTHEWS

to rise and explain why he failed to come to time, and among the first laws amended by the incoming Republican Legislature should be the one regulating the canvassing of the Presidential vote. Altogether, it is one of the worst blunders which has ever occurred in the history of the State, and, under other circumstances, it is easy to see how Gen. Hancock might have taken his seat as President, although fairly defeated before the people.

THE INDIANA DILEMA.

IT IS BELIEVED THERE WILL BE NO FILIBUSTERING.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

INDIANAPOLIS, Nov. 22.—Lieut.-Gov. Gray arrived in this city at 2 o'clock this morning, and at 10 o'clock he appeared before the Judges of the Supreme Court, and was sworn into office by Chief-Justice Niblack. It was in pursuance to the expressed opinion of a number of eminent legal gentlemen that the oath was administered, the first impressions being that he succeeded to the office without any ceremony. The form of oath was drawn up by Judge Scott, and is in the following words:

State of Indiana, to-wit: I, Isaac P. Gray, Lieutenant-Governor of the State of Indiana, called to discharge the duties of the office of Governor, by reason of the death of the Hon. James D. Williams, Governor of the said State, which occurred on the 20th inst., do solemnly swear that I will support the Constitution of the State of Indiana, and that I will faithfully discharge the duties of the office of Governor of the State of Indiana. ISAAC P. GRAY.

Subscribed and sworn to before me, one of the Judges of the Supreme Court of the State of Indiana, at Indianapolis, Nov. 22, 1880.

WILLIAM E. NIBLACK,
Supreme Judge.

GOV. GRAY

went immediately to his office, where some papers of an important character, chiefly relating to the expenses incident to the death of Gov. Williams, were passed upon. At 11 o'clock the new Governor accompanied the cortége conveying his predecessor's remains to the Court-House. At 12 o'clock he began the official canvass of the Presidential vote at the Secretary of State's office, and at 2 o'clock was present at the citizens' meeting in the Court-House.

THE MUDDLE.

Owing to the death of Gov. Williams and the consequent promotion of Lieut.-Gov. Gray, the State Senate is left without presiding officers, and, the two parties being evenly divided, a question has arisen as to the ability of the State Senate to organize itself. Coupled with this discussion was a report that the Democrats would attempt to filibuster, and thus prevent an organization until after the time had expired to elect a United States Senator. In an interview this afternoon, Senator McDonald and Judge Biddle, of the Supreme Court, scouted at such an idea.

THE AUDITOR OF STATE

is to act in the organization in the absence of the Lieutenant-Governor. The Senate must organize before it can witness the declaration of the vote for Governor and Lieutenant-Governor. The Senator and the Judge were clear on that point, and thought there was no danger of a petty squabble over the offices of the Senate being allowed to interfere with grave public duties. Leading Republicans take the same view of the situation. It is probable that the Nationals may complete the organization, as there are Senators Poindexter, Major, and Davis who can claim to hold the balance of power, but however this may be, there will be no quibbling over a few offices of sixty days' duration, which will obstruct the more important duty of electing a United States Senator.

GARFIELD.

THE TRIP TO WASHINGTON.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

CLEVELAND, O., Nov. 22.—Gen. Garfield and wife came to the city this afternoon on the 1:40 train en route to Washington. They were accompanied by Gen. McDowell and wife and his chief of staff, who passed the Sabbath at Mentor. Gen. McDowell is on his way back to the Pacific coast, whence he had came to cast a vote for his old friend, Gen. Garfield. The party came in a special car furnished by the Pennsylvania Company, attached to the regular train, it being the same car as that which bore Grant, Conkling, and Logan to Mentor. On reaching the city Gen. McDowell passed on his journey westward, while Gen. Garfield and his wife and secretary, Mr. Rose, were driven to the residence of James Mason, Esq.,

ON EUCLID AVENUE.

Several friends called and paid their respects. The special car was attached to the night express on the Cleveland & Pittsburg Road, and, at 9 o'clock, Gen. Garfield, with his wife and Secretary, were driven to Euclid avenue station to avoid the crowd expected at the Union Depot. While waiting at the station for the train, Gen. Garfield met an old friend who had been with him at Chickamauga, and the two recounted the incidents of that bloody field. In alluding to the spell of cold weather, Gen. Garfield said the present would be the first winter he had spent in Ohio for twenty years. As his landing at Euclid Avenue Station was unexpected, but few people had gathered.

CONGRESSMAN TOWNSEND

accompanies the General on his trip. It is understood an elaborate reception will be tendered the President-elect on his arrival at Washington, though he has expressed a desire that the visit be a quiet one. He goes to arrange his private affairs, and expects to return in a week or ten days. Gen. Garfield, of course, does not talk politics, but one of his secretaries, alluding to

THE SO-CALLED "MENTOR BARGAIN,"

said that the story surpasses, if possible, the Morey letter in stupidity. The idea that a nominee for the Presidency, of Gen. Garfield's sagacity and political experience, would sign such a paper, placing his official life in the hands of another, is too absurd for notice. Moreover, during the hour of the Grant party's stay here, Gen. Garfield only saw them in the presence of a crowd of people.

The following telegram was received by Gen. Garfield to-day:

"ALBANY, N. Y., Nov. 22.—*Gen. J. A. Garfield, Mentor:* The official canvass shows your majority over Hancock, in this State, to be 21,033.
"JOSEPH B. CARR, Secretary of State."

INAUGURATION.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 22.—The committee having in charge the inauguration ceremonies are at work holding meetings daily. They hope to have a demonstration surpassing anything of the kind in the history of the Nation. One of its aims is the decoration of the city. The program determined upon is about as follows: A grand military parade, in which it is expected every State in the Union will be represented; an elaborate display of fireworks and illumination at night; festivities to close with a grand promenade concert at night. This will take place in the new National Museum, a building admirably adapted for the purpose, having one great room covering some three acres. The following committees have been designated to aid the Executive Committee in the reception: Finance, Press, Public Comfort, Military Encampment, Promenade, Reception, and Transportation. These Committees are composed of leading citizens and officials of the city, covering all interests and all shades of political opinion.

A RECEPTION DECLINED.

To the Western Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 22.—In deference to the earnest wish of Gen. Garfield, as expressed in a telegram received late to-night, a public reception and serenade on his arrival in this city, for which preparations were being made, will be omitted. Gen. Garfield states in his telegram that his visit is to be brief and on strictly private business, with which the proposed demonstration would interfere.

THE PRESIDENT.

HE THINKS SHERMAN OUGHT TO HAVE THE SENATORSHIP.

TOLEDO, O., Nov. 22.—A gentleman in position to know whereof he speaks says that the use made of the name of President Hayes in connection with the Senatorial position from this State was without the knowledge or consent of the President, and that he is not and cannot be a candidate for any position. It is also understood that the President favors the return of Mr. Sherman to the Senate. He believes that the long experience of that gentleman will enable him to be of great service, not only to the State, but to the whole Nation.

LEVI P. MORTON.

A NEW YORK CANDIDATE FOR SHERMAN'S PLACE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 22.—A gentleman who claims to speak by the book says, with reference to the Treasury Department under Garfield, that if Secretary Sherman does not remain in the Treasury Department there are prominent gentlemen here who think that the position will go to New York, and that the Hon. Levi P. Morton will be the man. While the feeling in financial circles in New York City is in the main against a change in the present head of the Treasury, in case it is decided upon there is probably no man who would command more of the confidence of the business community. His wide relations with

THE HEAVY CAPITALISTS

of this country and of Europe would enable him to take hold of the machinery of resumption more promptly than any man that could be invited to step into Mr. Sherman's place among those who are a political possibility for such a succession. As to the relations which such a move would have to Republican politics in New York, it is not believed that this is a selection that would give Mr. Conkling entire satisfaction, but, on the other hand, it is one in which he might deem it wise to acquiesce. While Mr. Morton is not as effective a political worker as Mr. Sherman, he is a very earnest Republican, and one of strong and positive convictions. He probably contributed as much to the success of the late campaign as any one who gave his time to the work. Personally he is a pleasant and cultivated gentleman, and, in addition to his conceded financial ability, he would bring eminent respectability to the new Cabinet.

THE FORGERY.

FURTHER CONCERNING ITS INCEPTION.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 22.—A correspondent of THE TRIBUNE this evening had a conversation with two gentlemen of high respectability who were in New York the week before the publication of the Morey letter, and who there learned something which may be of interest to the people who are seeking to find out who is responsible for the forgery. These gentlemen were sitting in their hotel on Friday evening, the 15th of October, when Gen. W. W. Averill, with whom they were acquainted, came in and entered into conversation with one of them. Gen. Averill said, as nearly as can be remembered: "It is all right. I have just come from Governor's Island. I cannot disclose to you what is going on, but

IT IS A BIG THING,

and it is going to turn this whole thing. Although we lost Indiana, Hancock is going to be elected. Don't you make any mistake about it. This is as sure as you live. There is something to be sprung on the other side. I can't tell you what it is, but there's a letter coming out which you will see in the papers. It may be published in two days, and it may be four or five. We are going to send it to the Pacific Coast. When it comes out, Garfield can't carry a single Pacific State. He can't carry the West." Gen. Averill was very emphatic. The gentleman to whom he made his communication told the substance of it to his companion, and the two, who are Republicans, thought nothing further of the matter until about a week later, at which time they were in Boston. There they saw the Morey letter, and

BOTH RECOGNIZED IT AT ONCE

as "the big thing" to which Gen. Averill referred. The names of these gentlemen cannot be given for publication, but are at the service of the officers of the law.

THE HOTEL-BILL.

RICHARD SMITH'S STATEMENT.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

CINCINNATI, O., Nov. 22.—Mr. Richard Smith, who was personally cognizant of the circumstances, makes the following explanation of the Foster-Sherman Chicago hotel-bill, in the *Gazette* of to-morrow: "Mr. Sherman had provided for the payment of certain legitimate expenses, for which purpose he placed funds in the hands of his special representative—not a large amount, but enough. Upon the nomination of Gen. Garfield, Gov. Foster, with his characteristic liberality, told that representative that he must not pay another dollar of Secretary Sherman's money, to return to him the balance on hand, settle all unpaid bills according to agreement, and draw on him for the funds necessary to meet them. That was done, and that is all there is about it. There never was a question as to the payment of hotel bills or any other claims, and Secretary Sherman was not consulted with reference to the arrangement, and knew nothing about it." It is understood that the representative of Mr. Sherman, to whom Mr. Smith referred, was Thomas M. Nichols, of the Honest-Money League. The amount paid by Foster was $2,000.

OHIO.

STANLEY MATTHEWS ALSO WANTS TO BE SENATOR.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

CINCINNATI, O., Nov. 22.—Ex-Senator Stanley Matthews, who has just returned from Washington, declares unauthorized the statements in the East that he has withdrawn from the Senatorial race. In an interview this afternoon he was questioned as to his candidacy. "Well, that's a matter that I don't care to talk much about; but, if the people of Ohio want me to represent them in the Senate, I should be glad to do so, and do so to the best of my ability, too."

"Then you are a candidate?"

"In that sense, yes. But if it is a question of a scramble for the office, I am not."

THE CABINET.

"One more question, Senator. What do you think the new Cabinet will be?"

"That I can only guess at. My opinion, however,—if you think that worth anything,—is that President Garfield will do as the other Presidents have done—make an entire change, not retaining any of the old Cabinet."

"But as to the personnel of the Cabinet, or its relation to the various sections of the party?"

"That I can't answer, except that I presume all the elements of the party will be recognized as fairly as possible."

A CONFAB.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

TOLEDO, O., Nov. 22.—Gen. Ben Lefevre and the Hon. Frank Hurd, having returned this evening from Mount Clemens, Mich., where they had gone for their health, and W. W. Armstrong, of Cleveland, being also in the city, an informal reception and council was held at the Boody House this evening, which was participated in by a number of local Democratic statesmen. It is understood that one of the subjects of the conversation was the Toledo Branch of the proposed Columbus Literary Bureau—namely: the establishment of a sound Democratic daily in this benighted section. Nothing definit was arrived at, however, and the assemblage adjourned at an early hour.

WHO SHALL BE UNITED STATES SENATOR FROM THE BUCKEYE STATE?

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

COLUMBUS, O., Nov. 22.—Speculation on the Ohio Senatorship has materially increased during the past few days; and the one-sided contest which the friends of Secretary Sherman were predicting ten days since has in a great measure spent its force, and his friends now are not as confident that Mr. Sherman will be returned to the Senate as they would desire it to appear. The declaration of Mr. Sherman, that he will make no personal effort to secure his nomination and election, should be taken with seasoning,—for it is a well-known fact that

HIS AGENTS ARE ALREADY SCATTERED OVER THE STATE

working in his interest, and a number of apartments are engaged at the principal hotels here for the accommodation of his friends. In the event of his defeat, which now seems quite probable, the question naturally suggests itself, "Who will pay the bills?" And, in the light of recent disclosures relating to the National Convention at Chicago last summer, the question is a most pertinent one, and should receive due consideration, lest history should repeat itself.

THERE ARE SOME VERY AMUSING FEATURES

connected with the Senatorship, which attract no little attention and criticism. It will be remembered that, in February last, those Republicans who led off in the anti-Hayes movement in 1877, and turned the State over to the Democrats, surprised the people, and especially the friends of Secretary Sherman, by organizing a formidable movement in favor of Senator Blaine. It was only by the hardest work of the Federal officeholders and leading politicians of the State that a majority of the delegates to the Chicago Convention were secured for Mr. Sherman; and it is quite probable that, had not the "favorit son" baby act been sprung, the statesman from Maine would have had the solid vote of the Ohio delegation; but the Federal and State Government patronage was too strong, and it, combined with the fact that Mr. Sherman was an Ohio man, secured him the majority of the delegation.

GEN. BEATTY

—who of late years has been an uncertain factor in the Republican party—was the chief leader in the movement in favor of the Plumed Knight, and, in his vigorous and aggressive manner, put the friends of the Secretary of the Treasury hard at work in order to escape being overwhelmed. Gen. Beatty at that time had nothing but abusive language for John Sherman, Charley Foster, and the entire make-up of the Hayes Administration, which he denounced as hypocritical and treacherous. In an interview, referring to Mr. Sherman he said: "I like Sherman. The great objection to him, however, is his connection with the sickliest, most hypocritical and cowardly Administration this country has ever known. And every man connected with it, including Charles Foster, ought to be politically damned, buried, and forgotten."

His references to the Secretary of the Treasury during the campaign that followed

WERE VERY BITTER;

and his denuciation of Mr. Sherman's peculiar methods in buying up delegations are well known. The defeat of Mr. Sherman at Chicago was a source of comfort to the leader of the Blaine men, and all congratulated themselves that they had not labored in vain.

The amusing feature lies in the fact that, now that Mr. Sherman is a candidate for the Senate, Gen. Beatty comes around

AS HIS STANCH SUPPORTER,—

not that he likes the Secretary, but probably because he (Beatty) is constitutionally opposed to Gov. Foster, the other leading candidate. Gen. Beatty, however, cannot carry his former friends with him; and, with one or two exceptions, those who trained under the Blaine banner last spring are now the most earnest in the election of Gov. Foster to the United States Senate. The question is not how Lee and Jackson would vote under the circumstances, but what department Artemus Ward would select for Ohio politicians in his museum of wax figures, were he still alive and in the show-business.

THE HON. D. R. LOCKE (NASBY)

was in the city a few days since, and was asked how he thought the Senatorial fight would terminate. The ex-Postmaster and man of many official titles was very confident that thus far Gov. Foster was ahead. "The people were fully aware of the fact that to the Governor more than any other man the credit was due of giving the State a Republican Legislature, resulting in the election of Gen. Garfield to the Senate, and finally to the Presidency. When Foster was nominated for Governor, the Republican party was weak in the State. There seemed to be no one with the means and enthusiasm to take the lead. New life had to be infused and aggressive measures adopted. Gov. Foster

MADE A REMARKABLE CAMPAIGN;

he stirred up the sleepy ones; and, when confident of his own election, he turned his attention to the election of the Legislature. In the Toledo District there was no effort made for the Greenback vote on the State ticket, and Gen. Ewing ran slightly ahead of Foster. While the Democrats were working for Ewing, Foster neglected his own interests and went in for the election of the candidates for the Legislature, who were elected, and both will without doubt vote for Mr. Foster, to whom they owe their political existence. Other—yes, many other—similar cases are on record and are well known; and it is generally conceded by all fair-minded men that

TO GOV. FOSTER'S PERSONAL EFFORTS

the present General Assembly of Ohio is Republican.

"It is true, however, that there is strong opposition to his election. The Federal patronage, as well as other influences, is working in the interest of the Secretary of the Treasury, though, as an offset, the State patronage could be used by the Governor; but thus far there are no indications pointing in that direction."

THE HON. COLUMBUS DELANO,

formerly Secretary of the Interior, is the latest entry for the Senatorship. There will, however, be but two when the real engagement opens.

MAINE.

THE SENATORSHIP.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BOSTON, Mass., Nov. 22.—A special to the *Advertiser* from Portland, Me., says that Congressman Reed will to-morrow formally announce his withdrawal from the list of candidates for Senatorial honors to succeed Hannibal Hamlin. This leaves the field to William P. Frye and Eugene Hale, with the chances in favor of the former. Reed has developed growing strength lately, and by many was regarded as the coming man, but, in view of the closeness of the vote in the First Congressional District, which he now represents, and as he considers it absolutdly necessary to make sure of every Republican vote to checkmate any possible trickery by the Clerk of the House, he decides to remain where he is. His action is everywhere regarded as not only wise, but patriotic and commendable.

VIRGINIA.

MAHONE AND THE BOURBONS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 22.—The Virginia Bourbons, alarmed at the strength of Mahone, are endeavoring to make some arrangements as to the State debt, so as to prevent the majority of the Readjusters from reorganizing under Mahone. To this end it is proposed that the deficiency now existing shall be made up by the passage of a law imposing an additional tax upon liquor and stamps. The present law prohibits any further tax upon real estate for such a purpose, and the Bourbons appear to think that a scheme which would assess capitalists and luxury might induce the Readjusters to rejoin the Bourbon party. The whole scheme grew out of the determination of the regular Democracy, if possible, to make a compromise before the next State election.

TENNESSEE.

MAYNARD.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D.C., Nov. 22.—Advices received here from Tennessee indicate a very strong probability of the election of Horace Maynard as Senator, as, notwithstanding the fact that the Democrats have an apparent majority of 4 on joint ballot, the Republicans, by combination with the Independents, expect to secure the Senator.

WISCONSIN.

THE SPEAKERSHIP.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MADISON, Wis., Nov. 22.—Next to the United States Senatorship, the Speakership of the next Assembly has until within a few days engrossed the greatest attention of the politicians, but an unusually thorough and complete canvass of the members-elect develops such popularity and strength among them of the Hon. Ed C. McFetridge, of Dodge, as to make his election so certain that the interest and excitement attaching to a close contest will be missing in this. Mr. McFetridge was elected to the Assembly in 1878, in the Beaver Dam district, by a majority of 360, although the Democratic majority in the district is nearly 1,000. He was elected State Senator from Dodge County the following year by a majority of 400, overcoming an opposition majority of over 3,000, and now in the Presidential year 1880, when party lines were so invariably closely drawn, he again overcame an adverse majority of 1,000, and was returned to the Assembly by a handsome majority.

MR. M'FETRIDGE

has thus served in both branches of the Legislature, which fact, together with the conceded one that he possesses parliamentary ability and skill of a high order, will make his election an eminently proper one. The Hon. Ira B. Bradford of Eau Claire, the Hon. Myron Merard of Lincoln, and the Hon. S. W. Pierce of Adams are also mentioned in this connection, though, with the exception of Mr. Bradford, neither is understood to be making an active canvass for the position.

MR. BRADFORD

has all the requisit qualifications of a first-class Speaker, but, having served only one term in the Assembly, probably hardly expects to be elected the next Speaker; but his present candidacy may make him the successor of Speaker McFetridge the following session, should he be then a member. The Hon. John Eldred will be elected Chief Clerk of the Assembly, and the Hon. Charles E. Bross of the Senate, without opposition.

RETURNS.

ILLINOIS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Nov. 22.—The State Board of Canvassers were in session all day to-day canvassing the vote at the recent election, and did not conclude their labors until to-night. There were present the full Board,—the Governor, Secretary of State, Auditor, and State Treasurer. The returns on Congressmen, members of the State Board of Equalization, and members of the Legislature were first canvassed, and the result declared as already published. In the matter of the election of F. C. De Lang as Senator from the Fifth District (in Cook County), the Board held that, as Senator Johnson's seat had not been declared vacant, and as no writ of election had been issued for the choice of a Senator in that district, it could not issue a certificate of election to De Lang, but directed the returns of the vote to be placed on record. The Board then opened and canvassed the vote for Presidential Electors and on the constitutional amendment, the latter being declared adopted, receiving about 1,500 votes more than the required constitutional majority. The vote for State officers will be canvassed by the Legislature.

VIRGINIA.

RICHMOND, Va., Nov. 22.—The Board of State Canvassers met to-day to canvass the votes cast at the election on the 2d inst. They finished canvassing the vote for Congressmen, and ordered certificates to be issued as follows: First District, G. T. Garrison, Democrat; Second, J. F. Dezendorf, Republican; Third, George D. Wise, Democrat; Fourth, Joseph Jorgensen, Republican; Fifth, George C. Cabell, Democrat; Six[illegible], J. R. Tucker, Democrat; Seventh, John Paul, Readjuster; Eighth, James Barbour, Democrat; Ninth, Abram Fulkerson, Readjuster.

The canvass for Presidential Electors is not concluded.

NEW YORK.

ALBANY, Nov. 22.—The State Canvassers have declared the following results of the late election in this State:

Garfield	555,544
Hancock	534,511
Weaver	12,373
Dow	1,517

MICHIGAN.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LANSING, Mich., Nov. 22.—The official canvass of the Presidential Electors was finished to-day. The following is the result, giving to each ticket the highest vote cast for any one Elector: Garfield, 185,195; Hancock, 131,301; Weaver, 34,895; Dow, 902; Anti-Secret-Society candidate (whoever that is), 322. Garfield's plurality, 53,894; majority over all, 17,775,—a very fair Republican vote for a doubtful State.

NEBRASKA.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LINCOLN, Neb., Nov. 22.—The State Board of Canvassers finished to-day, with the following result: Garfield, 54,979; Hancock, 28,523.

SPRINGER

IN THE DUMPS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 22.—The Democratic Congressmen who are arriving here do not take very cheerful views of the political situation. The most enthusiastic of them are subdued, and speak with respect of the Republicans. Those who have laid claims to friendship with Gen. Garfield in the past are evidently somewhat annoyed at the particularly personal nature of the campaign, and are quite ready to forget it if Garfield will. Of the Illinois Congressmen, Mr. Springer, who is here attending to some business before the Supreme Court, confesses to

A LOSS OF INTEREST IN POLITICS.

"I scarcely think of politics now," said he in answer to a question as to his views on the outlook. "I am so busy that I scarcely have time to read the papers." Mr. Springer concedes the next House to the Republicans, but blames the Greenbackers for it. Being asked what, in his opinion, would be the powers of the present Clerk of the House, Col. George M. Adams, in making up the roll of the new House, Mr. Springer replied that he would be

A SORT OF RETURNING BOARD,

and could pass upon credentials where there was a double set. "But," he added, "this is not likely to occur in the present instance." He said, in reference to the question which has been recently raised, whether some of the Governors of Southern States might not refuse credentials to Republican Congressmen-elect for the purpose of precipitating a contest, and thus give Clerk Adams an opportunity to test his powers, that he knew of no such cases. Mr. Springer is of opinion that the coming session will be uneventful; and that the Appropriation bills will be prepared early, and pushed through as soon as possible. There will be

NO APPROPRIATION FOR DEPUTY UNITED STATES MARSHALS,

however, he says,—the Democrats still being determined to make a stand against what they are pleased to call an unwarrantable interference with the rights of States by the machinery of the Federal Government. But this determination on the part of the Democratic majority will not, Mr. Springer thinks, give rise to any contests, nor afford the President any pretext for veto messages. Indeed, the Democrats in Congress will, in Mr. Springer's opinion, hold the even tenor of their way in the coming session; but he does not think there will, on that account, be anything like an interruption in the current of legislation.

In regard to

THE COMPLEXION OF THE SENATE

Mr. Springer does not profess to be wiser than his day and generation. Davis and Mahone, he says, will hold the balance of power. If both act with the Democrats, the Democrats will have the organization; and, in case the two Senators lean towards the Republican side, it will, of course, be the other way. But just what either or both of these gentlemen will do Mr. Springer does not profess to be advised.

Mr. Springer thinks the action of Gov. Wiltz, of Louisiana, in appointing a successor to Mr. Spofford, contestant for Kellogg's seat in the Senate, a proper thing, and what was to be expected in such a contingency. The whole question as to the ownership of the seat is, he says, open, and likely to be passed upon at any time.

Mr. Springer is sanguine that

SOME FUNDING MEASURE WILL BE PASSED

by the present Congress, and most likely very early in the session. The Wood Funding bill, which is now on the House calendar, and set for an early consideration, will, Mr. Springer believes, be taken up and passed in some amended form. The question of funding the public debt at a lower rate of interest, he thinks, is one in which there is no politics; and there is no reason why Republicans should not cordially indorse such a proposition, even though it comes from a Democratic Committee of a Democratic House.

CRIMINAL NEWS.

BURGLARY.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MANITOWOC, Wis., Nov. 22.—The residence of Capt. Henry Edwards, on Fifth street, was entered by burglars last Saturday night and $710 in cash and about $20 worth of silver forks and spoons were stolen. The Captain had drawn the money from the bank with the intention of leaving for down the lake with the first fair wind to buy a cargo of wood. It is undoubtedly the work of home talent and of parties who knew he had the money by him. This is the second burglary committed here within a week, and in both cases the thieves made good their escape with their booty without disturbing any one or leaving any trace behind them.

DAMAGING TESTIMONY.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

HARRISBURG, Pa., Nov. 22.—The alleged murderers of Daniel Troutman, who was shot in the northern portion of this county after he had resisted an attempt made by two men to rob him, have both been held for trial. Frank Rumberger had a hearing to-day, and the evidence was of a very damaging character. Among those who appeared against him was Henry Rumberger, who made a confession a few days ago showing his connection with the attempted robbery which culminated in the murder of Farmer Troutman. According to Henry's statement Frank fired the fatal shot. One of the accused is 25 years old and the other (Frank) 22.

JUST IN TIME.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Nov. 22.—Last night two police officers saw the windows of a house on Collins street lighted up brilliantly. They looked in and saw Kate and Mary Kerrigan, mother and daughter, and Mary Brady and her infant child stretched on the floor. Empty whisky-bottles were lying beside the women, showing that liquor had put them to sleep. The fire from the grate had fallen out and set fire to the flooring, and it was the light made by this that attracted the police to the scene. They rescued the inmates and put out the fire. If they had got around five minutes later, the women, children, and house would have been burned up.

A FIGHT WITH ROUGHS.

DEADWOOD, Dak., Nov. 22.—For months back a band of outlaws have kept the citizens of Fort Pierce, a town on the east bank of the Missouri River, in terror, until the respectable portion of the community organized a Vigilance Committee, with the determination of ridding the place of the roughs. Last week the two opposing forces came together, both strongly armed. A fight ensued which resulted in the killing of Arkansas Joe, the leader of the gang, and the wounding of four others. The vigilants escaped unhurt.

MURDER TRIAL.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MARYVILLE, Mo., Nov. 22.—The case of Albert and Ed Talbott and Henry Wyatt, indicted for the murder of Dr. P. H. Talbott, who was assassinated in this county on the 18th of last September, will be tried in this city on the 13th of next January, before Judge Kelly. No indictment has been found against Mrs. Talbott, the widow of the murdered man. Dawson & Roseberry and Johnston & Anthony appear for the Talbott boys, and Wolff & Griffin for Wyatt.

JAMES M'DONALD.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

CLINTON, Ill., Nov. 22.—At the preliminary examination of James McDonald, who attempted to murder Marshal Baker, of Kenney, as alleged, was bound over to the Circuit Court in the sum of $800, and is now in jail, failing to give security. It is feared that Neal, the wounded man, may not recover.

PARDONED.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Nov. 22.—The Governor has pardoned George Lee, convicted of burglary in January, 1878, by the Cook County Criminal Court, and sentenced to the Penitentiary for five years. The pardon was recommended by the Judge, State's Attorney, and others.

BILLETED.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Nov. 22.—Howard Diggs, colored, fireman of the steamer J. D. Parker, struck Jeff Green, a colored laborer, over the head with a billet of wood this afternoon, from the effects of which Green died to-night. Diggs was arrested.

FUNERAL AT LEADVILLE.

LEADVILLE, Nov. 22.—Mart Duggan, a well-known character, shot and killed Louis Lamb on the street here this afternoon.

ACQUITTED.

PEORIA, Ill., Nov. 22.—August Feilhauer, on trial for the murder of Charles Hock, at the Pekin House, in May last, has been acquitted.

INDIANS.

AVENGING VICTORIO.

EL PASO, N. M., Nov. 22.—On the 16th about forty Apaches attacked a party of Mexican troops returning from their victorious campaign against Victorio on the road from El Paso to Chihuahua south of Carizal. The Mexicans being surprised made but little resistance. Nine of them were killed. The Apache loss is unknown. A Mexican Sergeant having in his possession a saddle and some trinkets belonging to Victorio, who is supposed to be dead, was killed and his body cut in small pieces by the the infuriated Indians.

CLOSED UP.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Nov. 22.—James R. Maxey's jewelry, auctioneering, and pawnbroking house was to-day closed by the Sheriff on executions in favor of Benjamin Allen & Co., Cincinnati, for $2,000; Emerson, Fisher & Co., Cincinnati, $845; and R. L. McGuire, of this city, $3,000. Mr. Maxey is in Georgia. He is expected back Wednesday, and it is thought he will be able to resume business.

CATARRH CURE.

Wei De Meyer's
CATARRH
CURE—Unquestionably the most important medical discovery since vaccination. A remedy which assimilates with the mucous membrane, and forms not only a local but a constitutional cure at any stage. One package generally suffices. Delivered by Druggists or by D. B. DEWEY & Co., 46 Dey-st., N. Y., $1.50 complete. Treatise and remarkable statements by the cured mailed free. The afflicted can refer to:
Dr. W. H. TRUESDELL, Elgin, Ill.
Mrs. H. HARPER, 766 Stone-st.,
F. E. MASON, Mansfield, O.
Miss MARCY E. RANKER, 494 Clark-st., Chicago.
Mrs. M. E. SHENEY, 3022 Savanah-st., St. Louis.
Mlle. AIMEE, Opera Prima Donna.
PAUL BOYTON (the swimmer), Flushing, L. I.
SAM'L BENEDICT, 697 Broadway, New York.
Rev. C. H. TAYLOR, 140 Noble-st., Brooklyn, N.Y.
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Rev. C. J. JONES, New Brighton, N. Y., &c., &c.
A real cure of Catarrh for $1.50!

AMUSEMENTS.

CENTRAL MUSIC-HALL.
SECURE TO-DAY SEATS TO-DAY
For the Three Grand Concerts by the
LITTA
Concert Company on Thursday Evening, Nov. 25, and Saturday Afternoon and Evening, Nov. 27, on which occasion they will be assisted by the great Violoncellist, Mons.
ADOLPH FISCHER,
The Eminent Violinist, Mr.
EDOUARD HEIMENDAHL,
The Popular Organist, Mr.
LOUIS FALK.
And the Celebrated
Liesegang-Heimendahl String Quartet.
Inauguration of the STAR LECTURE COURSE on Thursday Evening. Reserved Seats for sale on and after this morning at the Box-Office at 25, 50, 75c, $1.
GEO. B. CARPENTER, Manager.

HAVERLY'S THEATRE.
J. H. HAVERLY..........Manager and Proprietor
Every Evening this Week, Wednesday and Saturday Matinees,
Extra Matinee Thanksgiving Day,
LEAVITT'S GRAND ENGLISH OPERA BURLESQUE COMPANY
(An Entirely New Organization),
In Offenbach's Latest Production (English version),
LA FILLE DU TAMBOUR MAJOR,
(THE DRUM-MAJOR'S DAUGHTER.)

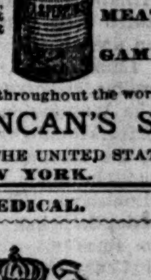
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THANKSGIVING WEEK—Every evening at 8, usual Matinees Wednesday and Saturday. Extra Grand Holiday Matinee Thursday at 2.
WILLIE EDOUIN'S
SPARKS
COMPANY.
WILLIE EDOUIN and FRANK W. SANGER, Prop's.
Presenting the Quaint and Queer Musical Conceit,
DREAMS; Or, FUN IN A PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY.
Monday, Nov. 29—Mrs. SCOTT-SIDDONS.

McVICKER'S THEATRE.
100 WIVES! THE NEW AMERICAN DRAMA! ONLY THIS WEEK! THE NEW AMERICAN DRAMA! 100 WIVES!
MATINEES WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY.
THURSDAY—A Grand Extra
Thanksgiving Matinee.
Next—SOL SMITH RUSSELL.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.
Clark-st., opposite new Court-House.
Instantaneous Hit of
SHANNON and EDESON
In the New Play,
A GOLDEN GAME.
Recalled after each act. Remember the Thanksgiving Matinee at 2 p. m.
Next Week—JOHN A. STEVENS.

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MORTIMER'S MYSTERIES!
FRED J. ENGELHARDT, Manager.
Magic, Mirth, Music, and Mystery!
Every Evening at 8 o'clock. Grand Professional Matinee this Tuesday at 2:30 p. m.
Grand Holiday Matinee Thursday at 2:30 p. m.
Regular Matinee Saturday at 2:30 p. m.
Admission, 50c.; Children, 25c.; Reserved Seats, 75c.
Matinee prices—Reserved Seats, 50c.

SPRAGUE'S OLYMPIC THEATRE.
Every Night during the Week and Matinees Wednesday, Thursday, Saturday, and Sunday.
Harry Miner and Pat Rooney's Combination.
Thanksgiving Day (Thursday, Nov. 25), a Grand Pat Rooney Matinee at 2:30.

WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.
THE GREAT SAUCE OF THE WORLD.
Lea & Perrins
Signature is on every bottle of GENUINE
WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.
Imparts the most delicious taste and zest to
EXTRACT Of a LETTER from a MEDICAL GENTLEMAN at Madras to his brother at WORCESTER, May, 1851.
"Tell LEA & PERRINS that their sauce is highly esteemed in India, and is in my opinion, the most palatable, as well as the most wholesome, Sauce that is made."

SOUPS, GRAVIES, FISH, HOT & COLD MEATS, GAME, &c.
Sold and used throughout the world.
JOHN DUNCAN'S SONS,
AGENTS FOR THE UNITED STATES,
NEW YORK.

MEDICAL.
RICORD'S VITAL RESTORATIVE
Fully 25 per cent of the human race are victims to partial or complete impotency. This startling assertion will be fully corroborated by every intelligent physician. The principal causes producing this disease are indiscretions or excesses. Some of the common symptoms are loss of vigor, spermatorrhœa, pain in the back, disposition to avoid society, languor, gloomy forebodings, mental distress, nervous debility, and leucorrhœa (in females), debilitating dreams, etc. Let no false modesty prevent the parent from warning the child of this great evil. Secret habits are the result of ignorance.
There is a well-known principle in animal physiology that no vital action can take place except through the agency of the nervous system. If the nerve power in any organ is weakened, then that organ is weak. There is a remedy in the reach of all, one that has stood the test for over half a century. Dr. Ricord's VITAL RESTORATIVE has been scrutinized and indorsed by the Academy of Medicine in Paris as an infallible specific for the above; contains no phosphorus, cantharides, or other poison; is purely VEGETABLE, producing no reaction, and is permanent in effect; is a sugar-coated pill, and can be had of Levasser & Co., 19 bis rue Richelieu, Paris, France, or of Dr. S. Brown Sigesmond, Proprietors, Room 40 World Building, New York. Send for circular. Box of 100 pills $3; box of 400, $10. Sent by mail upon receipt of price. None genuine without the signature of S. B. Sigesmond on the side of each box. Sold by all wholesale and retail druggists.
CERTIFICATE.
PARIS, July 18, 1873.—19 Rue de la Paix.—A Mr. E. L., 53 years old, had been a widower twenty-five years; nervous temperament; had suffered for thirty years with spermatorrhœa, and for ten years with nervous debility and entire impotency. For eighteen years he tried every known remedy without any benefit. He came to me and I advised him to try Ricord's Vital Restorative. After four months he was discouraged, but I insisted upon his continuing its use, and in nine months he was restored to full health and vigor,—got married, and has two fine children.
Out of 349 patients treated 65 were cured within 30 days, 115 in six weeks, 150 between two and three months, 8 between five and six months, 1 in nine months.
DR. M. PERIGORD, Medicin de la Hopital Charity.
SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.
VAN SCHAACK, STEVENSON & CO., Chicago, Ill., Wholesale Agents for the Drug Trade.
Notice is hereby given that T. A. Smith, of St. Louis, and R. L. De Lisser, of New York, are no longer authorized to act as agents for Ricord's Vital Restorative, as their appointments as such have been revoked.
CAUTION.
It has been brought to my notice that De Lisser is advertising under the name of Morrison, Plummer & Co., of Chicago, a spurious imitation of Ricord's Vital Restorative. The public are cautioned that no Ricord's Vital Restorative is genuine unless my autograph signature is on every box. Richardson & Co., of St. Louis; Meyer Bros. & Co., of Kansas City, Mo.; T. L. Lyons, of New Orleans; John Keechan, of Cincinnati; Van Schaack, Stevenson & Co., of Chicago; Smith, Doolittle & Smith, of Boston; and Charles N. Crittenton, of New York are the only recognized wholesale agents for the sale of Ricord's Vital Restorative to the trade, and all genuine boxes are procured of them by retail druggists for the convenience of the public. Ricord's Vital Restorative will be kept for sale by all retail druggists, or may be procured by addressing me direct.
S. BROWN SIGESMOND, M. D., Room 40 World Building, New York.

RAILROAD TICKETS.
CHEAP R. R. TICKETS At NAT. REEVES & CO.'S, Ticket Brokers, 109 S. Clark-st. (in Gents' Furnishing Store). Tickets Bought, Sold, and Exchanged. Reduced rates to all parts.

BUSINESS CARDS.
WOOD MANTELS
WM. H. FOULKE & CO., No. 335 WABASH-AV.

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AMUSEMENTS.

Haverly's Theatre.
Dearborn street, corner of Monroe. Engagement of Leavitt's English Opera Burlesque Company. "La Fille du Tambour Major."

McVicker's Theatre.
Madison street, between State and Dearborn. Engagement of the Gosche-Hopper Company. "One Hundred Wives."

Grand Opera-House.
Clark street, opposite new Court-House. Engagement of Shannon and Edeson. "A Golden Game."

Hooley's Theatre.
Randolph street, between Clark and La Salle. Engagement of Willie Edouin's "Sparks" Company. "Dreams; or, Fun in a Photograph Gallery."

Olympic Theatre.
Clark street, between Lake and Randolph. Engagement of the Pat Rooney Combination. Variety entertainment.

Hershey Hall.
Madison street, between State and Dearborn. "Mortimer's Mysteries." Afternoon and evening.

SOCIETY MEETINGS.

CORINTHIAN CHAPTER, NO. 69, R. A. M.—Special Convocation Tuesday evening, Nov. 23, at 7:30 o'clock. Work on the Royal Arch Degree. Visiting Companions are invited. By order
ROBERT MALCOM, M. E. H. P.
JOHN O. DICKERSON, Secretary.

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 23, 1880.

A FORTNIGHT ago THE TRIBUNE printed a complete table of the vote of Illinois by counties. The official canvass was made yesterday, and it compares with THE TRIBUNE's results as follows:

	Tribune.	Official.	Difference.
Garfield	318,205	318,307	102
Hancock	277,454	277,353	101
Plurality	40,751	40,954	203

When it is remembered that the official canvass of the vote of Cook County had not been begun when THE TRIBUNE's table was printed, and that many of the returns from remote counties were obtained by telegraph, it will be perceived that THE TRIBUNE's table was wonderfully accurate. Such a thing as the printing of the complete vote of the State within a week of the election was never done in Illinois before.

CERTAIN organs of the Solid South profess to be very much concerned about the alleged disfranchisement of citizens of Rhode Island. This little mote of a wrong in a small State disturbs their vision so that they cannot see the great beams which exist in Mississippi, Louisiana, Arkansas, Alabama, South Carolina, and other Southern communities. The Washington *Republican*, however, endeavors to enlighten them. It shows that while the average of voters to population is 1 in 9.5 in Rhode Island, it is only 1 in 10½ in Louisiana. The census indicates that the latter State has gained 25 per cent in population since 1868, while the vote in the same period has decreased 13 per cent. This is true in the same or a higher degree of all the other bulldozed Southern States. The result is partially concealed in South Carolina by the tissue-ballot frauds, about 25 per cent of the whole apparent vote being fictitious; but the discrepancies in other Southern States will be made very noticeable by comparisons of the new census with the late election-returns.

JOHN KELLY lacks the first mental requisit of a great Boss, and that is an imperturbable temper. He proved his deficiency in this respect Friday by flying into a violent passion during the session of the New York Board of Estimates and grossly insulting Mayor Cooper. The Mayor objected to the increase of certain salaries. Kelly became very hot, and said the Mayor was actuated by a bitter hatred toward the Finance Department. "There isn't a Department more economically administered than the Finance Department," continued the Controller! "As a matter of opinion, I don't agree with you," interjected the Mayor. "When you are moved by malice, sir," Kelly retorted, "your opinion is of no account, sir, and you're always controlled by malice when the Finance Department comes up." "Well, if the Controller chooses to make insulting remarks, why, I cannot help it," rejoined the Mayor. And so it went on, Mr. Cooper getting cooler and more dignified all the time, and Mr. Kelly more ridiculously angry. The Controller doesn't lose his temper without cause. He feels that the sceptre is departing from him. Never before was the outlook for Tammany Hall so gloomy as now. But that does not altogether excuse the outbreak. Tweed never lost his temper, not even in his darkest hours.

THE report from Indiana predicting that it will not be possible to organize the Senate in that State owing to a tie between the Republicans and Democrats would seem to forecast a chaotic condition of things which would influence even the National Legislature. It is said that, under the laws of Indiana, the new Governor and Lieutenant-Governor cannot take their seats until the Legislature shall have organized; without such organization a United States Senator cannot be elected, and after a certain time such election by the present Legislature will be illegal. In this way it is predicted that the State of Indiana will be run without a Governor or an Acting Governor, and the United States Senate will be kept Democratic by the failure to elect a Republican Senator to the seat now held by Senator McDonald. All this is wild talk. It is not reasonable to suppose, in any case, that a quibble would be permitted to break down a State Government chosen by the people, nor to confine the representation of any State to a single Senator in order to maintain a partisan majority in the United States Senate. But it is not likely that such a question will need to be tested. The fact is, as we are informed upon good authority, that there are two Greenbackers in the Indiana Senate who will vote with the Republicans upon the question of organization, and that their votes will provide the proper majority to that end. The Democrats of Indiana will probably discover that their party projects are subordinate to the popular will, just as the Democrats of New York have learned to acknowledge that fact.

ELECTING PRESIDENTS BY POPULAR VOTE.

The periodical agitation for a change in the mode of electing the President so that he may be chosen by a direct popular vote, instead of by Electors, has begun again. A writer in the New York *Herald* advocates the change in three columns of fine type, and the Democratic editors of Indiana, at their late Fort Wayne consolation-meeting, resolved to press the same subject upon the attention of their readers.

There are sound and weighty arguments for electing a President by the vote of the whole people. Under the present system a vote in one sense counts for more in a large State than in a small one. The citizen in New York helps to choose thirty-five Electors, while the citizen in Colorado, Oregon, Nevada, and Nebraska votes for only three Electors. It is true, however, that what a citizen in New York gains in the number of Electors he may vote for he loses in relation to the whole number of voters. Thus in Nevada one vote is equal to the fifteen thousandth of the whole vote, whereas in New York it is less than a millionth of the whole. But our present Electoral system savors too much in many minds also of the old heresy of State-sovereignty, and helps to perpetuate State and sectional lines.

But the objections to an election of the President by popular vote, as affairs stand at present, are insurmountable. The first condition for massing all the votes together, and being governed by the majority or plurality of the whole, is that they should all be equally honest; that the meaning of the word suffrage should be the same in every part of the Union. It is notorious that at present this is not the case. In eight or ten ex-slave States the elective franchise has become a farce and a fraud, and in five at least the rule of the minority has been established, and is now sustained by scoundrelism and violence. If the inducements were strong enough, the same might easily be true of all the other Southern States. If the result of the Presidential election depended on the popular majority, not even Missouri or Maryland could be trusted to preserve a free ballot and a fair count. In Mississippi, Alabama, South Carolina, and Louisiana, under the same circumstances, the popular majorities would be limited only by the necessities of the occasion. Southern States that are really Republican on a fair vote would be made to roll up bogus Democratic majorities of hundreds of thousands, and so overcome the largest legitimate Republican majorities at the North. Republican Mississippi would be made to counterpoise Iowa, and Republican South Carolina to offset Massachusetts, though both belong in the Republican column. The election frauds of the South are now minimized. The result in certain States is tainted with fraud, but the outcome of the whole election is still honest. The shotgun and tissue-ballot plan defeats itself. It cost the Democratic party more honest Electoral votes in the North than it can possibly gain fraudulent ones in the South. But if the President were elected by popular vote Southern majorities would be furnished to order sufficiently large to elect the candidate of the South. The size of the Southern majorities would be limited only by the capacity of the printing-presses and ballot-boxes, and a vote would have about as much significance as the unlimited and irredeemable Confederate shinplaster currency. Mississippi might give 100,000, Georgia 150,000, Alabama 250,000, Louisiana 125,000, Texas 300,000, South Carolina 100,000 majority, and there would be no remedy, because there would be no authority to go behind the returns and reject the bogus and spurious votes counted for the Democratic candidate.

In a less degree the same objections apply to the plan of having the majority of the Congressional districts and two Senatorial votes from each State at large choose the President. This might do very well if the Congressional districts in the South equally with the States were not carried by fraud. But when the "Shoestring" District, in Mississippi, having 17,000 legitimate Republican majority, and the Charleston (S. C.) District, with 14,000 Republican majority, are made to return Confederate Congressmen, there is no assurance that the Presidential Electors would not be in the same sense misrepresentatives of the will of the people.

The Electoral system with some amendments has lasted 100 years. It will easily last another 100, unless the Southern whites shall in the meantime come to their senses and give some assurance of an honest vote and fair count in that section.

SENATOR BROWN OF GEORGIA.

Senator Brown made a very manly speech to the Legislature of Georgia, and the fact that he was chosen to represent the State in the United States Senate after the delivery of such a speech shows that there is some probability of a reign of common sense in at least one Southern State. Gen. Longstreet assumed a similar position soon after the close of the War of the Rebellion, and was treated with ignominy, socially ostracized, and politically damned for it. The current of disloyalty and folly was too strong for him. His services to the Confederacy were forgotten, and for bravely accepting the inevitable he was brutally denounced as a traitor to the South. But years have intervened, the Solid South and the Democratic party have suffered repeated defeats, and there has been time, at least, for the sober second thought. Senator Brown does not claim to represent the old ruling element, the slave-holding element, the aristocracy of Georgia. He says: "There is a sentiment in Georgia I do not represent. It is the sentiment of that aristocratic class which lived high, and taught their children to love to rule." What Southern public man has ever dared to ignore the aristocratic class? What Southern public man has ever before ventured to disregard the wishes of the class that "lived high and taught their children to love to rule"? But there is worse, or better, behind. Senator Brown "believes he represents the laboring classes of the State," and says so naturally and frankly. A Southern statesmen seeking high place because he represents "the laboring classes" is a novelty in Southern politics. The laboring classes of Georgia are chiefly colored men,—"niggers,"—and Senator Brown says squarely that he proposes to represent them on the floor of the Senate of the Nation! And he says this to the white legislators by whom he is surrounded, and upon whom he depends for his election. These white legislators, too, many of them, owe their seats to the fact that colored men were cheated out of their right to vote—terrorized, bulldozed, assasinated—in the interest of a Solid South, and doubtless some of the legislators joined in the commission of the outrages by which they profited politically. But Senator Brown does not mince matters. He says: "Let us give them [the negroes] every legal right. We must also educate the colored race, and they ought to be educated for the Union and by the friends of the Union. . . . The colored people are citizens, and we must do them justice." Says the Senator: "I have the educational question very much at heart. Disguise it as you may, the New England States, with their schools and universities, have dictated laws to this Continent. They have sent New England ideas all over the West, and they dominate there." This is such a speech as Lamar, or Wade Hampton, or Hamburg Butler, or Ben Hill might have made at the foot of Bunker Hill to tickle the Northern ear. But no Southern statesman, seeking office at home, ever made such a speech before; no, not in the history of Southern politics. To be sure, in other parts of his speech, Senator Brown claimed credit for his record as a secessionist, as a War Governor, and a defender of the War of Rebellion; and it is noticeable in the report of the speech that it is in those portions of it that all the applause marks are found. There was no applause for his compliment to New England ideas, none for his proposition to educate the colored race, none for his statement that "the colored people are citizens, and we must do them justice," and none for the assertion that they must be given "every legal right." But while the legislators lacked the moral courage to applaud the sentiments, they had the common sense to vote for the man who uttered them. It is very clear that Mr. Brown is not a doughface, and it is equally certain that, if he sticks to his text in the United States Senate, he will be very much out of gear with his brother Democratic Senators, unless the Democratic party puts on an entirely new harness. Mr. Brown has constructed a platform consisting of two planks,—common sense and exact justice to the negro citizen. If he can drag his party up out of the mire of election frauds and general dishonesty upon this broad platform of fair play, he will have performed a political miracle. If he fails, but still has the moral courage to stand there alone, he will be a conspicuous figure in Washington politics and society so long as he remains in the Senate. It is too much to expect of one man that he will be able to regenerate Southern politics, perhaps; but it is a hopeful sign of the times that Mr. Brown, as an aspirant for the highest State honor in Georgia, should have dared boldly to antagonize the passions and prejudices of the constituency at whose hands he sought favor.

THE NEW CHINESE TREATY.

The Commission recently sent to China to negotiate a modified treaty with the Celestial Government has concluded its work, and although the official draft will not be made known until it is submitted to the Senate for ratification, its main features have been divulged sufficiently to form an intelligent opinion of its scope and merits. It is understood that it does not affect the status of Americans resident in China, nor does it trench upon the commercial relations of the two countries, which remain as provided for in the Reed Treaty of 1858. It is in reality a modification of two clauses of the Burlingame Treaty, which recognize the right of voluntary emigration and provide penalties for taking Chinese subjects to this country without their consent, and giving to Chinese in this country the same privileges, immunities, and exemptions as are enjoyed by other nationalities. In lieu of these provisions the new treaty provides "that no master of any vessel owned in whole or in part by a citizen of the United States, or by any foreign country, shall take on board from any port in the Chinese Empire or other foreign ports any number of Chinese passengers, male or female, in excess of the number of fifteen, to bring them within the jurisdiction of the United States," and any master of a vessel who violates this provision is held to be guilty of a misdemeanor, and subject to fine and imprisonment. No Consul can grant a certificate to any vessel leaving China with more than fifteen passengers, and every master must furnish a separate list of Chinese passengers, which shall be sworn to. The only exceptions are in cases of persons officially connected with the Chinese Government or persons rescued from shipwreck.

It will be observed that the provisions of the treaty are a repetition of those contained in the bill regulating Chinese immigration which was vetoed by the President in March 1879. At that time he gave as his reasons for the veto that it was neither courteous nor equitable, nor in consonance with international etiquet or obligations, for one Power to abrogate a treaty without notification to the other Power. Hence he suggested that a Commission should be appointed and instructed to go to China and represent to the Government of that Empire what peculiar embarrassment the Burlingame Treaty was causing in this country, how it was distracting labor on the Pacific Coast, how bitterly opposed the people of that section were to the wholesale immigration of Chinese coolies, and how difficult it was for the Government to protect them from the indignation and frequent violence of the working classes, who found themselves losing their occupations because Chinamen could work for a pittance upon which white men would starve. The President was confident that when these horrible abuses and embarrassing results of the coolie system were laid before the Chinese Government it would agree to a modification of the Burlingame Treaty in these respects without interfering with the status of American citizens in China or disturbing the commercial relations of the two countries. The result shows that he was right in his speculations.

The new treaty will unquestionably be immediately ratified by the Senate, and without a dissenting voice, and ought to satisfy even the most radical and bitter opponents of the Chinese. So long as shipmasters can bring but fifteen at a time there will be no object for the great Chinese companies to continue their shipments here, since they cannot be sent in sufficient numbers to answer their purposes. Under the new treaty less than 1,000 Chinese will probably arrive in California in a year, and, as those here are dying off at the rate of 3,000 to 4,000 every year, and during the same time from 5,000 to 6,000 return home, the little handful who may come would never be noticed, and could in no way disturb or even affect American labor. The tide of Celestial immigration must cease, and those who have made any money here will return to the Flowery Kingdom. The pressure on the California labor market will be relieved within a year, and every month will ease it off until in a few years it will disappear, except, perhaps, in the shape of a few washermen, cooks, and house-servants.

The vast majority of those now here have been sent over by the Six Companies, passage-paid; but under the new treaty they cannot afford to keep this up, and that there will be any voluntary immigration in such small numbers is impossible. While the negotiation of the new treaty is sufficient cause for National congratulation, both as eliminating in the future a very undesirable element of our population and removing an alarming incubus from American labor, it is to be regretted that Secretary Evarts is cast in so slow a mold and has been so long in unwinding his red tape. If this treaty could have been made known a week before election it would have saved to the Republican party the votes of California and Nevada, whose laboring classes were humbugged with the Morey forgery, and fancied the Administration was doing nothing.

SLANDERING SILVER.

The Washington correspondent of the Cincinnati *Gazette*, in a long letter giving reasons why the "business-men" of the country should "rally" to compel John Sherman's retention at the head of the Treasury Department, repeats a vast amount of stale absurdity, of which the following is a sample:

> But here the silver question comes in. Under the existing law the Secretary is obliged to purchase $2,000,000 worth of silver bullion each month and to coin the same into silver dollars, and up to this time there have been coined upwards of 74,000,000 of such dollars. The Secretary, finding it impossible [?] to get these coins into circulation in numbers bearing any reasonable proportion to the coinage, or to keep in circulation such as he had succeeded in paying out [?], now pays transportation charges on the coins asked for by the people, thus freely placing them in the hands of any one who cares to pay a dollar apiece for them. Notwithstanding this liberality, there remains to-day in the Treasury nearly 48,000,000 of silver dollars. This accumulation is taking place at the expense of the gold reserve [?], and the question has already been anxiously considered [?] how long can this absurd coinage go on before the gold reserve will be transmitted into silver. The gold is now reduced to $140,000,000 [a pretty good pot], and if a halt is not soon called the public confidence in the ability of the Government to maintain specie payments will be greatly shaken. The confidence that all can have gold if wanted is one thing, and the probability of receiving silver, and short weight silver at that, is another. The firm and honest [?] position maintained by Secretary Sherman in respect to silver is used as an argument for his retention, in view of the fact that this silver question must soon be dealt with, and wisely dealt with, or grave complications must ensue.

The country is fully aware that ever since the silver dollar has been restored the Treasury Department, under John Sherman, has ignored the fact that it was a full and constitutional legal-tender for every possible expenditure made by the Government. It has been as lawful for the Treasury Department to pay interest on the bonds, or the principal of the bonds, pensions, and salaries as well as bounties, in silver, as it has been to pay them in gold; and to say that the Government, expending over two hundred and fifty millions of dollars a year, has not been able, if so disposed, to pay out silver dollars at the rate of two millions per month, is a rank absurdity. The Treasury has always carried a large stock of gold, not its own, but for which it had issued certificates redeemable on demand. The objection that silver, if once paid out, will return to the Treasury just as gold does, and be represented by certificates, is no reason for saying that people will not take silver. The difference is that the Government coins no gold, or but little, on its own account; the gold that goes into the Treasury, except that received for revenue, is originally private property. In the case of silver, all that is coined is the property of the Government, and so long as the Treasury Department ignores its legal-tender character, and is ever insisting that it is bad money, and so inferior that no one ought to countenance it, it is not wonderful that there are $25,000,000 of it in the Treasury not represented by outstanding certificates. Every dollar of that money might be put in circulation did not the Treasury Department advertise every day that it is dishonest money, and so dishonest that it ought to be abolished. The nonsense put forth in this letter of the correspondent will be published two weeks hence in the official report of the Treasury Department, and yet the Treasury insists it cannot get the money into circulation. If the Treasury would take a little of the pains to pay the money out that it does to find excuses for not doing it and to misrepresent and depreciate the money, there would be no difficulty in the matter.

HOW SWITZERLAND SQUELCHED A FIAT SCHEME.

That the little Republic of Switzerland is based upon the good sense, the sound conservative judgment, and general intelligence of its people is shown by their disposition of a "Referendum," or question whether they wish any revision of their Federal Pact, which was submitted to them a few weeks ago. Apropos of the "Referendum," which somewhat resembles the French "Plebiscite," the London *Spectator* says:

> There are two sorts of Referendum: one relates to ordinary laws, and may be called for by 30,000 electors; the other concerns organic changes, and can only be put into operation on the demand of 50,000 electors. If a partial revision of the Constitution be in question, the modification of a clause, or the addition of a sentence, the matter, on the proposal of the Federal Legislature, is laid before the electors, whose decision is final. It will thus be seen that the initiative appertains to the people only when a total revision of the Constitution is desired.

The occasion of the Referendum was this: About a year ago Herr Joos, a member from Schaffhausen, and a rank Communist and advocate of fiat money, introduced a measure in the Federal Legislature to regulate bank-note issues, his object being to suppress all private issues and make the State the sole issuer of money, his argument being the old Communistic clamor that if money were ground out in sufficient quantities the whole country would be prosperous, and the well-being of the working-classes would never be imperiled by commercial crises. The Legislature, however, took so little interest in Herr Joos' insanity that they never even stopped to discuss his crazy propositions. He then went before the people, and, after a year's work, he succeeded in obtaining the signatures of 50,000 electors to a requisition for such a revision of the Constitution as would enable him to carry his proposition into effect. When the requisition was laid before the Government, it was found to be drawn up in such a manner as made it null and void. It would have been legal to have dropped it then and there, but rather than do this, and determined to satisfy Herr Joos and keep him quiet for the future, the Government requested the National Legislature to put it in proper shape and submit it to the people so as to ascertain once for all whether the people wanted their National Pact revised. They did so, and submitted it to the people. Herr Joos had the support of his own adherents, all who were disaffected towards the Confederation, and all the Communistic associations of every stripe. The result was that in a vote of 650,000—and the vote was very light, since many of the electors, knowing what the result would be, did not vote at all—he succeeded in mustering only 122,000 votes. Herr Joos received his quietus, and it is certain that nothing more will be heard from him on the Fiat question. He succeeded in asking the people, and the answer he got was all-sufficient. The Swiss people are to be congratulated upon their eminent good sense.

THE skeleton of the Indian Bureau's report which has been furnished the press indicates that considerable headway has been made toward a solution of the numerous vexations which have attended the awkward system of treating the Indian tribes as sovereign nations. So long as this fiction shall be kept up there will be needless embarrassments to the Government, and the danger of Indian outbreaks will always be imminent. Nevertheless, there are tangible evidences of a closer approach to a self-supporting condition and a more civilized tendency among the Indians as a whole than could have been reasonably predicted some years ago. It seems that of the entire number of Indians in the States and Territories, only 18,000 continue to refuse recognition of the Government system of agencies. Of the latter the hostile Sioux have been coming in to the reservation rapidly; the removal of the Utes further west on the Colorado River has been successfully accomplished; and the "peace policy" has a better look than ever before. It begins now to appear probable that the Indians who are left in the country will some day be an agricultural people, and abandon their war-dances and scalp-hunting. The completion of the new Pacific Railroad now in process of construction will do more than any other influence to bring about this condition. The showing as to Indian schools and the educational work done by the Bureau should encourage Congress to be more liberal in the appropriations to that end. It seems that seventeen Agencies, including about 50,000 Indians, have been deprived of all special funds for school purposes, and that there are 7,000 of their children of school-age who are denied the proper facilities. This is all wrong. So long as the Government adheres to the policy of civilizing and educating the Indians at the public cost, it is folly to do the business in a half-hearted way, nor will it be possible to test the efficacy of this policy unless it shall be carried out in proper spirit.

JEROME B. CHAFFEE, of Colorado, young Grant's father-in-law, is opposed to the scheme to raise a purse for the ex-Presidents. He said to a reporter in New York:

> The fact of Hayes getting the benefit of the good feeling toward Grant is enough to make me an opponent. I do not see anything about Hayes to be pensioned for life for. As to Grant, who is a National character, I think that Congress ought to retain him for life on the highest military salary he ever received. You know that I have opposed him for President, and I shall do it again if he comes up. I am not in favor of his nomination in 1884, or at any other time. I think he ought to be out of politics, and out of business, too; and I think our people would respect themselves by making it no object for him to go into politics. I am not without hope that in this pending session of Congress the last incentive to Grant to come into public life will be put aside by a military pension, and we would get respect over the world by behaving that way.

Mr. Chaffee expects a good deal of Gen. Garfield. He does not look for "a merely sentimental, scholastic Administration. Our people," he says, "expect from their President practical results."

> I once told Grant when he was President that he ought to have a Government freight railroad for the benefit of the farmers from the seacoast to the Mississippi Valley. I wanted him to recommend it in a message. He did not think much of it at the time, but he does now. I shall tell Garfield the same when I see him. We want a double-track steel-rail freight railroad, built by the Government of the United States from a good roadstead to the Missouri Valley, on which all railroads that are so inclined can have trackage. It might start from New York City or from Hampton Roads. I mention Hampton Roads because I am told there is fine water there. They say, too, that there is a practicable pass for a railroad at fair grades in the mountains west of Hampton Roads. Such a railroad ought to go to Kansas or Nebraska. Government can build it at 50 per cent of the cost these Eastern and Western belt railroads amount to, all of which have watered up their stocks, and yet are making money. Every railroad between the East and West is paying good dividends on four or five times its cost. There is a superabundance of money in the country, and the Government can borrow what it wants at the smallest interest.

THE remaining steps in the election of President are as follows: On the first Wednesday in December, which this year will fall on the first day of the month, the Electors are to meet at 2 o'clock p. m. in the Capitals of their respective States and cast their votes for President and Vice-President. The law requires that they should be present at that place upon the very day and hour specified. On one occasion the votes of a Western State whose Electors, detained by a snow-storm, failed to reach the Capital in time, were not counted by Congress. No formal decision was rendered, but the refusal to count is generally regarded as tantamount to a ruling of that kind. The Electors when assembled vote each for his choice for President and Vice-President. The vote so cast is to be signed in triplicate. One copy will be deposited in the archives of the State, another will be forwarded by mail to the President of the Senate, and a third will be sent to Washington by the hands of a special messenger to be delivered to the Secretary of State. On the second Wednesday of February, 1881, both Houses of Congress are to assemble in joint convention. According to the Constitution, "the President of the Senate shall, in the presence of the Senate and House of Representatives, open all the certificates, and the votes shall then be counted."

MR. WENDELL PHILLIPS has in the current number of *Harper's Magazine* a letter protesting against the common abuse of the preposition *de* in certain French names. He insists that *de* should be omitted, unless the surname is added, or the name begins with a vowel, or when it is monosyllabic. He wants either Tocqueville or A. de Tocqueville, but rejects de Tocqueville, while de Thou is allowed. A similar rule holds good in German. It is pedantic to say von Bismarck, while Prince Bismarck is as good as Otto von Bismarck, or simply Bismarck. Von Humboldt is objectionable, and it is not illegitimate to say Alexander Humboldt. Goethe is correct; von Goethe is not good. It is equally objectionable to call every German Herr, particularly when the person referred to has a title. The best German use is to do gradually away with all titles, save where they are necessary designations, or demanded for reasons of civility.

THERE arrived in the districts of Baltimore, Boston, Detroit, Huron, Minnesota, New Bedford, New Orleans, New York, Passamaquoddy, Philadelphia, and San Francisco during the month of October, 69,808 passengers, of whom 61,312 were immigrants, 5,905 citizens of the United States returned from abroad, and 2,591 aliens not intending to reside in the United States. Of this total number of immigrants there arrived from England, 6,665; Wales, 110; Scotland, 1,388; Ireland, 5,705; Germany, 17,059; Austria, 1,555; Sweden, 3,486; Norway, 1,453; Denmark, 950; France, 551; Switzerland, 922; Spain, 79; Holland, 230; Belgium, 141; Italy, 1,651; Russia, 352; Poland, 184; Hungary, 481; Finland, 14; Dominion of Canada, 17,517; China, 474; Australasia, 81; Mexico, 33; Portugal, 82; Azores, 79; and from all other countries, 70.

THE Gulf Stream does not come from the Gulf. During a discussion in the National Academy of Sciences in New York Friday the interesting fact was developed that the Gulf Stream, so called, does not come from the Gulf, as is represented in the physical geographies, but is an equatorial current which comes through the Caribbean Sea from the African coast, is turned northeast upon striking the coast of Yucatan, passes through the Straits of Yucatan and Florida, and out into the Atlantic without really entering the Gulf of Mexico at all. The currents in the Gulf are not connected with this great stream, and are very slow.

HAPPY is that man who does not put his trust in Princes. But happier still, in these risky times, is he who takes no "flyers" in stocks, grain, or provisions.

PERSONALS.

"Tennyson somewhere says, 'The beetle gently boometh.' I am the boss beetle just now."—*B. F. Butler.*

A correspondent wants to know if it is true that King Alfonso of Spain is a composer of music. We believe the little Princess cries occasionally.

The London papers say that an interesting event is soon to occur in the Langtry household, but none of them seem to know whether it is a new bonnet or dress.

Another Spanish outrage is reported. Alfonso recently said the baby was "a horrid little brat," and Christine has made him get up first and build the fire ever since.

Before the election Democratic papers would occasionally announce with great glee that certain persons were "out for Hancock." They are getting in again, the Wardens say, and mostly on long terms.

It is stated that a well-known New York actor has developed a taste for painting. This is a move in the right direction. The relative supply of actors and wagon-painters in this country has long needed regulating.

We have got a spring gun and two steel traps all fixed for the use of persons who drop in and remark casually that the performances of the troop of dancing-girls that reached New York Saturday will be Nautchy but nice.

"The Associated Press is a great boon, is it not?" said the cigaret-smoking scion of a South Side sire to a beautiful Boston girl, full of sentiment and oysters, as they were returning from the theatre. "It is, indeed," she replied, in soft tones. "George and I had one all last winter, but papa came in one night before George could take his arm away and acted dreadfully. Do they have them in Chicago?" "I should blush to murmur," responded the untutored Chicagoan as he measured her surcingle belt with his strong right arm.

We have received from "Lynette" a poem entitled "A Marine Song," with a request that it be published, but it looks as though the best way would be for the gifted authoress to take a trip to Washington and sing it to the marines herself. There is nothing like direct communication between interested parties.

A Cleveland paper says that, "in spite of all the talk that has been indulged in concerning the matter, it is not at all certain that Secretary Sherman would accept a portfolio in the new Cabinet if it were offered him." This may be so, but up this way everybody wants a few pools on John when it comes to a race for an office.

William Cousins, aged 22, was held in Brooklyn last Thursday in $1,000 bail, charged with bigamy. Oct. 11 he married Isabella Reamer, aged 18, and three weeks later married Fanny Edwards, who was bridesmaid at the first wedding. Cousins and his second wife are both noted pedestrians. When arrested he was training for the coming contest for the O'Leary belt.

The Philadelphia *Times* says that "the first element of editorial independence and power is entire freedom from the political entanglements which nominate and elect public officers, even under the best party nomination." This is undoubtedly a valuable thing to have, but in Chicago the first element of editorial success is the ability to reject communications from men who have lived in town thirty years.

How strange as we life's pathway tread,
  Unmindful of the bygone years,
To have the dim receding past,
  With all its hopes and childish fears,
Present itself in bright array,
The dead years seeming but a day.

Oh! fragrant blossoms, small and sweet,
  I seem once more a careless child,
Roaming at will the livelong day,
  By childhood's happy thoughts beguiled;
The fragrance from thy tiny flowers
Brings back those happy bygone hours.
—*From the Hoboken Dutch of John Kelly.*

CURRENT NOTES.

Just as Henry Irving is getting glory in the melodrama of the "Corsican Brothers," Edwin Booth is playing in the Princess' Theatre, where Charles Kean first presented the Corsican twins to an English audience twenty-eight years ago. It was an adaptation from the French by Boucicault; and Charles Fechter, who was the original player of the character in Paris, gave it in its translated and revamped shape when he first came to London. One begins to wonder how big a hole it would make in the pile of modern stage plays if all of Boucicault's handiwork were taken out.

The vocabulary of the schoolboy has long been noted for expressiveness, if not for elegance, as was illustrated the other day by an incident in the Harvard school. The Principal had been giving the young gentlemen a careful lecture on the subject of mythology, which he thought he would supplement by a brief examination of the class on the subject of the lecture. "In the first place," said the Principal, "who can tell me what a myth is?" Up went a hand. Principal—"Well, what is a myth?" Boy—"A stiff—a blind."

Mr. William F. Poole, of the Chicago Public Library, has received the proofs of his article on "Witchcraft," which will occupy about fifty pages in the second of the four quarto volumes of the "Memorial History of Boston," now being published by J. R. Osgood & Co., under the editorship of Mr. Justin Winsor, of the Harvard College Library. Mr. Poole's well-known loyalty to the memory of Cotton Mather will give an additional interest to his part of the work. He is understood to be preparing a notice of the first volume of the history for the forthcoming number of the *Dial*.

The "Passion-Play" is not the only bit of ancient drama that may be seen upon the modern stage, for the boys of the Oratory School, under the care of Cardinal Newman, performed a Latin play from Terence last summer, and a few months earlier in the year certain students at Oxford gave a fine rendering of a Greek play; and this is to be repeated, it is said, by the students at the American Cambridge in the latter part of next spring. Cardinal Manning is known as a great lover of the classical drama of the Greeks and Romans, and a strong advocate of the annual Latin play. Nearly twenty years ago he printed, "in usum puerorum," the *Aulularia* of Plautus, the *Phormio* and *Andria* of Terence, and the *Pincerna* "ex Terentio," which is an adaptation of the *Eunuchus*.

An English publisher has thought it worth while to reprint Richard Stanyhurst's translation of the first four books of Virgil's Æneid, which first appeared in 1582. Stanyhurst has lived on the reputation of ridicule, and is chiefly known by Nash's pretended quotation in which he parodied his style, thus:

> Then did he make heaven's vault to rebound, with rounce robble hobble,
> Of ruffe raffe roaring, with thwick thwack thurlery bouncing.

But the real Stanyhurst is not much better than the burlesque, for he tells of Dido with "Cark's quandary deep-anguished," or dreading "Chaos', hodge-podge"; Palamedes is "cocksure" of the kingdom; Dido "smackly bebasses," or kisses, Ascanius; and the dogs of Scylla "bark, bawling, with yolp, yalp, snarry rebounding." Nothing can show Stanyhurst to better advantage than his remarkable lines dedicated to the cunning of Ulysses:

> With chuffe chaffe wynesops lyke a gourd bourachoe replennisht,
> His nodil is crossewise wresting downe droups to the groundward,
> In belche galp vometing with dead sleape snortye the collops.

Longfellow's delightful little poem, "Jugurtha," first printed in one of the magazines, and then reproduced in *Ultima Thule*, is made the subject of a letter by a correspondent of the London *Academy*, who claims to have discovered what he calls a "curious mistake" in the historical allusion which forms the burden of both stanzas:

> How cold are thy baths, Apollo!
> Cried the African Monarch, the splendid,
> As down to his death in the hollow
> Dark dungeons of death he descended,
> Uncrowned, unthroned, unattended—
> How cold are thy baths, Apollo!

The reference is, of course, to the throwing of Jugurtha into a Roman dungeon, where he was starved to death, about a century before the Christian era. This letter-writer says that Jugurtha made no address to Apollo at all, but exclaimed as he went down into the cold, dank prison, "Heracles, how cold your bath is!"—"Heracles" being merely the common Greek exclamation, equivalent to "By Hercules!" and the word "your" being in the plural and belonging, not to Hercules or Apollo, but to the Roman people, among whom the *thermæ*, or warm baths, were reckoned among the necessaries of life.

PUBLIC OPINION.

Dubuque (Ia.) *Times* (Rep.): "The New York *Tribune*, the New York *Sun*, THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE, and a great many other papers are in great distress just now about ex-Presidents starving to death. They propose to change the Constitution so as to make all ex-Presidents Senators for life. The scheme is fantastical and may as well be abandoned at once. It is not in harmony with our institutions, and is not in the direction of American progress. We are advancing towards Democracy and away from Aristocracy. The Constitution will be changed, no doubt, and the Senate remodeled or abolished. It is too Aristocratic now, and must be made Democratic. The term must be shortened to two years, and the Senators must be chosen by equal electoral districts.

Louisville *Courier-Journal* (Dem.): There is nothing new in "a tariff for revenue only." It is a Democratic truism as old as the party. The Cincinnati platform, indeed, is less offensive, because less abusive, aggressive, and specific, than any of its predecessors. The plank was fully considered in committee, and passed with but two or three votes dissenting. It was read to the Convention and ratified unanimously. There was a conspicuous lack of haste in the whole business; and no one can fairly claim the credit or be saddled with the discredit of it, indeed of any part of the platform, which was the joint work of a committee of thirty-eight representative men, who gave a day and a night to it, inspecting, discussing, and revising every clause, line, and word of it. The truth is, the late campaign was based not on a principle, but in a delusion. To the doctrine of protection the Republicans now propose to add Know-Nothingism; they by a tariff shut out foreign products; and now seek some effective way of shutting out foreign labor. This is logical, at least. It is impossible to see why, if the manufacturer is to be protected, the laborer is to remain unprotected. One excuse given for our present monstrous tariff is that it prevents our laborers from sinking to the level of the "pauper" labor of Europe. The fact is, the pauper labor of Europe sends its thousands of representatives to this country every week to break down the labor market and bring it to the European laborer. The attempt to protect labor as capital is protected, to keep the foreigner out as now we keep out foreign products, will show the injustice of the present tariff. It is, in fact, a reductio ad absurdum. The Democracy holds to that principle of liberty which allows men to go and come as they please, and which at the same time allows them to trade unmolested in England, Germany, and South America. This is the way to build up the country, or to allow the country to build up itself.

Boston *Journal* (Rep.): We believe that an overwhelming public sentiment in the North is just as much opposed to carpet-baggery at the South as it is to the domination of the South at Washington.—*Augusta (Ga.) Chronicle.* What is carpet-baggery in the South in 1880? We ask in all seriousness, for the original carpet-bagger was incidental to the period of time which followed the War. Northern fortune-hunters and Northern adventurers, with the aid of the colored vote, obtained offices which they never ought to have filled. No one at the North cared a pin when they were wiped out, and no one would have paid any attention to their departure had it not been that the colored vote was wiped out at the same time. The carpet-baggers of 1865-'68 have gone their way. And now will the *Chronicle* tell us just what carpet-baggery is in 1880? If any man who settles at the South, pays taxes and becomes a voter, is a carpet-bagger because he is not to the "manor born," and does not vote the Democratic ticket, we are afraid that the South has not progressed much during the past ten years. Boston is filled with carpet-baggers. They come from all parts of the world, and they are welcomed. It is the way the North builds up large cities.

Speech of J. L. Pugh, Senator-elect, to the Alabama Legislature: "I hear some suggestions that we should abandon the Northern Democracy,—that we should divide the Solid South. Ah, gentlemen, it was never more important, there never was greater necessity for us to remain togther as a united people. If we separate ourselves from the Northern Democracy we necessarily increase and intensify Northern sectionalism, and we will become the victims of sectionalism and centralization. Let us crystalize our solidity! Let us hold ourselves steadily and firmly upon the high, broad line of sectional pacification and harmonious union! Let us carry out in good faith, and to the best of our ability, by the exercise of delegated power, all the great National objects for which our confederated Republic was established as recited in the preamble of the Constitution of the United States. But, gentlemen, remember, and let it be proclaimed to the world, that under no pains, or penalties, or punishments will we ever surrender the invaluable right of local self-government! [Prolonged cheers.] I shall, with your permission, go into the Senate of the United States and plant myself upon the Constitution with all its amendments and obligations. I shall fix my eye upon my rule of action as the Christian fixes his eye upon the Holy Cross. To thine own State and people be true, and, as the day follows the night, thou canst not then be false to any other State or section.

Pall Mall Gazette: Members of the Cobden Club will be somewhat surprised to learn what an important part they have been playing in the late Presidential election in the United States. Twelve years ago they made Gen. Garfield an honorary member of their Club. After he was nominated as Republican candidate for the Presidency the Democrats eagerly seized this incident in his career to hold up to public odium the nominee of a Protectionist party, who was also an honorary member of the Cobden Club. In vain Gen. Garfield protested that when he accepted the compliment paid him by the Club he never knew that they believed in free trade. The New York *World* reproduced the familiar motto of the Cobden Club, and asked indignantly whether any man with eyes and intelligence could be in any doubt that a club with "Free Trade, Peace, and Good-will" as its watchword "believed in free trade." Although Gen. Garfield secured his election in spite of his inconsistency, honorary membership of the Cobden Club is henceforth likely to be declined with thanks by all aspiring transatlantic statesmen. The Republicans, however, were not behind the Democrats in utilizing the Cobden Club as a weapon wherewith to belabor their opponents. They confidently asserted, and it was generally believed, that a large amount of English gold had been spent in Indiana by the agents of the Cobden Club to carry that State for the Democrats! This is on a par with the £300,000 contributed by the Czar to the English elections.

Charleston (S. C.) *News and Courier* (Dem.): Hitherto the Democratic party has been placed in a false position. Opposition to the provisions of the Election laws—founded on a belief in their unconstitutionality, and on the knowledge that such laws, as they stand, simply enlarge and strengthen the election machinery of the Republican party—has been regarded by the country as evidence of a fixed determination to sweep away every barrier against fraud and violence of elections. There is no sound reason why this misunderstanding shall continue. The Democracy are justified in demanding that the Election laws, in detail as well as in principle, shall be impartial in their application and working. It is useless to expect that special Deputy-Marshals will be fair and judicious while they are the appointees of a United States official whose tenure of office depends upon continued Republican success. There cannot be proper appointments of Supervisors while any ignorant and disreputable rowdy can be entrusted with the delicate and responsible work of overlooking Federal elections. At present, unscrupulous and blind partisanship is rather a recommendation than a disqualification. But this will not be remedied until *the Democratic party admit, in good faith, that the National Election law is within the domain of Congressional power, as the Supreme Court declares it to be.* They can then invite the Republicans to join them in amending and perfecting the Election law so that, as far as human foresight can provide, no political party shall have any advantage over another, and the whole effect as well as object of National legislation, regarding elections, shall be "to secure to *all persons,*" whites and blacks, Democrats and Republicans, "the enjoyment of *perfect equality of civil rights* and the equal protection of the laws." This stand honestly taken, the Democracy can count on the support and sympathy of the moderate Republicans.

L. J. Jennings, the Tory correspondent of the New York *World*, writes about the Irish land question, London Nov. 4: "What is to be done? 'Let the landlords sell out,' some may promptly answer. It is easy to say that, but they will not sell out, nor would you who make the answer if you happened to hold property in Ireland. In the last resort the landlords will take up arms for their own defense. Would they not have done so long ago if they had lived anywhere across the Atlantic? Mr. Gladstone and his Government will not interfere except by setting on foot a series of dummy prosecutions which will be as effective (to quote Mr. Lincoln's phrase) as the Pope's bull against the comet. It must be noted, moreover, that a powerful section of Gladstone's Radical party heartily wishes the agitation in Ireland to succeed, because they believe that success *there* would be the inevitable forerunner of success *here*. They prize the Irish agitation for the result it is likely to produce in England. If landlordism is decided to be an outrage there why not in England also? Here, too, there has been conquest, and lands were divided among the conquerors. Why should they not be restored to the people? The Radicals put that issue in the forefront, and their answer to it is that practically there is no difference between the land question in Ireland and in England. Circumstances in Ireland seem to be favorable to a decision such as they desire. It is like a case in court upon which a number of other cases depend. They are consequently prepared to do all they can to win the verdict. This is a new element in Irish agitations. Hitherto both political parties in England have been arrayed against the agitators. But now a large section—perhaps it may turn out to be the majority—of the dominant party are secretly or openly abetting the agitation. Surely, then, one is justified in asserting that never before was the Irish difficulty so menacing as it is at this moment, and never did it seem so likely to produce a chain of events which will become memorable in history."

Would it not be profitable for Monroe and Phillips Counties to organize an immigrant society and send a representative into the older States to advertise our counties and get the people to come and settle among us and help us develop our resources?—*Clarendon (Ark.) Sun.* It would be profitable, and it is just the thing to do. First, form a society; second, purchase a large body of land, say 10,000 or 20,000 acres; third, colonize thrifty emigrants from Europe or the older States, being careful to put up school-houses as one of the essentials, and a bait that always takes with every true man eager for the future of his children.—*Memphis Appeal.* Would it not be more profitable for the law-abiding citizens of Monroe County to put a stop to bulldozing? Some facts that are a matter of record in the courts of Monroe County are printed in the *Avalanche* to-day, concerning the bulldozing at the August election, 1880, in that county. Forty immigrant societies, with agents in every nook and corner of Europe and America, will not induce immigrants to settle in Monroe County, unless immigrants have assurance that they can exercise all the rights and privileges of an American citizen with perfect freedom. It is quite useless for Southern newspapers to suppress the facts. Admitting that a majority of the best citizens of Monroe County are opposed to these bulldozing practices, yet it seems they are powerless to prevent them. The Southern press may ignore the perpetration of these crimes against free suffrage, but the truth is widely and universally known nevertheless. The best immigration society for Monroe County will be a society for the extinction of its bulldozers. After the extinction of these pests of the South, if it shall then appear in Monroe County that an American citizen can profess any political belief that he chooses to profess without a sacrifice of his material interests, and vote for any candidate he pleases to vote for, and have his vote honestly counted, without being considered an enemy to "the South," then the delicious climate and the fertile soil of Monroe County, Arkansas, will not need the aid of an immigrant society to induce thousands to seek homes within its borders.—*Memphis Avalanche (Dem.).*

FOREIGN.

The Turks Make an Attempt to Occupy the City of Dulcigno,

But Are Forced to Retire by the Belligerent Albanian Garrison.

A Turkish Report, However, Announces the Surrender of the City.

The Magistracy Reform Bill Passed in the French House of Deputies.

Continuation of the Anti-Jewish Debate in the Prussian Diet.

A Riot in County Mayo Results in Damage to Several Policemen.

Parnell Issues an Appeal to the American People for Aid.

Condition and Tone of the English Grain Crops and Breadstuffs Markets.

TURKEY.

FOOLISH REPORT.

Special Cable.

LONDON, Nov. 22.—The Constantinople *Vakit* has just assured the Turks with great gravity that the United States are burning with a desire to go to war with England, and insinuates that Turkey is about to enter into an alliance with Columbia to punish the common foe.

HOW DULCIGNO WAS TAKEN.

To the Western Associated Press.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Nov. 22.—Intelligence has been received here that Dervisch Pasha, in obedience with instructions relative to the immediate transfer of Dulcigno, made a forward movement with his troops, but was compelled to fall back because of the formidable concentration of Albanians.

RIZA PASHA.

Riza Pasha has arrived here. It is understood he will not accept the Governorship of Salonica. He declares he was unable to bring the negotiations for a surrender of Dulcigno to a successful issue, owing to the refusal of Montenegro to consent to combined action with the Turkish authorities. He states the inhabitants have fortified Dulcigno well.

WOULD ENTER.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Nov. 22.—The Porte has received news from Scutari that Dervisch Pasha would enter Dulcigno this afternoon with four battalions of troops.

FRANCE.

THE MAGISTRATES BILL.

PARIS, Nov. 22.—The Chamber of Deputies to-day adopted—295 to 169—Clause 8 of the Magistracy Reform bill, which suspends for a year the principle of irremovability of Magistrates.

The clauses of the Magistracy Reform bill adopted by the Chamber of Deputies include one for nominating Chief Judges for a term of five years. A radical amendment that Judges be elected by universal suffrage was rejected, 172 to 125.

WILL RETURN TO HIS POST.

Desprez, the French Ambassador to the Vatican, will return to his post shortly.

A GREAT SURPRISE.

PARIS, Nov. 22.—The great surprise in the course of the debate in the Chamber of Deputies yesterday was the large minority voting for the radical plan of making all Judges electoral as in the United States. The amendment was only rejected by the efforts of the Right.

PASSED.

The Magistracy Reform bill as a whole passed the Chamber of Deputies.

A RUMOR.

The *Voltaire* publishes a rumor that Gen. Sickles is about to supersede Gov. Noyes as American Minister to France.

SPECIE.

Eight hundred thousand dollars in specie were withdrawn from the Bank of France Monday for the United States.

GERMANY.

THE JEWISH QUESTION.

BERLIN, Nov. 22.—The Jewish question is not so important and serious as has been represented, and it will probably be lost to the winds in a few weeks.

ANTI-JEWISH AGITATION.

On the resumption of the discussion of the anti-Semitic movement in the Lower House of the Prussian Diet to-day Bachem, of the Centre party, accused the Jews of acquiring wealth by disgraceful means.

Richler retorted, and pointed out that stock-jobbing was carried on by Christians belonging to high circles.

The Rev. Mr. Stecker, Court Chaplain, who is one of the principal originators of the movement, said the question was an economic one, and repeated Bachem's accusations. He declared that the object of the petition was to keep the Jews from any post of authority.

THE SOCIALISTS.

The Socialists have resolved, in view of the violent means of repression employed against them, to abstain from voting at political elections.

Herr Loewe, Progressist Jew, refuted Herr Stecker's arguments, and declared that some of his statements were wholly inaccurate.

Herr Ruckert, Liberal, contended that it was a breach of the Constitution to deny that the Jews were Germans.

Herr Verchow rebutted the attacks made upon those who protested against the anti-Jewish agitation.

The discussion, which lasted seven hours, then closed without any vote having been taken. The Emperor followed the debate with the greatest interest.

Prince Bismarck is very unwell, and suffers much.

JEWS FLEEING TO THE UNITED STATES.

BERLIN, Nov. 21.—The excitement relative to the prosecution of the Jews continues in this city, and, to some extent, throughout the country. Protests have been forwarded to the Government, signed by half a million of Jews, denouncing their persecutors in the strongest terms. Prominent among the leaders of the anti-Jewish agitators is Prof. Treitschke, a Radical member of Parliament, who strongly advocates the social and political ostracism of all Jews. He has succeeded in arousing popular antipathies to such an extent that respectable Jews are jeered at in theatres, concerts, cafés, and streets, this treatment even extending to these people when going to or returning from their synagogs in Berlin. Meantime the Jews are bravely asserting their rights as taxed subjects, defending their thrift, and claiming all the privileges accorded to other citizens under the law. Numerous wealthy and learned delegations of Posen and Frankfort Jews arrived at Berlin to-night. They indignantly characterize the persecutors as feeble imitators of Ferry and other furious fanatics of France.

Public opinion is largely favoring the Jews, while others demand that similar protection claimed by the Jews, who are not 2 per cent of Germany's population, be given to the Catholics, who constitute over 36 per cent of the population. This topic forms the principal subject of discussion in Berlin, many deploring the illiberalism displayed, and the wanton assaults made alike upon male and female Jews. Many of these unfortunate people, unable longer to withstand their persecutions, are preparing to emigrate to the United States.

IRELAND.

DAVITT.

Special Cable.

LONDON, Nov. 22.—There was a great Land-League demonstration at Mallow, County Cork, this afternoon. The principal speaker was Michael Davitt, who arrived at Queenstown from New York on Saturday, and who has ever since been a public guest. In the course of his remarks Mr. Davitt said he understood the temper of the American people pretty well, and he believed that the last acts of agrarian violence in Ireland had done the Land-League cause much harm in the United States. While he knew that the Land League was not and could not be held responsible in any way for these outrages, he would urge upon its members to use every effort to prevent a recurrence of them if they wished to retain

AMERICAN SYMPATHY.

Such an organization as the Land League was the only one that could remove the trouble of landlordism. The League, like the Government, desired the security of life and property, but, unlike the Government, it desired it for millions instead of for a few.

The Government is taking great care that the speeches of the public prosecutors in the cases against the members of the Land League shall not become public before the day of trial, and thus betray the Government's course of procedure to the accused. Each one of the Queen's compositors is

GUARDED BY A DETECTIVE,

who watches every type as it leaves the case. The printers are sworn to secrecy. After the speeches have been printed, the proofs are carefully sealed up, and the type immediately distributed.

COERCION.

To the Western Associated Press.

LONDON, Nov. 22.—The *Times*, in its leader, says: "We need only repeat that, while the Cabinet has been unable to agree in regard to the necessity of coercion in Ireland, the policy has not been definitly abandoned. The Ministers continue to hope that violence and lawlessness in Ireland may abate."

UNTRUE.

The report that armed men tarred and feathered Mr. Gairdner, a Galway landlord, turns out to be untrue.

THE BISHOPS.

ROME, Nov. 22.—The Irish Bishops have told the Pope that under certain circumstances they would be unable to free themselves from the necessity of supporting the Land-League agitation.

APPEAL TO THE AMERICAN PEOPLE.

DUBLIN, Nov. 22.—Mr. Parnell has issued an appeal to the American people, hoping all lovers of freedom will assist the agitation now going on in Ireland, which will secure a radical settlement of the land question.

PREJUDICED.

Dillon, solicitor for Egan, Secretary of the Land League, and one of the persons against whom prosecution has been instituted, to-day handed the Crown officer an affidavit sworn to by Egan, asking for an attachment against the *Evening Mail* for publishing articles calculated to prejudice the trials of the traversers.

A RIOT.

While a Land-Leaguer was addressing the people from a cart at Ballina, County Mayo, to-day the police attempted to arrest him for obstructing the street. The mob interfered, and a sanguinary fight ensued. Several of the police were wounded, but, being reinforced, charged on the crowd and arrested the Land-Leaguer.

WILL NOT WITHDRAW.

DUBLIN, Nov. 22.—The hussars will not be withdrawn from Lough Mask, as the authorities do not wish to incur the risk of attack on the Ulster men. There are now seventy-eight persons under special police protection in Ireland.

SPAIN.

CUBAN BUDGET.

Special Cable.

MADRID, Nov. 22.—It is reported in official circles that in consequence of the great tariff reform agitation organized in Spain by the Radicals and the dynastic Liberals, coupled with the determination of Marshal Campos and the Cuban Senators to call for a single reform in the Colonies, Senor Canovas del Castillo and Senor Elduoyer, Minister of the Colonies, have resolved to present a Cuban budget and propose a revision of the tariff in February. Strong opposition to these measures is expected.

AMERICAN CLAIMS.

Since the 1st of October the Spanish Government has paid about $120,000 compensation to naturalized American citizens whose property was sequestered or injured in the Creole war. According to Spanish statistics, over $2,000,000 have thus far been paid and several millions of property have been restored within six years, thanks to the negotiations of Ministers Cushing, Lowell, and Fairchild. The settlement of the British and French claims has been far less satisfactory in its results.

RUSSIA.

THE CZAR'S DOMESTIC DIFFICULTIES.

LONDON, Nov. 22.—A Berlin dispatch announces that persons qualified to judge consider the reports of the illness of the Czar perfectly accurate. The Czar is anxious for the speedy official publication of his marriage with the Princess Dolgorouke. Prince Melikoff has been trying for some time past, but unsuccessfully, to procure the assent of the Czarowitz and other members of the Imperial family to the official announcement of the union.

ENGLISH GRAIN TRADE.

WEEKLY REVIEW.

LONDON, Nov. 22.—The *Mark Lane Express* says: "Storms, floods, frosts, and unsettled weather over the whole United Kingdom somewhat seriously delayed wheat sowing. In Essex, Sussex, and some other backward districts threshing continued to show that the wheat crop is very deficient. Of barley there is a bulky yield, but in a very damaged condition. Oats generally in good condition. In consequence of the ill-conditioned samples, inquiry for sound marketable grain has been stronger, and damp and inferior samples sold heavily at nominal rates. Prices in the provincial markets hardened in many instances to the extent of a shilling. Sellers are unable to obtain any advance for foreign wheat on the spot, but cargoes off coast and other positions

IMPROVED DAY BY DAY,

closing strongly in favor of sellers, in consequence of the smallness of the quantity on passage and little prospect of excessive supply. The increasing English supply of flour, with the moderate foreign supply, suffices for the consumptive demand, which continues steady. Best makes were firmly held, and therefore business was checked. Maize afloat was rather firmer at the close, but spot was unchanged.

Round corn in all positions rather in favor of buyers, in some instances receding six pence. English barley unchanged. A considerable increase in London averages plainly shows that

BEST SAMPLES ALONE ARE SALABLE.

On the whole trade is sluggish and supplies are increasing. The same may be said of foreign.

Oats firmly held at steady but unchanged prices. The foreign supply is liberal, but Russian improved three pence and Swedish six pence.

Sales of English wheat during the week, 40,982 quarters at 44 shillings 1 penny per quarter, against 40,065 quarters at 47 shillings 10 pence per quarter for the corresponding week last year. Imports into the United Kingdom ending Nov. 13, 1,295,615 hundredweight of wheat and 293,811 hundredweight of flour.

SOUTH AFRICA.

THE BASUTOS.

CAPE TOWN, Nov. 22.—A force of 1,500 men which had been on a patrolling expedition through Basutoland has returned to Mafeteng. The troops report that they engaged the Basutos on the 13th inst., defeating them with a heavy loss. Another section of the Basutos rebelled, and have already twice attacked the British Residency at Leribe. Reinforcements are being sent thither at the urgent request of the Resident.

GREAT BRITAIN.

CATTLE LOST.

LONDON, Nov. 22.—The steamer Brandford City, at West Hartlepool, from Boston, lost 476 head of cattle on her passage.

AQUATIC.

The *Sportsman* says: Ross was out of condition when he rowed last Saturday.

Laycock has offered Trickett as consolation half the prize he won at the international regatta.

NO MATCH.

There will be no match between Hanlan and Laycock.

WILL COME TO AMERICA.

Thompson, the chief backer of Laycock, has promised to endeavor to bring Laycock and Trickett to the United States and Canada next year.

The *Sportsman*, reviewing the results of the regatta, says: "By blindly following old traditions as to the size, shape, and make of certain boats suitable for light and weight, English scullers cannot hope to excel or to regain for England any of the aquatic prestige she has lost."

SURRENDERED HIMSELF.

Phillip Callan, M. P., surrendered himself to-day at the Central Criminal Court to stand trial on the charge of libeling Alexander M. Sullivan, M. P. He was admitted to bail until Wednesday.

VARIOUS.

KURDISH VILLAGES DESTROYED.

TEHERAN, Nov. 22.—The Persian troops, contrary to the orders of their commander, destroyed twenty-five Kurdish villages.

REVOLT IN CASHMERE.

LONDON, Nov. 22.—A correspondent at Calcutta confirms the reports of the revolt of the tribes in Northern Cashmere, and says, should the 700 Sikhs operating against the rebels be obliged to retire, a general rising would probably ensue.

EARTHQUAKE.

AGRAM, Nov. 22.—There have been several fresh shocks of earthquake here.

TYPHUS.

LONDON, Nov. 22.—A dispatch from Kief reports that a great outbreak of typhus has taken place in the prison there, where there are a number of Nihilists confined. Two hundred out of 750 prisoners have been stricken with the fever.

FLOODS IN ITALY.

ROME, Nov. 22.—A terrific thunderstorm, during which rain fell in torrents, prevailed here on the 21st inst. The waters of the Tiber reached the lower streets. Reports of the storm in other parts of the country are alarming.

AMUSEMENTS.

"ONE HUNDRED WIVES."

This play was seen for the first time in this city at McVicker's Theatre last night. The audience was a large and a friendly one,—the piece is by two well-known gentlemen in this city,—and the reception was decidedly cordial. Some weeks ago "One Hundred Wives" was launched in Philadelphia, and received marked consideration from the press and from the public. It was subsequently produced in Baltimore and in Woshington, and the same kindly treatment was tendered the drama. While we do not feel justified in indorsing a great deal of the laudatory criticism we have seen concerning the play, we must award the dramatists, Messrs. Gilbert Pierce and J. B. Runnion praise, for the manner in which they have told their tale and pointed the moral which adorns that tale. The play deals with Mormonism, certainly in a more direct way than it has ever been dealt with before on the stage, and in the course of its four acts shows the villainy practiced, the misery caused, by the polygamous saints, the sophistry employed to capture proselytes, and the measures resorted to in order to keep these proselytes within the sacred walls of Salt Lake City. As an exposition of Mormonism the play has its value, and its story will be found by the average audience one of interest. That interest could be hightened if some of the extraneous dialog was lopped off and the tale made more direct. The material of the piece is strongly melodramatic, and the authors have carefully refrained from vulgarizing their material.

The time of the play is 1856, when the Mormon power was at its hight, and before the Pacific Railroad was laid. Its locale is Salt Lake City and the adjoining mines. There is a novel sort of prolog which is called an emblamatic picture, in which the Danites, or destroying angels, are decked in the robes of office, taking a new covenant. Solemn oaths are administered, the voice of the blood atonement is sworn to, and the scene closes with a chant by the Mormon priests. This picture furnishes a sombre background for the drama. The play proper begins in the suburbs of Salt Lake City, where the first act is laid, the scene representing a public square or camping-ground where a new colony of English Mormons have just arrived under the leadership of a Mormon Elder by the name of *Bezum* (Alexander Fitzgerald). These people are proselytes to Mormonism, and have come to dwell in the New Jerusalem. Among them is a young woman named *Elsie Bradford* (Mrs. Georgia Drew Barrymore). She is accompanied by her mother, *Mrs. Andrews* (Mrs. J. Wheeler), and her child *Bessie* (Vivia Ogden). *Elsie* had been induced to join the Mormons partly through the eloquence of *Elder Bezum* and partly through the influence of her mother. Her consent was obtained only upon the assurance that her husband would follow in the next ship. When the act opens, she is horrified to find that the *Elder* designs to add her to his stock of wives. One of his creatures tells her that her husband was drowned on his way to America. *Bezum* insists upon *Elsie* going to one of his houses, and is about to enforce his will at the point of a pistol, when *Confucius M'Ginley* (Mr. De Wolf Hopper) and some of his associate miners appear, and the rescue furnishes an effective tableau. *M'Ginley* and his wife (Miss Ada Gilman) are the leading comedy characters of the play. She is a genuine Mormon, body and soul, and has a wild ambition to reign as the Queen or first wife in the Celestial Kingdom. With that consummation in her mind she is constantly nagging her husband to take more wives. The rescue of *Elsie* is peculiarly pleasant to *Mrs. McGinley*. The latter believes that the former is a widow and looks upon her in the expectation that her husband will find in *Elsie* a suitable female for another wife. In the second act the dramatic thread is taken up in *Culver's* ranche at McGinley Gulch. A group of miners are celebrating a new "finding" in the McGinley Mine. A miner named *Spriggins* (John Ogden) comes in with *Bessie*, whom he had found in a half-starved condition in the neighboring mountains. *Bezum* had instructed the Danites to kill the child, but instead they had abandoned her to starve. Discovering this, *Bezum* starts himself to accomplish the job. *McGinley*, hearing of the *Elder's* purpose, and dreading his inability to save the child, smuggles her away. Preceding this incident, a traveler, weary and footsore, makes his appearance and inquires the way to Salt Lake City. This man is the husband of *Elsie*, *Edward Bradford* (Mr. William Harris). He is bent upon the recovery of his child from the curse of Mormonism, and, believing that his wife had deserted him and joined the Church voluntarily, has determined to leave her to her fate. While resting at this ranch *Bezum* enters. They recognize each other. A stirring scene occurs. He, aided by the Danites, is about to slay *Bradford*, when *McGinley* and the miners interfere, and the curtain falls. The next act occurs just outside of *McGinley's* house, situated on the outskirts of Salt Lake City. *Bradford* meets his wife. He refuses to be reconciled to her. He has come for his child. *Elsie* can give him no tidings of her. He believes for a time that a plot has been concocted by the *McGinleys* to prevent him from recovering *Bessie*. In the course of this scene between husband and wife it transpires that both had been played upon by *Bezum*, and that while she had been told that her husband would join her in the New Jerusalem, he had been informed by telegraph that his wife had abandoned her home forever and joined the Mormon Church. Explanations are made. The husband takes the wife to his arms again, and both determine with their child, whom *McGinley* has protected, to escape from the Territory. Escape, however, is found to be a matter of much difficulty. *McGinley* assures them that the thing is impracticable; but counsels him to make his way to an encampment of United States troops, get them to return with him and make a demand for his wife and child. This advice *Bradford* takes, leaving *Elsie* under the protection of the *McGinleys*. *Bradford* having gone, *Bezum* urges an immediate marriage with *Elsie*. To prevent this, *Mrs. McGinley* procures from the *Elder* a certificate of marriage, having represented to that dignitary that she has persuaded her husband to take another wife. Her purpose in obtaining this certificate is shown in the next act. In the meantime *Bradford* has been tracked by the Danites. He is cornered on the edge of a cliff, from which he leaps, and is miraculously saved. In the fifth act we are shown the exterior of the Mormon Tabernacle. *Mrs. McGinley* brings in her husband and *Elsie*, rushes them into the holy place, and has them married. *Bezum* arrives upon the scene to find that he has been foiled. He declares *McGinley* to be an apostate, annuls the marriage, and is about to seize the wife when *Bradford* appears upon the scene and demands her. The *Elder* talks loudly of enforcing the authority ot the Church and making short work of him, when the United States troops arrive, villainy is thwarted, and the husband, wife, and child are reunited as the curtain falls to the tune of "Home, Sweet Home."

While the cast was not as evenly balanced as it might have been, some clever work was presented by Miss Ada Gilman, Mr. De Wolf Hopper, Mr. Fitzgerald, and Mr. John Ince. The latter furnished the best stage Chinaman we have seen for some time; Mr. Fitzpatrik rendered *Bezum* with the requisit solemnity. Miss Georgie Drew Barrymore was weak; little Vivia Ogden as *Bessie* would have been more satisfactory had we not had quite so much of the part.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.

"A Golden Game" was well received at this theatre last night. For the present we will merely say that the piece opens with a prolog which serves to introduce the two leading characters,—presented by Messrs. Shannon and Edeson,—the one the victim of a dishonest partner and the other a clerk who is nearly killed in an effort to prevent the robbery which bankrupts the house and sends the victimized partner and his clerk roaming. The play itself is in three acts, and opens at Nice, where the rovers come upon the scene dressed as Mexicans, but really just from Australia, where in the seventeen years supposed to have elapsed they have accumulated vast wealth. Here the ex-broker finds his daughter and sister-in-law in the toils of two adventurers. The subsequent acts reveal a number of complications and explain them away, bringing down the curtain finally upon a scene of happiness. Shannon and Edeson, and Miss Cora Tanner, who played the part of the daughter, received several calls.

HAVERLY'S.

Leavitt's burlesque company, an organization that is doubtless the best of its kind in this country, opened a two weeks' engagement at this house last evening in the English version of Offenbach's "La Fille du Tambour Major." With the exception of Delaro, the ladies of the company are not particularly gifted in the line of vocalism, but, as all of them are shapely and many of them good-looking, the audience kindly overlooked little deficiencies and applauded vigorously at the end of every song and scene. Miss Williams, who was such a favorit during her appearance here as a member of the Colville company, was admirable in the rôle of a drummer-boy, while the other characters were satisfactorily taken.

HOOLEY'S.

Willie Edouin's Sparks company appeared here last night in their new musical comedy entitled "Dreams; or, Fun in a Photograph Gallery." The audience was gratifying in point of size and appreciation. In this company there are: Willie Edouin, Jacques Kruger, Frank W. Sanger, George Leclaire, James T. Powers, Alice Atherton, Julia Edouin, Lotta Belton, Ida Shapleigh. The entertainment is in character similar to many of the light things now in vogue, but its first part is of a better quality than that usually seen.

THE CRAFTY AH BILL.

Which I wish to remark, and my language is plain,
For ways that are dark and tricks that are vain,
A certain young man is peculiar—
And his name it is William H. Crane.

Which they had a small game—this William H. and
His partner called Robson, quite childlike and bland,
And Robson drew two from the pac:
And held what they call a full hand.

Now Crane was possessed of a couple of treys
(If I may make use of a pokesome phrase)—
And yet, by a bluff unexampled,
Signified his intention to raise.

But in raising he happened to let his arm slip
And give that there table a terrible tip,
And down from the pile which was Robson's
There tumbled a twenty-cent chip.

With a half-suppressed sigh—for the same never swore—
This Robson stooped down for the chip on the floor,
And straightway did Crane interchange
The keerds herein mentioned before.

Six bits were involved in this aforesaid case,
And silence prevailed ev'rywhere in the place,
And Robson was pale with emotion,
But Crane was becalmed in his face.

You may guess at the rest—as for me, I do not
Intend to record the exit of the plot,
But this I am free to acknowledge:
Mr. Crane calmly took in the pot.

Which is why I remark that for tricks that are vain
No heathen Chineo will compare with this Crane—
And I reference have unto poker—
And the same I am free to maintain.
—*C. R. Thorne, Jr.*

FIRE RECORD.

DISCOVERED IN TIME.

A disastrous conflagration was averted last night by the discovery of a fire in its incipient state in the extensive wholesale millinery and fancy goods house of D. B. Fisk & Co., at the southwest corner of Washington street and Wabash avenue. Fritz Kreidel, the watchman in the establishment, saw smoke issuing from around the chimney on the second floor at the northwest corner the building, he said, just after he had made his round at 9 o'clock, and he attempted to find out where the fire was located, but the smoke became dense and he could not, and at 10 o'clock he turned in an alarm from Box 33. The firemen answered promptly, and after cutting the flooring around the chimney, discovered the fire and extinguished it by a small quantity of water from a chemical engine, and without causing any serious damage. Large quantities of buttons, sewing silks, threads, etc., were piled up on the tables near the place where the fire occurred, and they were damaged to the amount of about $250 by being scattered about. The whole loss will probably not exceed $300.

The building and stock, owned by D. B. Fisk & Co., are insured for $400,000 in Chicago agencies, and are valued at $600,000. The building is a large five-story and basement one of stone-fronts.

The headers of the joists extended into the chimney and were left exposed by the builders, so that they became charcoal from the heat of the boiler-furnaces in the basement, and were burning for some time before the watchman discovered the fire, which crept along the joists, extending northward to within a few feet of the elevator. The building was constructed just after the great fire for Peter Page, from whom it was purchased a year ago by D. B. Fisk & Co.

Other buildings in the business centre of the city are said to have the same defects in construction, and should be looked after by their owners.

AT ADRIAN, MICH.

ADRIAN, Mich., Nov. 22.—The walls of the north building of the Adrian College stand apparently uninjured by the fire which completely destroyed the interior yesterday. The structure was valued at $20,000, and it is hoped that about half that amount will restore the interior. The insurance is distributed as follows: Imperial & Northern, London, $1,500; Continental, New York, $1,500; Hartford, Hartford, $2,000; German-American, New York, $2,000. No interruption in the routine of instruction has taken place. The forty-six students occupying the damaged building have been provided for at private residences, and early efforts looking to reconstruction will be organized.

AT NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, Nov. 22.—The building at Bowery and Hester street, occupied by the London & Liverpool Clothing Company, burned. Loss, $50,000.

The wall on the southern side fell on the roof of 86 Bowery, a double two-story building occupied by Kerravan & Walsh as a shoe-store, and also by a shirt manufactory. The contents of these stores were totally destroyed by fire and water. The fire stopped travel on the Third Avenue Railroad.

AT VINCENNES, IND.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

VINCENNES, Ind., Nov. 22.—About half-past 9 this evening the Riverside stave factory of T. Kelso, of this city, was burned to the ground. Loss, $15,000; insurance, $8,000. Cause unknown.

AT ATCHISON, KAS.

ATCHISON, Kas., Nov. 22.—The Atlantic House, in this city, was destroyed by fire to-night. Loss, $10,000; insurance, $6,000. The fire originated from a defective flue.

HARWOOD.

Further of a Failure Which Has Created Great Excitement in the East.

A Meeting of Creditors and an Offer to Take 75 Per Cent.

Refusal of the Offer by Harwood, Who Wants to Get Off with 50 Per Cent.

A Showing of Liabilities of $889,041.36, and Assets of $904,214.09.

Operations in the Courts Yesterday Which Will Let in a Horde of Lawyers.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Nov. 22.—The Harwood complications are increasing. The Committee of Creditors appointed to investigate the state of the firm's affairs, made the following report to a full meeting at Minneapolis:

"GENTLEMEN: Your committee appointed to confer with N. B. Harwood, and prepare a basis for a settlement of his indebtedness, report as follows: By arrangement with Mr. Harwood, and at his request, we were waited upon by himself and his attorneys, accompanied by Gov. John S. Pillsbury, Messrs. J. K. Sidle, President of the First National Bank; C. H. Settel, John Martin, and other prominent merchants of this city, interested in the continuance of this large mercantile and manufacturing house.

MR. HARWOOD

presented us a statement of his affairs, which we have, for the purposes of this report, accepted as correct, and upon which we have based our calculations for a settlement, omitting, however, from the liabilities the claims of Mrs. Harwood, which we have been assured by Mr. Harwood in the event of a settlement being made, should be withdrawn. In regard to the assets, we value them, if sold in the regular business way, at 75 cents on the dollar. We therefore recommend that a settlement be effected at the rate of 75 per cent. All of which is respectfully submitted.

"RICHARD W. BOGART, of Messrs. O. M. Bogart & Co., New York.

"LEONARD S. HOWARD, for Wood & Co., New York.

"L. H. DAY, of the Bradley, Voorhees & Day Manufacturing Company (limited).

"C. R. MILLIKEN, of Deering, Milliken & Co.

"J. D. EASTON."

IT WILL BE NOTICED

that Mr. Philip M. Koppen, one of the Committee, did not sign the report. It is understood he disapproved it, and could not indorse its recommendation.

The following is the basis of the finding:

LIABILITIES:

Bills payable	$150,197.76
Accounts payable	601,149.15
Sundry accounts	4,071.33
Samuel Beatty	67,737.24
S. D. Harwood	95,885.89
Total	$919,041.36
Deduct estimated value of goods returned and not received	30,000.00
Total	$889,041.36

ASSETS.

Merchandise	$558,710.23
Accounts receivable	[illegible]8,843.00
Bills receivable	16,884.40
Real estate	2,118.24
Furniture and fixtures	16,586.74
Machinery and fixtures of factory	8,918.98
Samples on road	7,200.00
Cash on hand	723.63
Cash in Metropolitan Bank	346.53
Cash in First National Bank	6,768.46
Suspense account, estimated	7,113.88
Total	$934,214.09
Deduct goods returned	30,000.00
Total	$904,214.09

But in addition to the above, over $7,000 of claims were filed to-day.

MR. HARWOOD DECLINED TO ACCEPT

the compromise offered, preferring to take his chances under the Assignment laws. Harwood and his friends only wanted to pay about 50 cents on the dollar. It looks now as if the compromise could not be consummated. Harwood's backing can hardly be relied upon, as his friends are losing confidence in him. To still further involve the firm in the inextricable, counsel have commenced a suit in the United States Court at St. Paul in favor of Whitemore, Cabert & Co. for $1,190.40 against them, in which they sued out a writ of attachment which the United States Marshals, under their direction, presented to Mr. Harwood and demanded an examination of his books, etc., that they might levy on his book amounts Harwood

REFUSED TO ALLOW THE MARSHAL

to examine his books, whereupon they commence anocher suit in chancery, alleging, among other things, that Harwood was insolvent and had failed in business; that attachments had been levied upon all his other property to its full value, and that there was nothing left upon which the Marshal could levy and secure said claim, except such accounts. In conclusion, the complainants ask for a writ of injunction to restrain the defendant, Harwood, or agents, attorneys, and employés, from receiving, collecting, or receipting for any of the debts, claims, or back accounts due him until the determination of the suit or the further order of the Court. It further prays for the appointment of a Receiver to collect such accounts and apply the proceeds in payment of their claim. Judge Nelson granted a temporary restraining order, to be heard on its merits at an early day.

THE SENTIMENT

at Minneapolis is now setting in against Harwood. A business-man of the city who has just returned from Chicago states that the merchants of that place look upon the Harwood failure as decidedly "crooked," and are very severe upon those of our citizens who uphold and apologize for Harwood. They have gained the impression at Chicago that the business-men and citizens of Minneapolis generally are disposed to assist Harwood in what they consider an attempt to carry on business at the expense of his creditors, though they call this by a much harsher name. In which matter Chicago is mistaken. As a matter of fact, there is a widespread feeling among our business-men and citizens that, upon the face of it, the Harwood failure looks exceedingly bad, and there are not a few who openly denounce it as rotten from the ground up.

THE COLD WAVE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MONTREAL, Nov. 22.—The cold snap is causing an unusual hurry among the shipping to get into port as soon as possible. Carters are being paid high sums to work night and day loading and unloading. Only two screw steamers are at present in port, the Allan Liner "The Peruvia" and "The Dominion." The Ottawa steamed out of harbor yesterday, as also did the few vessels which were loading and unloading at Windmill Point. All the vessels will leave to-day. The ice in the canal was an inch thick this morning, and in the basin nearly two inches, but this will not cause serious delay to lake vessels. If necessary a steam-tug will be sent ahead of the vessels to break the ice.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

OTTAWA, Ill., Nov. 22.—The "cold snap" has put farmers and grain dealers in this section to considerable annoyance and loss. Much corn is unhusked and covered with snow in the field, and between La Salle and Chicago a number of canal-boats are frozen in the ice,—fourteen being between Ottawa and Joliet.

ST. JOHN, N. B., Nov. 22.—Very cold. The river is frozen up. Winter has set in in earnest.

RICHMOND, Va., Nov. 22.—The weather is very cold. Thermometer down to 20 degrees this morning.

PETERSBURG, Va., Nov. 22.—The coldest day of the season. Skating in some localities.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., Nov. 22.—The cold increases. The river is full of ice. No boat will be able to get through to Albany after to-morrow.

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER, WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 23—1 a. m.—For the Ohio Valley and Tennessee, stationary or lower barometer, higher temperature, variable winds, and clear or partly cloudy weather.

For the Lower Lake region, stationary followed by falling barometer, stationary or higher temperature, westerly winds, and partly cloudy weather.

For the Upper Lake region, stationary followed by falling barometer, stationary or higher temperature, westerly winds, becoming variable, clear or partly cloudy weather.

For the Upper Mississippi and Lower Missouri Valleys, lower barometer, higher temperature, southerly winds, clear or partly cloudy weather.

The temperature in the canal region will remain below the freezing point during Tuesday.

LOCAL OBSERVATIONS.

CHICAGO, Nov. 22—10:18 p. m.

Time.	Bar.	Ther.	Hu	Wind.	Vel	R'n.	Weather
6:18 a. m.	30.718	8	55	S. W.	7	......	Clear.
[illegible] a. m.	30.713	10	38	S. W.	4	......	Clear.
10:18 a. m.	30.688	19	25	S. W.	7	......	Clear.
2 p. m.	30.602	26	40	S. W.	12	......	Fair.
9 p. m.	30.639	23	47	W.	4	......	Clear.
10:18 p. m.	30.655	22	62	N. W.	4	......	Fair.

Maximum, 28; minimum, 4.

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.

CHICAGO, Nov. 22—10:18 p. m.

Stations.	Ther. 2:18 p. m.	Ther. 10:18 p. m.	Wind.		R'n	W'th'r
Albany	23	18	W.	Light.	....	Clear
Alpena	15	5	W.	Fresh.	....	Clear.
Boise City	37	33	W.	Light.	....	Cl'dy.
Breckinridge	13	8	S. E.	Light.	....	Cl'dy.
Buffalo	15	13	W.	Brisk.	....	Clear.
Cairo	26	22	N. E.	Fresh.	....	Clear.
Cheyenne	30	22	S. W.	Fresh.	....	Clear.
Chicago	26	22	N. W.	Gentle.	....	Fair.
Cincinnati	20	14	S. E.	Light.	....	Sm'ky.
Cleveland	15	8	S. W.	Fresh.	....	Clear.
Davenport	25	20	S.	Gentle.	....	Clear.
Denver	24	12	S. E.	Gentle.	....	Clear.
Des Moines	29	19	......	Calm.	....	Clear.
Detroit	16	10	S. W.	Fresh.	....	Clear.
Dodge City	....	....	......	......	.30	......
Dubuque	21	....	......	......	....	......
Duluth	7	−2	N. W.	Gentle.	....	Clear.
Erie	19	13	S. W.	Fresh.	.03	Lt.snw
Escanaba	10	0	W.	Fresh.	....	Clear.
Fort Garry	−2	−8	S. E.	Fresh.	....	Fair.
Fort Gibson	38	25	......	Calm.	....	Clear.
Grand Haven	22	21	W.	Fresh.	....	Cl'dy.
Indianapolis	17	12	S. W.	Calm.	....	Clear.
Keokuk	25	24	S. W.	Gentle.	....	Clear.
La Crosse	15	7	......	Calm.	....	Clear.
Leavenworth	31	24	......	Calm.	....	Clear.
Louisville	23	20	S. E.	Gentle.	....	Clear.
Madison	16	8	S.	Fresh.	....	Clear.
Marquette	14	5	W.	Fresh.	....	Clear.
Memphis	31	26	N. E.	Gentle.	....	Clear.
Milwaukee	20	11	N. W.	Fresh.	....	Clear.
Nashville	31	25	N. E.	Light.	....	Clear.
New Orleans	47	46	S.	Fresh.	....	Clear.
North Platte	33	20	S.	Fresh.	....	Fair.
Omaha	27	22	S. W.	Light.	....	Clear.
Oswego	22	19	S. W.	Fresh.	....	Cl'dy.
Vincent	7	2	S. W.	Fresh.	....	Fair.
Pioche	48	38	S. E.	Fresh.	....	Clear.
Pittsburg	20	12	N. W.	Gentle.	....	Clear.
Port Huron	15	7	W.	Fresh.	....	Clear.
Rochester	28	14	W.	Fresh.	....	Clear.
Salt Lake City	41	31	......	Calm.	....	Clear.
Sandusky	30	10	S. W.	Fresh.	....	Clear.
San Francisco	51	51	S.	Gentle.	....	Clear.
Shreveport	46	37	N. E.	Gentle.	....	Clear.
Springfield	24	15	S.	Fresh.	....	Clear.
St. Louis	21	16	S.	Fresh.	....	Clear.
St. Paul	12	5	......	Calm.	....	Clear.
Toledo	20	12	S. E.	Fresh.	....	Clear.
Vicksburg	45	34	N. E.	Fresh.	....	Clear.
Winnemucca	38	27	N.	Gentle.	....	Clear.
Yankton	..	15	S. W.	Fresh.	....	Clear.
Edmonton	..	42	......	Calm.	....	Fair.
Battleford	..	12	......	......	....	......

SUICIDE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WHITEWATER, Wis., Nov. 22.—The wife of William Bullet, who lives four miles north of Whitewater, drowned herself in a cistern during her husband's absence on Saturday afternoon. He found a note from her on returning from Whitewater revealing her suicidal intention, and saying that no one was to blame but herself. Her death was a great surprise to all who knew the family.

From a simple cold or influenza to the rotting, sloughing, and death of the senses of smell, taste, and hearing, Sanford's Radical Cure for Catarrh is supreme. Complete external and internal treatment for $1.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

Macalister's Cough Mixture.—The best remedy for use in the family for coughs, colds, bronchitis, asthma, consumption for adults, and whooping-cough and croup for children. Prepared only by John P. Lee, corner Halsted and Harrison streets, and for sale by all druggists.

Of the many cough remedies before the public Macalister's Cough Mixture gives the best satisfaction. Prepared only by John P. Lee, corner of Halsted and Harrison streets, and for sale by all druggists.

The Public Will Beware of a Fraudulent imitation of Dobbins' Electric Soap now being forced on the market by misrepresentation. It will ruin any clothes washed with it. Insist upon having Dobbins' Electric.

FANCY GOODS.

Chas. Gossage & Co.

"Fancy Goods."

NOVELTIES IN

Back Combs, Side Combs, Daggers, Hair Pins, Shawl Pins, Cuff Pins, Ear Rings, Bangles, Bracelets, Necklaces, Lockets, Crosses, Slides, Buckles, Belt Clasps, &c.,

IN

Whitby Jet, Cut Steel, Tortoise Shell, Gold Plate, Sterling Silver, Oxidized Silver, Celluloid, Onyx, Turquoise, Real Garnet, and Riveted Jet.

ALSO

Chatelaine Watches, Plush and Leather Satchels and Belts, Fans, Portemonnaies, Portfolios, Gilt Ornaments, Glassware, Sconces, Candlesticks, Photographic Albums, Frames and Easels, Toilet Sets, Leather Traveling Cases, Cuff and Collar, Hdkf., Glove, Work, and Odor Boxes, Card and Segar Cases.

Choice Selections can now be made for the Holidays

At Low Prices!

Chinese, Japanese, and East India Wares.

Chas. Gossage & Co.,

State-st. Washington-st.

CLOAKS, DOLMANS, &c.

CARSON, PIRIE & CO.'S

West End Dry Goods House

Madison and Peoria-sts.

THE LARGEST STOCK OF DOLMANS, THE LARGEST STOCK OF ULSTERS & HAVELOCKS, THE LARGEST STOCK OF CLOAKS, For Ladies, Misses, and Children,

In the MOST SPACIOUS and best lighted Salesroom in the city.

We have, during the past few days, made large additions to our already full assortment of OUTSIDE

WINTER GARMENTS

So that we confidently believe we can show a greater variety and more complete assortment of sizes than any other house in Chicago, and certainly at much lower prices.

We will place on sale TO-DAY a Special Bargain in

BEAVER CLOAKS,

Bought at a great sacrifice from the manufacturers, at $5.00, $6.50, $8.00, and $10.00; every Garment being worth fully one-half more than those prices.

We will also offer an immense purchase of

Imported Garments;

Made of fine all-wool materials, with choice trimmings, at prices ranging from $10.00 to $35.00; in many instances less than the cloth alone can be bought for.

We make FUR-LINED DOLMANS and CIRCULARS to order at fully one-third less than ordinary prices.

A cordial invitation is extended to all the Ladies of the city, and strangers from the country and sister cities, to call and see our great specialty, the

RUSSIAN CIRCULAR,

The most graceful and comfortable Winter Garment ever introduced. We are now making them in the richest materials, with Silk Plush, Satin, and Fur Linings, and the most valuable Fur Trimmings, but always at reasonable prices, in order that the legend of the

WEST END DRY GOODS HOUSE

May be verified:

"It Pays to Trade on the West Side."

COCOA.

GRATEFUL—COMFORTING.

Epps' Cocoa.

BREAKFAST.

"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast-tables with a delicately-flavored beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us, ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—Civil Service Gazette.

Sold in tins (only ½-lb. and lb.), labeled

JAMES EPPS & CO.,

Homœopathic Chemists, London, Eng.

Also, makers of Epps' Chocolate Essence, for afternoon use.

STOCKHOLDERS' MEETING.

Stockholders' Meeting.

By order of the Board of Directors of the Chicago & Grand Trunk Railway Company, a special meeting of the Company is hereby called to convene in Parlor N at the Palmer House, in the City of Chicago, in the State of Illinois, on Wednesday, the 22d day of December next, at 2 o'clock p. m.

The purpose of the meeting is to consider and pass upon a proposed lease agreement between this Company and the Western Indiana Railroad Company in respect to depot accommodations in the City of Chicago. And also to consider the question of transferring to the Grand Trunk Junction Railway Company the rights, privileges, and property secured to it by said lease agreement and the terms and conditions of such transfer.

CHAS. PERCY,
Secretary and Treasurer,
Chicago & Grand Trunk Railway Company.

MEDICATED BOUGIES.

A POSITIVE CURE

Without medicines.

Allan's Soluble Medicated Bougies.

Patented Oct. 16, 1876. One box

No. 1 will cure any case in four days or less.

No. 2 will cure the most obstinate case, no matter of how long standing.

No nauseous doses of cubebs, copaiba, or oil of sandalwood, that are certain to produce dyspepsia by destroying the coatings of the stomach.

Price, $1.50. Sold by all Druggists, or mailed on receipt of price.

For further particulars send for circular.

P.-O. Box 1533. J. C. ALLAN CO., 83 John-st., New York.

We offer $500 reward for any case they will not cure. Quick, safe, and sure cure.

EDUCATIONAL.

PROF. COHN'S SCHOOL of LANGUAGES

CENTRAL MUSIC-HALL, Room 33. French and German by the "Natural Method." Classes meet day and evening every day. At Park Institute, 103 Ashland-av., on Mondays, Wed. and Frid., 2 to 3 p. m. Prof. H. COHN and Mme. LEONTINE ARNOT-COHN, Directors, Central Music-Hall.

HALE'S HONEY OF HOREHOUND AND TAR.



TRADE MARK.

CAUTION!

The wonderful achievements and success of **Hale's Honey of Horehound and Tar** has caused the issue of counterfeits and deceptive and *dangerous* mixtures bearing parts of its compound name or Trade-Mark device. Be not deceived by these vile subterfuges, but obtain **"Hale's Honey of Horehound and Tar"** *by its full name;* and also observe the above **EXACT** Trade-Mark device on the wrapper enclosing each bottle, *without which none is genuine.*

For Sale by all Druggists.

HALE'S HONEY —OF— HOREHOUND & TAR!

The Great National Specific for the Speedy Cure of

COUGHS, COLDS, INFLUENZA, SORE THROATS, *LUNG and all BRONCHIAL COMPLAINTS.*

The Honey of the Plant *Horehound* SOOTHES and SCATTERS all irritations and inflammations, and the Tar Balm *Abies Balsamea* CLEANSES and HEALS the throat and air passages leading to the lungs. FIVE additional ingredients keep the organs cool, moist, and in healthful action.

A Cough may be fitly termed the preliminary stage of Consumption, a malady of which HALE'S HONEY OF HOREHOUND AND TAR is the surest known preventive. Therefore, delay not a moment to take this CERTAIN SPECIFIC. CHILDREN derive great benefit from its soothing properties, when suffering with Croup and Whooping Cough. *PRICES:—50c. and $1.* Large Size Cheapest.

C. N. CRITTENTON, Sole Prop'r, New York.

PIKE'S TOOTHACHE DROPS CURE IN ONE MINUTE.

MARINE NEWS.

The Icy Grasp of Winter Firmly Fixed upon Lakes, Rivers, and Canals.

Highly Interesting Intelligence Concerning the Situation at All Points.

Vessels Wintering in the Straits, Lake St. Clair Frozen Over, and Detroit River Blocked with Ice.

The New York Canals Suddenly Closed, and 7,000,000 Bushels of Grain Shut Out from the Market.

Steamers Forced Ashore, and Others Cut Through and Sunk by the Ice.

Terrible Sufferings of the Crew of a Shipwrecked Vessel on Lake Ontario.

A Number of Disasters Reported from Lakes Ontario and Erie Involving Loss of Life.

THE FREEZE-UP.

IT IS GENERAL.

The freeze-up is general; it extends along the entire line, from Lake Superior to the Hudson River. Along the lakes the anxiety of vessel-owners now centres upon the safety of their property. They desire only that their craft shall reach safe harbors and go into winter quarters. It does not seem with them to matter where the vessels get to, so long as they manage to escape harm. But on the Erie Canal matters are different. Scattered along that highway of commerce are 700 boats, bearing upwards of 7,000,000 bushels of grain of all descriptions, and until these boats can reach a shipping point the safety of this vast amount of grain will be constantly imperiled, as the crafts engaged in carrying it are illy calculated to cope with the dangers of ice in their various forms. Efforts to force them through the barrier only tend to increase the peril which environs them, and, while they remain locked in the ice, constant watch must be kept to prevent them from being lifted or forced upon the sloping banks of the canal, as very little strain will cause a leakage, owing to their weak construction.

The advices received yesterday from various points on the lakes were far from cheering.

ON GREEN BAY.

Ice is forming in such large quantities as to lead to an immediate suspension of navigation. At Menominee on Sunday morning the mercury indicated 15 degrees below zero, and it was not much warmer during the following night. In the river ice formed of the thickness of two inches. A tug is kept moving up and down the stream for the purpose of maintaining an open channel for late arrivals, but even this labor must be suspended in a few days, unless a mild spell sets in. In the vicinity, singularly enough, there is not much snow on the ground. Two lumber-laden craft, the Commerce and Mary E. Perew, were to have left last evening for Chicago. Their cargoes constitute the last shipments from that port by lake the present season. The propeller Favorite will return thither from Chicago. She leaves this morning with a full cargo of back freight, and possibly may tow down the barges Uranus, Ellen Williams, and S. A. Wood, to winter there. The Favorite will also winter there.

ADVICES FROM LAKE SUPERIOR

indicate that it will be impossible to deliver the large accumulation of grocers' and mining supplies accumulated at Ashland and Duluth directly at the points of destination. On Saturday the following dispatch was received at the headquarters of the Lake Michigan & Lake Superior Transportation Company in this city:

"HANCOCK, Nov. 20.—*Messrs. Leopold & Austrian*: Manistee barges and tug fast in ice at canal. Cannot move until wind changes. Blowing hard, snowing, and cold. Have sent after another tug to keep channel open.

"JOHN TRELSON."

At noon yesterday a message was received as follows:

"ASHLAND, Wis., Nov. 22.—*Messrs. Leopold & Austrian*: Eight below zero Saturday night; six below last night. Ice heavy in bay. Do not think a boat can force her way through. Expect Mr. Finney here to-night. Will wait and consult with him. JOSEPH AUSTRIAN."

No advices of recent date have been received at headquarters from Duluth, but there is no reason to suppose that the situation there is much better than at points below.

FROM THE STRAITS OF MACKINAC.

F. B. Stockbridge telegraphs to the Mackinac Lumber Company that the schooner Orphan Boy arrived at Point St. Ignace, to load with lumber, on Friday. The ground is covered with snow to the depth of two feet.

FROM EAST SHORE PORTS.

The information received here yesterday was uniformly of the same character. At Grand Haven the ice in the river is now seven inches thick. Muskegon Lake is covered with ice so firm as to cut off approach to the lumber docks. White Lake is frozen over to the depth of several inches, and the ice holds the schooner Maine a prisoner in midlake. At Manistee a strong current keeps the river open, but the little lake is covered with a firm sheet of ice that will last until spring.

AROUND CHICAGO.

The situation is much the same as reported yesterday. The main river and branches are covered with broken ice that has increased to a thickness of several inches. Yesterday morning the lake was sheeted over with ice miles out from the shore, threatening severe damage to all unsheathed vessels that might attempt to force a passage through it. However, none put in an appearance, although tugs were out all day looking for them. On the Calumet River, at South Chicago, the ice is eight inches thick, and constantly making.

HISTORY REPEATING ITSELF.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune.

CHICAGO, Nov. 22.—An interesting item can without doubt be found among the old files of THE TRIBUNE in regard to a freeze-up at the upper end of Lake Erie twenty-seven years ago. Capt. Brown, for a number of years harbor-master, sailed the St. Mary, one of the fleet. The Fanny Gardner was another, sailed by Capt. James Flood, who has been dead some years. The fleet worked into Pigeon Bay, and remained there for the winter. The writer was a young skipper at the time. He never fails to read the marine news before breakfast. A. SPROTT, 420 West Madison street.

[The freeze-up referred to by Mr. Sprott occurred in November, 1853. It caught a great many vessels out on Lake Erie, but a mild spell enabled all but four to reach Detroit River. These four wintered in Pigeon Bay. They were the St. Mary, Fanny Gardner, and two canal schooners whose names cannot be recalled. In the spring of 1854 Capt. William Carey, now a harbormaster here, took charge of the Fanny Gardner, having been appointed to succeed Capt. Flood, and fitted her out where she had laid all winter in the ice.]

DETROIT RIVER AND LAKE ST. CLAIR.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DETROIT, Mich., Nov. 22.—The ice stopped running in Detroit River at 10 o'clock this morning, as it had become blocked at Belle Isle.

The propellers Nebraska, Montana, and steam-barge C. J. Kershaw arrived here at 2 o'clock from above. They found the ice jammed at Grosse Point. The three boats working together forced an entrance. Shortly after their arrival the ice commenced running very heavy.

The propeller Montana is here leaking, as she was cut quite badly. She will be ironed before proceeding.

The Nebraska was brought up in the ice which caused the Kershaw to head-reach, doing considerable damage to the Nebraska's stern. The Nebraska is at the dry-dock repairing.

The Kershaw is cut badly, but not leaking.

The tug John Owen, with the schooner J. O. Thayer, is fast in Lake St. Clair about two miles outside of the cut.

The tug Wilcox is also there with the schooner Richard Winslow in tow.

The propellers Japan, New York, Lycoming, Fountain City, and Boston left at 9:30 this morning for Buffalo.

The steam-barge D. W. Rust left Cleveland at 8 o'clock Sunday morning, arriving here at 3 p. m., coming via the South Channel. She met very heavy ice off Clay Banks, and is badly cut and leaking considerable.

The tug Champion left last night for Lake Erie, to cut the schooner Annie Vought out of the ice. The Vought has gone into winter quarters here.

The Champion has now gone to bring in the schooner Ed Kelley.

The schooner David Vance is off, and has arrived at Amherstburg.

The propeller Waverly is still sunk on Grassy Island. The Excelsior, with pumps, is still working at her.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

AMHERSTBURG, Ont., Nov. 22.—The propellers Conemaugh, Fountain City, Boston, New York, Lycoming, and Japan passed out of the river about noon, and could be seen following each other for miles, the Japan leading. Three of them could be seen at Bar Point at 5 o'clock, fighting the ice, but making poor time. They were thought to be the Fountain City, Japan, and Lycoming. The ice was running very heavy all last night, and to-day at 3:30 p. m. the river blocked up between Bois Blanc and the Canada mainland.

The tug Champion came for the schooner Annie Vought at the mouth of the river, and towed her to Detroit. She returned to the barge Edward Kelley, in the ice off Colchester. She went out at 5 o'clock.

The Erie Belle went out and brought the schooner New Dominion, aground at the mouth of the river, in at 8 p. m. She had a tough time working in through the ice. It is very heavy. She has just gone out again. She pulled off part of her iron on the forequarter.

The tug Sampson brought the schooner David Vance to dock here, and went to Cleveland to lay up.

The Wenona, which grounded on Stoney Island, when the water raised was carried west of Bois Blanc Island. She displayed a flag of distress. The Erie Belle and Bob Hackett went to her, but she would not engage a tug. She released herself and sailed up.

The steam-barge David W. Rust arrived here last night and started to Detroit at noon. The steam-barge Oscar Townsend followed.

The propeller Wo-co-ken arrived here at noon. She is still here, and will wait for the river to open up.

At dock are the steam-barges H. L. Worthington and Rose and barges, schooners David Vance, J. J. Hill, and New Dominion, scows Jones and Irene. They will all remain till the weather moderates, and probably winter here. The propeller Boston is reported by the Erie Belle to be stuck fast in the ice or aground on Bar Point. The Japan took the Lycoming along with her. The Japan had to go to her assistance several times.

The tug Bob Hackett sprung a leak at 5 o'clock, it is supposed from the ice cutting her, and sunk at the dock here in fifteen feet of water. She is owned by Brookwaters, of Windsor.

Dunbar's Glycerine scow with over one ton of nitro-glycerine on board has broken away and drifting below Huron River in Lake Erie.

Wind west, moderating.

THE SITUATION ON LAKE ERIE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

CLEVELAND, Nov. 22.—The ice is very thick at Erie. Most of the vessels here are laying up. The schooner Niagara has been loading coal for Chicago, but to-day received orders to stop till further notice is given. If the weather improves the steam-barge H. Chisholm and schooner Niagara will carry coal to Chicago; otherwise they will lay up here. Unless the weather becomes somewhat milder the Detroit steamers will not run any more this season.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

COLCHESTER, Ont., Nov. 22.—Two schooners and the Colchester light ship are frozen in a short distance from each other. The weather is moderating somewhat this evening. The lake is covered with ice.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LEAMINGTON, Ont., Nov. 22.—Four vessels are apparently frozen in in Pigeon Bay.

TOLEDO, O., Nov. 22.—The cold snap has had the effect of bringing navigation at the head of Lake Erie to a sudden and somewhat premature close. Ice to a thickness of four inches has formed in the river and bay, and lake craft now in port are going into winter quarters. The schooners Annie Vought, American, and Mont Blanc are reported frozen in near Turtle Island, in Maumee Bay. An effort will be made to reach them with a tug from Detroit, and if successful they will be towed to that port.

MATTERS IN THE STRAITS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

CLEVELAND, O., Nov. 22.—The private dispatches say the schooner Hinckley is anchored four miles from Cheboygan, Mich., badly iced up. The weather is very cold there, and it is snowing hard.

MACKINAW CITY, Mich., Nov. 21.—There are forty vessels and steamers in the harbor to-night. Wind northwest, heavy all day. Mercury six above. Ice making fast in the Straits. Some of the vessels are badly iced up.

ICE AND COLD WEATHER ON LAKE HURON.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ALPENA, Mich., Nov. 22.—Four below zero last night; freezing hard since. Thunder Bay is covered with ice as far as can be seen.

The vessels in port ice-bound, and likely to stay all winter, are: Steam-barges East Saginaw, Comie, Benton, Huron City; schooners Home, Unadilla, Lottie Wolf, Smith and Post, Harriet Ross, Snowdrop, Col. Hathaway, Amsden; barges Russian, Light Guard, Lathrop, Wend the Wave, Dashing Wave; scows Alvina, Garibaldi.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

EAST SAGINAW, Mich., Nov. 22.—Mercury this morning two below zero, but it is moderating to-night. The river is frozen over and several tows of barges unable to go out. The ice on the bay is from six to eight inches thick.

The steamer Flora left East Tawas at noon for Detroit, but will hardly get through.

Lake shore and river boats have stopped running.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

PORT HURON, Mich., Nov. 22.—Weather cold and freezing hard; wind west, brisk.

The schooners Butts, Johnson, and Ryan received orders to go into winter quarters to-night.

The schooner Shandon arrived at 10 p. m.; reports passing through thirty-five miles of ice on Saginaw Bay this morning.

The steam-barge Ohio left for Alpena at 4 p. m. light to load lumber.

The schooners Gallatin, J. T. Mott, Montauk, Jessie, Curlew, Mona, Melbourne, and steam-barges Palmer and Colwell were each and all covered with ice.

The propellers Potomac and Juniata will be stopped here and their bows planked with oak before they attempt to cross Lake St. Clair.

The schooner H. A. Kent arrived at 4 p. m. with bulwarks gone and cargo shifted.

The schooner Gallatin experienced a heavy passage. The ice extends thirty feet up her spars, and is ten inches deep on her decks.

The John T. Mott is in the same condition.

The schooners Bailey, Spry, Moonlight, and Finney will not make another attempt to get up the lake unless the weather moderates.

The schooner San Diego is on the St. Clair middle ground.

The schooner Ellard arrived down with her topmast and jibtopsail gone.

The schooner T. H. Howland is badly iced up, but otherwise in good condition.

PORT HURON, Nov. 21.—The schooner Reed Case, bound down, arrived this afternoon completely covered with ice, in some places on her decks ten inches deep. She has tons of it on her, and is drawing over a foot more water than when she took on her cargo. Her sails are one solid sheet of ice and can not be lowered. Her mainsail is gone, also her bulwarks on both sides.

The schooner Kent is reported outside at anchor about six miles off. She is badly iced up and cannot get her anchors.

The schooners Finney, Bailey, E. Spy, and Butts left this morning and ran back. The Bailey lost her boat.

SAND BEACH, Nov. 21.—Boats coming down report a good deal of quite heavy ice floating off Point aux Barques and at Port Austin and Port Crescent. The bay is filled with ice for a long distance from the shore, the wind blowing a gale from the west. Mercury eight above.

The steam-barge D. R. Van Allen, nine days out from Milwaukee, bound for Goderich, is here. She is literally covered with ice. Her Captain reports a very rough passage across Saginaw Bay.

Also in harbor to-night are the China, Scotia, J. Pridgeon, Jr., D. Ballentine and consort, Fred Kelley and consort, S. D. Caldwell and barges, Annie Young; tug Gladiator and four schooners; tug Vulcan and one.

AT ST. JOSEPH.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ST. JOSEPH, Mich., Nov. 22.—Navigation is about closed here. The river and harbor are frozen over, and the ice is several inches thick in many places. The schooner Lottie Cooper, of the iron-ore fleet, is frozen in with a cargo of iron-ore, and is stripping preparatory to going into winter quarters. Other craft are frozen in here.

WELLAND CANAL FROZEN OVER.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ST. CATHARINES, Ont., Nov. 22.—On Saturday evening the weather suddenly turned very cold. Ice has formed on the canal from two to three inches thick. Mr. Ellis, the Superintendent, has given orders to have the ice broken with tugs, and will continue to do so as long as possible, in order to keep the canal open, as a large number of vessels are still due through the canal. Several, also, were caught in the ice which formed during yesterday.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

PORT COLBORNE, Nov. 22.—The weather has been very cold since Saturday night. The canal is frozen up so tight that vessels were unable to move to-day.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ALLENBURG, Ont., Nov. 22.—J. B. Smythe, Deputy Superintendent of the canal, is here, trying to open navigation with the tug Hector, from Port Robinson to Port Colborne. The tug Bennett, from Port Robinson, is here and the tug Monroe from here to Thorold, all breaking ice to-night. At Sorral steam-barges and vessels are waiting to lock through. The ice is from two to four inches thick.

THE NEW YORK CANALS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BUFFALO, Nov. 22.—While the storm has not resulted in any loss of life along the line of the canal, it has occasioned terrible hardships and great pecuniary loss. It is probable that so many loaded boats were never before on the canal at this season of the year as there are at present. The fight between shippers and carriers at this port, as to the rates of freight, delayed hundreds of boats that would now be at tidewater. When shipping was resumed in earnest, boats were got out as rapidly as possible, and a continuous line of them was kept moving eastward. On nearly every level canal-boats were moving as close together as they could without danger of interfering with one another, and if any little interruption occurred to the leading boats the whole fleet would close up until they had the appearance of an immense train. A gentleman just from the East says that near Syracuse one could walk for miles without getting off boats. From this it may be imagined what the situation was when the ice began to close in.

Judging from special dispatches to the Canal Office this morning, the canal is pretty effectually closed from end to end. The weather has been very cold along the canal since Friday, and the ice in some places is quite thick and solid.

Within the last twelve days 3,308,043 bushels of wheat, 3,679,844 bushels of corn, 41,050 bushels of oats, and 20,686 bushels of barley have cleared from this port, and 772,422 bushels of barley from Oswego, making a total of 7,912,059 bushels. Until accurate reports can be obtained as to the boats that have reached West Troy, it is impossible to tell just how much grain is now afloat. But there are probably between 6,000,000 and 7,000,000 between here and Albany.

From 5 p. m. on the 19th to 5 p. m. on the 21st thirty-two boats carrying about 256,000 bushels and forty-three carrying about 380,000 bushels of corn, locked through at West Troy.

ALBANY, N. Y., Nov. 22.—Telegrams received by the Auditor from Utica, Rome, Syracuse, Rochester, Tonawanda, and Fort Edward to-day speak of cold, ice, and snow, and the State canals are closed at all the points named. Ice-breakers and all the men that can be put to work on them are employed, and unless the present cold snap continues the canals will be reopened. At Schenectady the ice in the canal is four inches thick. It is estimated that there are seven millions of bushels of grain afloat. A telegram this afternoon from Whitehall announces that the Champlain Canal was frozen over this morning with ice two inches thick. Every effort will be made by canal officials to get boats through. At Whitehall at 5 a. m. to-day the thermometer indicated nine degrees below zero.

NEW YORK, Nov. 22.—The canals of this State are frozen over. The following is the amount of grain afloat in boats on the canals and the Hudson River: Wheat, 1,931,000 bushels; corn, 4,988,000 bushels; oats, 62,000 bushels; barley, 286,000 bushels.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., Nov. 22.—Champlain Canal is frozen over this a. m. The ice is about two inches thick. Thirty loaded boats are frozen in between here and Fort Anne. About forty boats are due here from Port Henry and Canada to-night and to-morrow. The thermometer was below zero at 2 a. m.

THE DISASTER RECORD.

AGAIN IN TROUBLE.

The schr E. M. Portch is again in trouble, as will be seen by the following dispatch:

MANITOWOC, Nov. 22.—*Messrs. Hibbard & Vance*: The schooner Portch is here leaking. She hit the reef off south point. Has four inches of water in her hold forward. The Captain thinks that not over fifty bushels of her cargo are wet. Will try and go into dry-dock to-morrow. Ice very heavy between the harbor and dry-dock. WILLIAM N. BURTON.

The Portch came out of dry-dock at Manitowoc only a short time since. She delivered a cargo of ties, loaded with grain, and sailed for Buffalo at midnight Friday. Misfortune seems to follow her persistently.

TUG LOUIE DOLE SUNK AGAIN.

On Saturday the tug Louie Dole proceeded to the blow-off dock near Chicago avenue bridge for winter quarters. This morning she was found sunk deck to, having filled during Sunday and Sunday night. The cause of the sinking cannot be determined until the tug is once more afloat. She is to be raised at once.

DISMASTED AND STRANDED.

Last evening Messrs. Atkins & Beckwith received dispatches from Buffalo announcing disasters,—one that the schooner Ida Keith, ore-laden, was off Port Maitland, Lake Erie, dismasted, and required assistance; the other that the schooner Cornelia, laden with barley, had been driven ashore at Sackett's Harbor, Lake Ontario, and rested in two feet of water. A tug has gone to the Keith from Buffalo. She is owned by Capt. William Keith, of this city, who has had a peculiarly unfortunate season with the vessel. A tug has gone to the Cornelia from Oswego. She is insured for $5,000,—$2,500 in the Detroit Fire & Marine and $2,500 in the Greenwich.

MINOR MISHAPS.

The tug Wetzel lost her smokestack in the lake at Racine, and a salt-barrel has been put up in its place for the balance of the season.

The schooner Experiment arrived at Racine Sunday minus her centreboard, having lost it outside.

The propeller Graves, while entering Maumee Bay Friday evening, struck the ice and had a considerable quantity of oakum knocked out of her bow. This caused a leakage which was not discovered until she was taken to the Wabash elevator at Toledo and 4,000 bushels wheat put into her. She was taken to King's elevator and unloaded. She will be repaired in a day or two and then reload.

The steam-barge T. W. Palmer at 9 Sunday morning, when twenty-five miles northwest of Point aux Barques, became disabled by the collar on the main valve-stem of the after engine getting loose. With a fair wind she worked down near Sand Beach harbor, and was towed in by the tug Andrew J. Smith. The Smith then went in search of her consort, the Melbourne.

The value of the freight thrown overboard from the steamer George L. Dunlap on Saginaw Bay, last week, is now estimated at $8,000.

DISASTERS ON LAKE ONTARIO.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

TORONTO, Nov. 22.—Another heavy gale, of a different nature than the last one, has swept down the lakes, blowing with tremendous violence and accompanied with bitter cold. The respected "oldest inhabitant" could hardly remember a more terrible gale in November. Everybody kept indoors with the exception of the sailors out on the lakes, who were obliged to take all the cold and danger of the storm. The poor fellows had a hard time of it, and, in spite of their best endeavors, some of the finest schooners on Lake Ontario were driven on the north shore. Fortunately, though this is the case, no lives have been lost so far as have been reported. But it is hard to say what may have happened, as vessels may have been wrecked of which no intelligence has been received.

Several vessels are beached at Frenchman's Bay, some twenty miles east of here, and one has been scuttled to prevent her from going to pieces. One of these vessels is the Wave Crest, owned by Sylvester Brothers, of this port. As soon as the news reached here yesterday morning, the tug Golden City was gotten ready to go to the rescue, but the sea ran so high that it was thought unwise to start.

Shortly after the news of this misfortune, Capt. Tripp's schooner, Guelph, was reported driven high up and in close proximity.

Later it was said that a large fore-and-after was signaling distress near Port Union, seventeen miles east.

No further away than Scarborough Hights, nine miles east, a large schooner, the Maggie McRae, was seen rolling heavily and deep down in the water, and evidently in great danger. People were impatient to think that lives might be in danger, and yet there were no means of going out to the wrecked vessel, and no means of crossing to the isles, as few boats could live on the bay, and shallow water kept the tugs from trying it. A life-boat is badly needed. Besides this, a system of signals, which would materially assist in learning the true state of affairs when vessels are in danger near the city.

The tug Golden City went out this morning at 8 o'clock to render assistance to the vessel at Scarborough Hights, and to help along the coast if necessary.

The Guelph is loaded with 400 tons of coal, and is three feet out of the water, which, in sailors' parlance, means "hard on."

The Wave Crest is safe between the jaws of the piers in Frenchman's Bay. The report circulated this forenoon, that several sailors had been frozen on her, turns out to be untrue.

The fore-and-after in trouble at Port Union is reported to be the Queen of the Lakes.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

TORONTO, Nov. 22.—The fleet arrived here yesterday afternoon, and all appeared to be like so many icebergs. The propellers Lake Michigan, Acadia, Scotia, Calabria, and Beinbenu were here all morning awaiting a calming of the storm. The propeller Cuba was also detained, but proceeded westward at an early hour this morning.

The schooner Gulnare left Port Dalhousie on Saturday afternoon at 1 o'clock for Collins Bay, but found it impossible to get there on account of the ice, and came on to Kingston. During the trip down she split her foresail and her yawl was smashed into pieces right under the mizzen boom, and a portion of it washed overboard. A towline was kept dragging behind, as it was feared at one time that three men had been washed overboard.

This morning the schooner Kate Kelley was observed flying a flag of distress at Nine Mile Point. The tug Franklin went to her assistance, and towed her down this afternoon. She was not damaged further than her rigging was disabled by ice.

The Captain of the steam-barge Carlisle, from Mill Point, reports that he saw a small steamer ashore near the Brothers, and that the ice was formed upon her rigging and masts as high as the crosstrees. Her name is unknown.

The gale has now moderated, but the weather continues cold.

To-day unsuccessful attempts were made to blow up with nitro-glycerine the hull of the old schooner Governor, sunk below the Cataragua bridge, an obstruction to navigation.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

KINGSTON, Ont., Nov. 22.—The storm of Saturday night is reported to have been much more severe on the lake than the big blow of two weeks ago, and the extreme coldness of the weather made the handling of vessels almost impossible. A fleet left Oswego on Friday night loaded with coal for Toronto, but not one of them reached their destination, all having been compelled to put back to Kingston for shelter.

The China had her sails blown away, and was so used up that the crew were unable to do anything with the rigging at all.

The Caroline Marsh also was relieved of her sails, and her running-gear was somewhat damaged.

The Mystic Star succeeded in getting within twenty miles of Port Dalhousie, but becoming iced up could not face the gale. So she put about and ran the whole way down the lake under bare poles.

The other members of the fleet were the Suppie, Undine, and Speedwell, all more or less damaged, both by the ice and the gale.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

CONSECON, Nov. 22.—The schooner Garibaldi, owned by J. & C. Mathews, of Toronto, went ashore yesterday morning about 7 o'clock on Weller's Rock, a short distance from the late Belle Sheridan disaster. The vessel was bound for Toronto loaded with coal, and was driven out of her course by the gale. She then tried to make Presque Isle, but could not, and dropped anchor on what is called the middle ground, but broke her cable. People from the shore succeeded in rescuing three of the crew and the cook (a woman). Three remained on board all night. This morning they were taken off, one, Lewis Stonehouse, the Mate, being dead, and the other two, one of whom was the Captain, badly frozen. They had to be chopped loose from the ice.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

PORT HOPE, Ont., Nov. 22.—The schooner Eric Stewart, of Port Dover, while bound from Oswego to Toronto with coal, was struck Saturday night by a squall when off Scarboro Hights, losing her jibboom and headgear. After lightening the vessel of the débris, she was put before the wind and reached this port without further damage.

The Ariel also ran in here from the storm with the loss of her main-boom.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SOUTH BAY, Ont., Nov. 22.—The schooner Enterprise, lumber laden, drove ashore during yesterday's gale, but is not much damaged.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

OSWEGO, N. Y., Nov. 22.—The schooner Cornelia, built at Clayton this season and owned by her Master, Soseph Girard, and William H. Consant, of Clayton, which anchored off Sackett's Harbor yesterday, parted her chain and went ashore a quarter of a mile below. She was barley-laden for Oswego, and had been anchored off Sackett's Harbor for four days. Crew saved. Vessel and cargo insured.

The schooner Polly M. Rogers, which left here Friday night for the canal, was driven from near Toronto to Cape Vincent by yesterday's gale.

Eighteen inches of snow has fallen here since Saturday night.

The Mystic Star ran back to Kingston.

LAKE ERIE DISASTERS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Nov. 22.—The cargo of the Falmouth, wrecked at the pier here yesterday, is insured for $19,000 in the following companies: St. Paul, $2,500; Lamar, $2,000; Manhattan, $2,000; National Lloyds, $3,000; Orient, $4,750; and Smith & Davis' Pool, $4,750. The insurance on the hull is $11,000, divided as follows: Manhattan, $4,000; and Smith & Davis' Pool, $7,500. The freight-list is insured in Smith & Davis' Pool for $1,350.

The Captain of the propeller B. W. Blanchard, arrived this morning, reports seeing a white three-and-after at anchor twelve miles above Grand River. Her foremast and mainmast were gone at the head, and she was flying a signal of distress. Inquiry on the dock failed to elicit any further information about this disaster.

The Captain also saw the propeller Passaic with three barges in tow above Grand River rolling badly. The Passaic had four barges when she left here.

The schooner Erastus Corning, owned by Mr. Taylor, of this city, arrived in this port this morning. She left here a week ago, and was driven under Long Point for shelter. Until this morning nothing had been heard of her, and Capt. George Clarke, her master, who was unable to sail her on account of sickness, was sent to Port Huron to look after her. She left the Point Friday or Saturday, and got as far as the Sand Hills. She rode at anchor east of Port Dover, and dragged off the shore. Her anchor and chains were slipped, and she again started out and made for this port. She was brought in by the tug Orient at 11 o'clock this morning. Capt. Bauner says there was a large number of vessels under the Point, but the only one he recognized was the Ida Keith. In regard to the schooner Ida Keith, a dispatch was received this afternoon at 5 o'clock from Port Colborne saying that she was off Port Maitland at anchor and dismantled. Nothing later has been heard from her.

The barge Journeyman, that broke tow with the propeller Belle Cross yesterday, was brought in this morning, having been at anchor all night off Bay View. She was not damaged very much.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Nov. 22.—The propeller Morley arrived in port late this evening, and soon after tying up, her Captain, J. F. Cottrell, reported that the barge Dictator had gone down off Long Point. The Morley left Toledo on Friday, and when she had passed out of Toledo harbor she was hailed and requested to tow the barge Dictator to Buffalo. The latter belonged to the tow of the propeller Jarvis Lord, that had gone ashore on Turtle Island that same day. The barge's line was taken aboard, and both started down. The wind was fresh, but not heavy, all the way down the lake till they got abreast of Port Stanley, where the breeze increased very rapidly. When Long Point was sighted, on Saturday evening, it was blowing a perfect gale. The sea was running very high, and snow falling thick and fast. Both ran into harbor at the Point, and dropped their anchors. The barge had labored terribly hard in the sea, and at times those aboard the Worley did not think she could weather another wave.

When they got anchored they were close together. Shortly after the Morley began to drift towards the Dictator, and the towline becoming mixed up in her wheel she could not use her engine. She continued to close up on her consort, and soon was alongside of her. The barge rose and fell with the waves and the two repeatedly struck. Finally the Morley crashed against the barge with such force as almost to bury her from sight. The latter began leaking badly, and as the fearful weather had frozen the pumps so that they were perfectly useless. Capt. Taylor and his crew decided to abandon her. With great difficulty they swung themselves over on to the Morley. The Dictator now had fourteen inches (?) of water in her, and ten minutes after the last man had landed on the propeller the doomed vessel gave a lurch to starboard and went down headforemost with a great splash. She lies in six fathoms of water, close to the Point.

The Dictator was laden with 21,000 bushels of wheat, taken at Toledo and consigned to parties in this city. She was the property of Capt. M. M. Drake and others of this city, and was valued at $9,000. She was built in 1864 by Mason and Bidwell, of Buffalo, as a propeller. A few years ago she was rebuilt into a barge, and was extensively repaired in 1876 and in 1877. She was registered at 300 tons and rated at A 2½. The insurance on the boat and cargo could not be learned.

The Morley laid at the Point till about 9 o'clock this morning, when, the storm having materially abated, she started for Buffalo. The Captain says Saturday and Sunday nights were the worst he has seen on the lakes, the weather being so terrible that the men could not work. It was an impossibility for a man to stay in the wheel-house towards the last.

The Morley reports schooner Alice B. Norris as lying about twenty miles this side of Long Point, with her maingaff and steering apparatus broken.

A dispatch received here late to-night says that the schooner Ida Keith is in a terrible condition, about five miles off Mohawk Light, with her foremast gone at the crosstrees, mainmast twelve feet from the deck, mizzenmast to the crosstrees, and jibboom and bowsprit gone. She is covered with ice about five inches thick. The tug W. A. Moore has been sent to her assistance.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

CLEVELAND, O., Nov. 22.—A *Herald* special from Fairport says the stranded barge Standart went to pieces Saturday night in the early stage of the gale. She is a complete loss, and her cargo of lumber is scattered along the beach. The Ontonagon and balance of her barges are still in port waiting for favorable weather to return to Cleveland.

The schooner Negaunee lies at anchor about four miles off the harbor in a sinking condition. The tug Urania has just come in from her, and reports five feet of water in her hold and gaining. Capt. Babcock and the life-saving crew have gone to assist in pumping. They have sent to Cleveland for assistance. The tug Brady went from here to relieve the Negaunee.

Word from Fairport says the Negaunee is not as bad as above stated, and that the tug Brady is towing her here. The tug Forest City has since gone to help the Brady.

While breaking ice here, the tug Florence cut a hole in her. Damage slight.

TOLEDO, Nov. 22.—The propeller Jarvis Lord, which struck a snag and sank in the Bay on Friday last, is being pumped out, and when raised will be taken to Detroit. She has a cargo of 40,000 bushels of wheat for Buffalo.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

PORT STANLEY, Ont., Nov. 22.—A gale from the southwest set in on Saturday evening, accompanied by a blinding snow-storm and rapidly falling temperature, causing vessels outside to make ice so as to render it almost impossible to work them, and many of them let go.

The schooner Bigler was to-day brought into this harbor by the tug Josie, having dragged her anchors some ten miles and finally lost them. She is one mass of ice forward, and lost her foresail and jibs. She will probably be towed to Detroit.

SERIOUS COLLISION IN THE STRAITS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

CHEBOYGAN, Mich., Nov. 22.—The schooners Mears and H. Folger collided together on the Straits last night. The Folger lost her jibboom, bowsprit, and jibs. The Mears was badly damaged and nearly cut through. Men were sent over the bow to patch up the damage done, when she came down and is laid up here with the schooners Parana, J. C. King, Ogden, Newsboy, and Maid.

THE SCOW LOUISA.

The scow Louisa will lighter up her cargo of lumber, and then tow inside and lay up.

A STEAM-BARGE OR PROPELLER ASHORE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ERIE, Nov. 22.—Information has just reached here that a large steamer is ashore and going to pieces about fifteen miles from the city. The revenue-cutter Perry has been telegraphed for, but is disabled.

SUNK BY THE ICE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SARNIA, Ont., Nov. 22.—The steamer J. C. Clarke sunk in the Sydenham River this morning, a few miles from Wallaceburg, the ice in the river having cut through her side so that the water entered and filled her. The Hiawatha has gone to her assistance with a steam-pump. The Clarke is singularly unfortunate in this respect, having been cut through by the ice and sunk at her dock here in 1878.

HOME GATHERINGS.

GRAIN FREIGHTS.

Charters were reported yesterday as follows: To Buffalo—Propellers St. Louis and Portage, wheat; propellers Chicago, Arabia, and Russia, corn on through rate; steam-barge Davidson and consort Ogarita, corn at 6c. To Erie—Propeller Lehigh and steam-barge N. K. Fairbank, corn on through rate. Capacity, 85,000 bushels wheat and 400,000 bushels corn.

SHEATHING FOR WORK IN ICE.

The advent of firm ice in the river at this early period has found most of the tugs unprepared to encounter it. Consequently, those to be kept in service until the fleet has arrived are being sheathed either with wood or iron. Yesterday the tug A. A. Carpenter was in dry-dock to be ironed, and the tugs Annie L. Smith, Protection, and one or two others were being sheathed with oak plank. The Union Line propellers Rochester, Portage, B. W. Blanchard, and Jay Gould will, it is said, be ironed here for the run down. The Western Transportation Line propeller Chicago and the Commercial Line propeller Roanoke have been sheathed with oak plank for the trip.

DOCK NOTES.

The tugs Ward, Crawford, Mary McLane, R. Prindiville, and Robert Tarrant are in winter quarters.

The schooner Charles Luling sailed yesterday for Manitowoc to lay up.

The Goodrich Line side-wheel steamer Chicago will go into winter quarters here to-day, unless the weather moderates. Otherwise at Manitowoc. She has made her last trip.

Capt. Hutchinson, of the propeller Favorite, reports that he saw the lights of nine vessels anchored at the Death's Door entrance to Green Bay. He encountered thick weather all the way up from Menominee.

Orders were yesterday telegraphed to the schooner American Union, at Buffalo, to go into winter quarters.

The schooner Yankee Blade is engaged in transferring wheat from the Rock Island Elevator to the Nutt Elevator.

Last evening the propeller Lehigh proceeded to the Nutt Elevator, and the propeller Chicago to one of the Illinois Central elevators, to load for Buffalo.

Capt. Frank Perew has telegraphed orders to the Captains of the schooners C. J. Wells and J. G. Masten to lay their vessels up here. The Masten has a cargo of corn on board.

The barge Jessie Linn, ore-laden, was aground above Chicago avenue bridge, and the barge Planet in Stilson's Slip, all day yesterday. Cause, low water in the river.

The propeller Roanoke finished a grain cargo and left for Buffalo last night. The propellers Portage, Lehigh, and Chicago, and the steam-barge J. Davidson and schooner Ogarita leave to-day. The Canadian propeller Columbia left for Collingwood last night.

There have been no arrivals from Buffalo since the H. J. Webb. See port-list for arrivals and departures.

Yesterday the schooner Kate Darley was ordered into winter quarters here. She had taken on for Menominee a full cargo of supplies. These will be discharged and forwarded by rail.

The schooners Commerce, Mary E. Perew, Thomas Simms, and William Sturgis will deliver the last Menominee cargoes of lumber here.

The schooner Clara is frozen in at Muskegon, and will winter there.

The schooner G. L. Wrenn is laid up at South Chicago.

MISCELLANEOUS NEWS.

BAY CITY NOTES.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BAY CITY, Mich., Nov. 22.—The barge Bay City, which went ashore at Erie and was wrecked, was owned by Shepard & Brother, of this city, and insured for $6,500. She was built in 1857 as a brig. Had on board 306 tons coal.

News of the breaking up of the Belle Cross' tow reached here to-day.

Many vessels have gone into winter quarters.

ITEMS FROM MILWAUKEE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MILWAUKEE, Nov. 20.—The steam-barge Mary Jarecki, from Escanaba, was the only arrival to-day. She was heavily iced.

The reported mishap to the schooner Red White and Blue at Clay Banks on Thursday last is discredited by her owners, as the vessel only left the rivers a week ago to-day.

Wolf & Davidson to-day sold the barge Progress to the Menominee Mining Company for $80,000 cash.

The steam-barge Minneapolis is to be thoroughly overhauled this winter, both in hull and machinery. Her boilers will be raised and placed upon the main deck.

CONCERNING LOST BARGES.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

EAST SAGINAW, Mich., Nov. 22.—The barge Little Jake, which broke loose from the Belle Cross' tow on Lake Erie Saturday night, is owned by Hamilton, McClure & Co., of this city, and worth $7,000.

The barge Wesley, which went ashore at Erie, Saturday night, was owned by Mason and others of this city. Valued at $7,000, and not insured.

A CAPTAIN CENSURED.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ERIE, Pa., Nov. 22.—The action of Capt. Donaldson, of the steamer James P. Donaldson, in abandoning the three barges reported wrecked yesterday, and not informing the authorities of their critical condition, is severely commented upon here. The wreck report from the Custom-House will contain censurious remarks concerning Tole's conduct.

COLLINGWOOD'S CONTRIBUTION.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

COLLINGWOOD, Nov. 22.—The weather since Saturday afternoon has been intensely cold, with a strong southwest gale and snow flurries.

The steamer Northern Queen, of the Collingwood and Chicago line, arrived from Chicago to-day on her last trip, with a full load of freight and passengers. She reports an extremely stormy trip, and is completely covered with ice. She was detained two days at Cheboygan and South Manitoulin on account of the heavy gales. The Queen put into Gore Bay for shelter, and there picked up Capt. Crandall and crew of the wrecked schooner Canadian, which ran on Robert's Island during a recent storm. The steamer Lake Erie was at Gore Bay, storm-bound. It was with difficulty that the Queen reached the elevator dock here, on account of thick ice in the harbor.

The steamer Canada, of the Chicago Line, is now loaded waiting till the weather moderates before making a start for Chicago on her last trip.

NAVIGATION CLOSED.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SARNIA, Nov. 22.—Navigation may be said to be closed for the season. There were no arrivals to-day from the lake, and most of the river boats have ceased running.

LACHINE CANAL.

OTTAWA, Nov. 22.—William Davis, contractor, has returned from investigating a leakage in his work at Lachine Canal. The result will be to suspend operations till July next, and throw 300 men out of employment.

Navigation has closed here. The last steamer arrived to-day.

LAKE PORTS.

PORT HURON.

PORT HURON, Mich., Nov. 22.—Passed up—Propeller Ohio.

Down—Propellers Thomas Palmer and consort, George L. Colwell with Curlew, Snow Drop, Mora.

PORT HURON, Nov. 22.—Passed up—Propeller Ohio.

Down—Propellers T. W. Palmer and consort, George L. Colwell and consort; steamer Pearl; schooner Delaware.

In port—Schooners Jessie, Moonlight, Finney, D. E. Bailey, E. Spry, H. A. Kent, J. T. Mott, Emerald, Montauk, Shandon.

Wind southwest, brisk; cold and freezing.

DETROIT.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DETROIT, Mich., Nov. 22.—Bound down—Cleared, propellers Boston, New York, Japan, Lycoming, Fountain City, steam-barge Wo-co-ken; arrived, propellers Nebraska, Montana, and steam-barge Charles J. Kershaw.

Bound up—Arrived, steam-barges D. W. Rust and O. Townsend, schooner Annie Vought, and barge Wenona.

Wind southwest, light; colder.

GODERICH.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

GODERICH, Ont., Nov. 22.—The steam-barge Van Allien arrived from Milwaukee to-day with a cargo of wheat. Capt. Thompson reports having had a rough voyage. Several vessels are still due here. The harbor is full of ice, and the weather is cold.

SAND BEACH.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SAND BEACH, Mich., Nov. 22.—In harbor this evening, tug Vulcan and consort, steam-barge Fred Kelley and consort, propeller Oswegatchie, and scow Wilcox.

Wind west, light.

ESCANABA.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ESCANABA, Mich., Nov. 22.—No arrivals since Saturday.

Cleared—Propellers S. C. Baldwin and W. L. Brown, and schooners Genoa, J. C. Harrison, Myosotis, Flying Mist, F. J. King, and C. Nillson.

BUFFALO.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Nov. 22.—Arrivals—Schooners Marie Martin, John Schuette, W. H. Vanderbilt, grain, Chicago.

Cleared—Propeller C. Hurlbut.

Weather very cold and nothing doing on the docks here.

CHEBOYGAN.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

CHEBOYGAN, Nov. 22.—Cleared — Schooner Pomeroy. Arrived—Schooner Granger.

Cleared up to-night; wind west, fresh, cold.

PORT COLBORNE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

PORT COLBORNE, Ont., Nov. 22.—The schooner Samana, bound up the lake from Buffalo, run back here for shelter.

CLEVELAND.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

CLEVELAND, O., Nov. 22.—Cleared for Chicago—Propeller H. Chisholm, schooner Escanaba.

PORT OF CHICAGO.

ARRIVALS.

Stmr Chicago, Manitowoc, sundries.
Prop Minnesota, Escanaba, iron-ore.
Prop Favorite, Menominee, towing.
Schr C. Nelson, Escanaba, iron-ore.
Schr Moses Gage, Ahnapee, railroad ties.
Schr Glad Tidings, Sturgeon Bay, lumber.
Schr Herschel, Menominee, lumber.
Schr Conquest, Ahnapee, railroad ties.
Schr Pilgrim, Jacksonport, cedar posts.
Schr Jessy Linn, Escanaba, iron-ore.
Schr Planet, Menominee, lumber.
Schr Sonora, Menominee, lumber.
Schr Lone Star, Marinette, lumber.
Schr Gen. Worth, Jacksonport, cedar posts.
Schr Hattie Fisher, Bailey's Harbor (Evanston), wood.

ACTUAL SAILINGS.

Prop Delaware, Erie, 49,138 bu corn and sundries.
Schr S. Bates, Horn's Pier, sundries.
Schr Charles Luling, Manitowoc.
Schr City of Sheboygan, Sheboygan.
Schr Lottie Mason, Charlevoix, sundries.
Schr Josephine Dresden, Racine.
Schr Bertie Calkins, Manistee.

ARCHBISHOP FEEHAN.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Nov. 22.—A large number of prominent Catholics visited the residence of Archbishop Feehan to-night, as he departs for Chicago Wednesday morning, and through the Hon. M. F. Bryan presented him with an address expressing appreciation of his arduous and successful labors. He was then presented with a purse by Mr. Burns in behalf of the Catholics of Nashville.

Every New-Englander will welcome the Shakers' Sarsaparilla as an old friend, to whom he or some one of his family is indebted for help through the critical periods of sickness and debility that come to every one

THE MATCH-BOND CASES.

One Set of Them on Hearing Before Judge Blodgett.

The Opening Speeches Made, and Testimony for the Prosecution Begun.

The long-deferred judicial investigation into the match-bond cases was begun yesterday morning before Judge Blodgett in the United States District Court, when the District-Attorney called up No. 522, the case of the United States vs. Charles N. Wheeler, Tracy D. Hull, William B. Keep, W. S. Elliott, and Theodore P. Elliott, charged with conspiring to beat the Government out of about $23,000 worth of match-stamps, through the agency of a bad bond. The defendants were all on hand except Wheeler, who lately passed out of the jurisdiction of all earthly tribunals, and were represented by Charles H. Reed, Melville W. Fuller, and W. S. Forrest, of this city, and Judge Davidson, of Lafayette, Ind. The space behind the railing was occupied in part by some of those who will have a chance to defend themselves in other cases in this somewhat extended series before the investigation is finished. Judge Davidson, appearing especially for W. S. Elliott, announced rather unexpectedly and somewhat late in the day his purpose to argue

A MOTION TO QUASH.

Gen. Leake referred to the suddenness of this step on the part of the defense, and the gentleman from Indiana promptly admitted that it had just been decided upon and he had therefore been unable to furnish the District-Attorney with a notice. The argument in support of the motion to quash consumed about half an hour, and was devoted mainly to an attempt to show that the indictment failed to set out with sufficient clearness the means to accomplish the objects of the alleged conspiracy. The Court disposed of the matter very briefly, without hearing from the other side, by remarking that the indictment, taken altogether, was sufficiently specific to answer all the purposes, and by overruling the motion. Everybody involved then pleaded not guilty, the various counsel and their clients squared themselves at the tables, and the next half hour was devoted to

SECURING A JURY.

One man was challenged peremptorily by the Government on the strength of the statement that he had hauled some of these very matches, and in order to use him as a witness for the prosecution. Another was challenged for cause by the defense, on the admission that he had formed an impression of the defendants' guilt at the time, and still retained that impression to a certain extent. Still another was peremptorily challenged by the defense on his statement that he had come to the conclusion at the time, though he was without bias now, that the defendants had been trying to "euchre the Government." Mr. Reed, in seeking to have him excused for cause, remarked that the term "euchre" was a very strong word, upon which the Court provoked a general smile by replying that he didn't know whether it was or not; it wasn't found in any of the books. The jury, as finally agreed upon, consisted of the following-named persons: William McMullen, Edwin W. Dike, James J. Hunt, Casper Voll, R. A. Smith, Elijah Root, G. N. Roundy, Henry Morse, J. S. Brooks, H. A. Conde, J. D. Compton, Royal F. Whitman. They were duly cautioned not to read the newspaper reports of the trial, but to depend for their information solely upon the testimony as disclosed on the witness-stand. At the request of the defense, all the Government witnesses but three were excluded from the rooms, after which

GEN. LEAKE

proceeded to make his opening statement to the jury. He began by reading Secs. 5,440 and 3,451, Rev. Stat., on which the indictment was built, and stated what he expected to prove. Among other things, he proposed to show that in August, 1878, the South Chicago Match Manufactory was in operation under A. J. Griggs, Keep acting as his attorney. Being in need of money, he entered into partnership with Keep and W. S. Elliott. They furnished the usual bond, and obtained match-stamps from the Government on credit. In June, 1879, Keep concocted a scheme to oust Griggs. It provided for the establishment of the Chicago Match Company, to be stocked by Keep and the two Elliotts, and they got out a State license for that purpose, unknown to Griggs. Stamps were obtained, but not paid for in the sixty days required by law. About this time Hull and Wheeler were brought into the arrangement, and busied themselves in getting up a new bond for $30,000, which, under the law, would entitle them to a credit for $22,500 worth of stamps. The bond in question, bearing the names of Wheeler, Lender, Colehour, and Brown, who were worth nothing, was duly accepted, and the first portion of the stamps was soon forthcoming. Griggs, all this time, knew nothing of the new arrangement, but was making matches at South Chicago, supposedly under the old partnership. Under the directions of Keep and the Elliotts, a man was sent down to South Chicago to oust Griggs and keep him out, while Wheeler was put in. The factory was burned down March 15, 1879, under the very peculiar circumstance that the matches and stamps were all out of the building at the time. The parties concerned became interested very shortly in renting a store on the North Side, and Griggs, believing that his property was about to be removed there, endeavored to get possession of it. Hull and the rest began a replevin suit, got possession of the stuff, and hustled it off to St. Louis, though a part of it came back, and was received by Hull. From all these facts, if proved, Gen. Leake asked the jury to infer the guilt of the defendants.

At this point a recess was taken until 2 o'clock.

MR. FULLER

had the floor at the opening of the afternoon session, and kept it for about an hour, covering the facts in regard to the partnership according to the theory of the defendants. Griggs' reputation, in their opinion, was "scaly" and did not tend to help them in the sale of matches. Hence the formation of the company with Griggs out, though, according to the terms of the agreement, he was to receive a certain portion of the profits. But they still found difficulty in getting along with him owing to his penchant for taking away castings, cases of matches, making extra claims for services, etc., etc. In short, they made up their minds to sell, and did so in December, 1878, to Charles N. Wheeler, who was represented as a man of means. As to Wheeler's bond, Keep and the Elliotts knew nothing about it, and hence as to its being worthless, that was utterly immaterial so far as they were concerned. By the agreement Wheeler was to furnish the stamps, and Keep and W. S. Elliott to keep possession of the property as security, T. P. Elliott being simply an employé, his subscription to two shares of stock being merely in accordance with the law in regard to the formation of companies. Griggs was still retained, but only for a time, his conduct in relation to the disappearance of castings, iron pipe, etc., precipitating a break-up. Wheeler thereupon took possession, retaining T. P. Elliott in his employ, and Keep and the other Elliott withdrawing from all active connection with the business. The testimony, Mr. Fuller claimed, would not tend to show that Keep or either of the Elliotts had anything to do with the Wheeler bond, knew anything about it, or had gone into a conspiracy to defraud the Government.

Mr. Reed entered a general disclaimer of any wrong-doing on the part of Tracy D. Hull, who, as he represented it, knew nothing as to the financial standing of the sureties, even though his name did appear as a witness to the bond, or as to any conspiracy of any sort or kind.

David H. Lichleiter, clerk in the Stamp Division of the Internal Revenue Commissioner's Office at Washington, was called on behalf of the Government, produced the original bond from the official files, and testified that it was approved Jan. 16, 1879. The affidavits attached to the bonds were also identified as having been taken from the official files.

MAJ. JOSEPH KIRKLAND,

the Notary before whom the bonds and affidavits were made out, identified the papers and testified in regard to the signing of the bond and affidavits by the persons whose names they purported to bear, as well as his own signature thereto. Hull, he said, brought up the subject, and asked him as to the method of getting up a match-bond. Wheeler was then brought in, and gave the particulars in regard to the proposed enterprise. He had no recollection of seeing Keep or the Elliotts in connection with the matter. On the bond being made out and signed he went with the parties to District-Attorney Bangs and submitted it to him for his approval, which was finally given. All the sureties came to his office together, he believed, along with Wheeler and Hull.

On cross-examination, witness testified that the bond was first made out Dec. 31, 1878, and approved by Judge Bangs, Jan. 4, 1878. Owing to some informality, however, it was returned from Washington, and another one made out and the same dates affixed to it. The first bond read, "He intends to be a manufacturer of matches," and the second, or new bond, "he is a manufacturer of matches." The first bond was in Wheeler's name, and the second in the name of the Chicago Match Company, though when witness wrote the name of Wheeler in the first bond he understood it to stand for the Company.

In reply to a question from Gen. Leake, witness stated that he explained to the parties the necessity of making a new bond.

JUDGE BANGS,

ex-District Attorney, testified that Wheeler and Hull first came to him to procure a match bond. He had known Hull for a short time, but was unacquainted with Wheeler, who was introduced by Hull as his friend. They stated that Wheeler wished to go into the match-making business, and wanted the usual bond in order to get the stamps. He had the matter under consideration for a week or ten days, during which time Hull was frequently at the office urging the approval of the bond. Each of the sureties was brought in and examined by him separately before Commissioner Hoyne. He got the impression at this time that there was a competition for the machinery, from the fact that there were two sets of applications for bonds, and that this was urged as a reason for hastening matters.

At this point an adjournment was taken until this morning.

RADWAY'S READY RELIEF.

DR. RADWAY'S SARSAPARILLIAN RESOLVENT, THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER.

Changes as Seen and Felt, as they Daily Occur, After Using a Few Doses.

1. Good spirits, disappearance of weakness, languor, melancholy, increase and hardiness of flesh and muscles, etc.

2. Strength increases, appetite improves, relish for food, no more sour eructations of water brash, good digestion, calm and undisturbed sleep, awaken fresh and vigorous.

3. Disappearance of spots, blotches, pimples; the skin looks clear and healthy; the urine changed from its turbid and cloudy appearance to a clear cherry or amber color; water passes freely from the bladder through the urethra without pain or scalding; little or no sediment; no pain or weakness.

4. Marked diminution of quantity and frequency of involuntary weakening discharges (if afflicted in that way), with certainty of permanent cure. Increased strength exhibited in the secreting glands, and function harmony restored to the several organs.

5. Yellow tinge on the white of the eyes, and the swarthy, saffron appearance of the skin changed to a clear, lively, and healthy color.

6. Those suffering from weak or ulcerated lungs or tubercles will realize great benefit in expectorating freely the tough phlegm or mucus from the lungs, air cells, bronchi or windpipe, throat or head; diminishing the frequency of cough; general increase of strength throughout the system; stoppage of night-sweats and pains and feelings of weakness around the ankles, legs, shoulders, etc.; cessation of cold and chills, sense of suffocation, hard breathing and paroxysm of cough on lying down or arising in the morning. All these distressing symptoms gradually and surely disappear.

7. As day after day the SARSAPARILLIAN is taken new signs of returning health will appear; as the blood improves in purity and strength disease will diminish, and all foreign and impure deposits, nodes, tumors, cancers, hard lumps, etc., be resolved away, and the unsound made sound and healthy; ulcers, fever sores, chronic skin diseases, gradually disappear.

8. In cases where the system has been salivated, and Mercury, Quicksilver, Corrosive Sublimate have accumulated and become deposited in the bones, joints, etc., causing caries of the bones, rickets, spinal curvatures, contortions, white swellings, varicose veins, etc., the SARSAPARILLIAN will resolve away these deposits and exterminate the virus of the disease from the system.

9. If those who are taking these medicines for the cure of Chronic, Scrofulous, or Syphilitic diseases, however slow may be the cure, "feel better" and find their general health improving, their flesh and weight increasing, or even keeping its own, it is a sure sign that the cure is progressing. In these diseases the patient either gets better or worse,—the virus of the disease is not inactive; if not arrested and driven from the blood, it will spread and continue to undermine the constitution. As soon as the SARSAPARILLIAN makes the patient "feel better," every hour you will grow better and increase in health, strength, and flesh.

The great power of this remedy is in diseases that threaten death, as in

CONSUMPTION

of the Lungs and Tuberculous Phthisis, Scrofula-Syphiloid Diseases, Wasting, Degeneration, and Ulceration of the Kidneys, Diabetes, Stoppage of Water (instantaneous relief affords where catheters have been used, thus doing away with the painful operation of using these instruments), dissolving Stone in the Bladder, and in all cases of

Inflammation of the Bladder and Kidneys.

In chronic cases of Leucorrhœa and Uterine diseases.

One bottle contains more of the active principles of Medicines than any other Preparation. Taken in Teaspoonful doses, while others require five or six times as much.

ONE DOLLAR PER BOTTLE.

R. R. R.

RADWAY'S READY RELIEF

CURES AND PREVENTS

Dysentery, Diarrhea, Cholera Morbus, Fever and Ague, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Diphtheria, Influenza, Sore Throat, Difficult Breathing.

Bowel Complaints,

Looseness, Diarrhea, Cholera Morbus, or painful discharges from the bowels, are stopped in 15 or 20 minutes by taking Radway's Ready Relief. No congestion or inflammation, no weakness or lassitude, will follow the use of the R. R. Relief.

IT WAS THE FIRST AND IS

THE ONLY PAIN REMEDY

that instantly stops the most excruciating pains, allays Inflammations, and cures Congestions, whether of the Lungs, Stomach, Bowels, or other glands or organs, by one application.

IN FROM ONE TO TWENTY MINUTES.

No matter how violent or excruciating pain the Rheumatic, Bed-ridden, Infirm, Crippled, Nervous, Neuralgic, or prostrated with disease may suffer, RADWAY'S READY RELIEF will afford instant ease.

INFLAMMATION OF THE KIDNEYS,
INFLAMMATION OF THE BLADDER,
INFLAMMATION OF THE BOWELS,
CONGESTION OF THE LUNGS,
SORE THROAT, DIFFICULT BREATHING,
PALPITATION OF THE HEART,
HYSTERICS, CROUP, DIPHTHERIA,
CATARRH, INFLUENZA,
HEADACHE, TOOTHACHE,
NERVOUSNESS, SLEEPLESSNESS,
NEURALGIA, RHEUMATISM,
COLD CHILLS, AGUE CHILLS,
CHILBLAINS, AND FROST BITES.

The application of the Ready Relief to the part or parts where the pain or difficulty exists will afford ease and comfort.

Thirty to sixty drops in half a tumbler of water will in a few minutes cure Cramps, Sprains, Sour Stomach, Heartburn, Sick Headache, Diarrhœa, Dysentery, Colic, Wind in the Bowels, and all Internal Pains.

Travelers should always carry a bottle of Radway's Ready Relief with them. A few drops in water will prevent sickness or pains from change of water. It is better than French Brandy or Bitters as a stimulant.

FEVER and AGUE

FEVER AND AGUE cured for fifty cents. There is not a remedial agent in this world that will cure Fever and Ague and all other Malarious, Bilious, Scarlet, Typhoid, Yellow, and other fevers (aided by RADWAY'S PILLS) so quickly as RADWAY'S READY RELIEF.

FIFTY CENTS PER BOTTLE.

RADWAY'S

Regulating Pills!

PERFECT PURGATIVES, SOOTHING APERIENTS, ACT WITHOUT PAIN, ALWAYS RELIABLE, AND NATURAL IN THEIR OPERATION.

A Vegetable Substitute for Calomel.

Perfectly tasteless, elegantly coated with sweet gum, purge, regulate, purify, cleanse, and strengthen. Radway's Pills for the cure of all disorders of the Stomach, Liver, Bowels, Kidneys, Bladder, Nervous Diseases, Headache, Constipation, Costiveness, Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Biliousness, Fever, Inflammation of the Bowels, Piles, and all derangements of the Internal Viscera. Warranted to effect a positive cure. Purely vegetable, containing no mercury, mineral, or deleterious drugs.

☞ Observe the following symptoms resulting from Disorders of the Digestive Organs:

Constipation, Inward Piles, Fullness of the Blood in the Head, Acidity of the Stomach, Nausea, Heartburn, Disgust of Food, Fullness of weight in the Stomach, Sour Eructations, Sinkings or Flutterings in the Pit of the Stomach, Swimming of the Head, Hurried and Difficult Breathing, Fluttering of the Heart, Choking or Suffocating Sensations when in a lying posture, Dots or Webs before the sight, Fever and Dull Pain in the Head, Deficiency of Perspiration, yellowness of the Skin and Eyes, Pain in the Side, Chest, Limbs, and sudden Flushes of Heat, Burning in the Flesh.

A few doses of Radway's Pills will free the system from all the above-named disorders.

PRICE 25 CENTS PER BOX.
SOLD BY DRUGGISTS.

Read "FALSE AND TRUE."

Send a letter stamp to RADWAY & CO., NO. 32 WARREN-ST., COR. CHURCH-ST., NEW YORK.

☞ Information worth thousands will be sent you.

TO THE PUBLIC.

There can be no better guarantee of the value of Dr. Radway's old established R. R. R. Remedies than the base and worthless imitations of them. As there are False Resolvents, Reliefs, and Pills, be sure and ask for Radway's, and see that the name "Radway" is on what you buy.

COLLAPSE

Another Suspension in the Trade Alley.

Failure of Loring & Pope Produce Exchan

It Is Caused by the Continued B lative Goods.

The Liabilities Estimated a to $200,000.

Assets Figured at from $40,000.

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COLLAPSED.

Another Suspension in the Board of Trade Alley.

Failure of Loring & Pope's Public Produce Exchange.

It Is Caused by the Continued Boom in Speculative Goods.

The Liabilities Estimated at $100,000 to $200,000.

Assets Figured at from $30,000 to $40,000.

The continued boom in the grain and provision market forced another "bucket-shop" to the wall yesterday morning. Shortly before 12 o'clock the Chicago Public Produce Exchange, the largest establishment of the kind in this city, announced that no further payments would be made, and there was weeping and wailing and gnashing of teeth among the crowd of "penny-ante" wheat-gamblers in the room.

About three years ago this establishment was started as a private enterprise by Messrs. Lawrence & Martin, now in the liquor business in this city. They secured the old "Toledo," on Madison street, as a hall, advertised the place extensively, and ran it for some months, realizing a fair profit on their original investment. Wishing to turn their attention to other matters, they then sold out to Mr. D. A. Loring, who, in company with W. B. Clapp and several other gentlemen, incorporated the institution with a capital of $100,000 under the present name. Mr. Clapp subsequently sold out his interest to Mr. Loring, who is the present President,—Mr. N. Q. Pope being the Manager and Treasurer of the Company. The stockholders are D. A. Loring, $65,000; N. Q. Pope, $30,000; and William Hanley, $5,000. Shortly after its charter was obtained, the Company prepared an elaborate prospectus, and scattered copies of it broadcast throughout the Northwest, and in time their country business increased largely. It was found necessary to send out agents to look after their trades, and at the time of the collapse the firm had accounts with over forty banks outside of Chicago.

When it was made known, after some $10,000 had been disbursed to speculators who were long of the market, that further payment would be stopped, there was an intense excitement, and those who had "differences" coming to them rushed to the window of the paying teller in search of their dividend, which they regretted to learn was not forthcoming. Five of Pinkerton's police had been engaged to keep order, and they kept a solid front in close proximity to the empty cash drawer. A few minutes later Deputy-Sheriff Stacey entered the Exchange, armed with a writ of attachment from the Superior Court in favor of John Fleming, a Detroit creditor, for $4,500. He proceeded to levy on the fixtures and to take possession of the place. Very soon after the seizure was made a TRIBUNE reporter succeeded in forcing his way through an excited crowd of creditors, police officers, and Deputy Sheriffs to the inner office, where Mr. Loring, the President, was found seated at his desk. He did not wear the appearance of a man who had lost his all; but, on the contrary, was as cheery and good-natured as ever.

"How did it come about, Mr. Loring?" asked the reporter.

"Well, just take a seat and I'll try and tell you. It's a long story, and I'll try and make it as plain as I can. We have struggled along against these people and a desperate market for several months. Last week

WE PAID OUT $250,000,

which statement I can substantiate by a reference to our books, and previous to that time our regular payments had been about $100,000 per week. During all this time we have lost heavily, of course. This unprecedented boom carried us beyond our depth."

"What are your losses, Mr. Loring?"

"Our losses are considerably over $100,000, and our liabilities will amount to between $100,000 and $200,000."

"You can't say, then, exactly what your liabilities are?"

"No, I cannot, for the reason that our books are not made up to date. We also have accounts in over forty different banks in and outside of the city, and it will take us some time to find out what the deposits in these banks amount to."

"Did Doxey's failure affect you at all?" asked the reporter.

"His failure cost us just $37,000. We had a trade with his house for 9,000 shares of stock, and if he had paid us our differences we would have been $21,000 winner, but he failed, and we lost the $21,000, together with $16,000 more which became due us from him by reason of the advance in values. And again the failure injured us by creating a panic among our patrons. They thought we were going too, and were anxious to close out their deals. Of course their closing increased our payments, and the sum paid out by us last week in settlements was simply enormous, making nearly a quarter of a million of dollars."

"Was there no way for you to hedge out?"

"Well, hardly. A turn in the market would have have made us more than good. I saw what was coming a few days ago, and I consulted with a friend of mine, who must be nameless. He agreed to give me $50,000 this morning. Feeling confident that he would live up to his word, I kept up the payments. About 11 o'clock he sent me a message to the effect that he would not be able to let me have the money, and I immediately stopped payment. I really can't blame the man for declining to furnish the money, as the market opened with a boom this morning, and I suppose that is the reason he failed to connect. At any rate, that is the reason I was forced to announce to our patrons the condition of the institution."

"What do you propose to do?"

"We shall close up our accounts in as short a time as possible, and then make as good a settlement with our creditors as we can. Just what dividend we can declare depends entirely on the condition of the books. It will require time to find out, as the business we do is very large. We shall divide our assets pro rata among our creditors."

THE CONVERSATION WAS INTERRUPTED

here by Deputy-Sheriff Stacy, who wanted to turn the crowd out and close the doors, fearing the advent of a horde of Constables. Mr. Loring said he would like to make the afternoon call, from 2 o'clock until half-past 2, in order to allow their patrons to close up their deals, thus making work on the books an easier matter. To this the officer consented, saying that he should take formal possession immediately after the call.

"As I was saying," resumed Mr. Loring, "the market opened very strong this morning, and we kept getting deeper and deeper, as we were still settling with our creditors. We did not stop payment until all our money was gone."

"How long will it take you to close up your books?"

"It may take a week or ten days to fix them up and settle with our creditors. We may possibly resume. I think I can find a capitalist who will be willing to back us."

"How large a business have you been doing?"

"Very large. Our country trade was immense, as we have agents all over the country. We were from 600,000 to 2,000,000 bushels of wheat long or short per day. We have been established about three years, and we claim that we did more business than any two commission houses in the city. Our telegraph bill reached $50,000 per year, and we averaged 1,000 telegrams in and out per day. We employ four telegraph operators, and get our telegrams direct from the Gold Board in New York. We have always been prompt in our payments, too. When the 'bucket-shops' all over the country went under last year, we borrowed money and paid 100 cents on the dollar. In the course of a year we handle over $3,000,000 in margins, so you can judge from that the size of our business."

"How does your place stand with the Board of Trade?"

"Well, of course, there is considerable feeling against us in that quarter. We have taken away the business of the small-fry operators who deal in 5,000 and 10,000 bushel lots, and it is only natural that they should be down on us. They objected at first to our getting their telegrams, and at one time they cut the wires, but they saw their mistake afterward and have not molested us since. We used to have a telegraph operator on the 'big Board,' and our agents would telegraph the market from the 'pit,' but since we have been getting telegrams from New York that has been done away with."

"Mr. Loring, to change the subject, how many creditors have you?"

"My friend, that is a conundrum, and I give it up. If I were to guess it I should say we had about 1,000 in the country and about twice as many in the city. They are scattered from Minnesota to Georgia, and from Syracuse to Kansas City."

"What is the capital of your concern?"

"The capital is $100,000, paid up. We have sunk that, and God knows how much more. All my private fortune is gone, I know. We have been losing from $8,000 to $15,000 per day for the last month or so, and we have lost $150,000 in cash in the last four months. Saturday night

WE WERE $100,000 BEHIND."

"What are your assets?"

"From $30,000 to $40,000."

"Of what do they consist?"

"Office furniture and fixtures, differences coming to us, and about $10,000 in cash deposited to our credit in country banks as margins on trades."

"Can you keep these cash deposits from being attached?"

"I would like to have them all come into the assets so that the creditors could share pro rata, but I am afraid it cannot be done. I will make an effort to do so if it be possible. I have already advised with my counsel on the question."

"I presume many of the differences coming to you will be repudiated?"

"Yes; no doubt many of the operators will refuse to pay, because they will claim that if we had continued to run they would have margined their deals right along, with the hope that the market would eventually turn around in their favor."

"Who are the heaviest creditors?"

"I can't say without looking at the books, and they are not in shape."

"What do you suppose the heaviest single loss will be?"

"Probably $10,000. The heaviest creditors are in the East. The amounts due will range all the way from $10 to $10,000, but the great bulk of them will not average more than $300 or $400."

"Who is John Fleming, at whose instance the attachment was taken out?"

"He's one of our customers—a hog drover somewhere in Michigan—Kalamazoo or Grand Rapids, I think."

By this time the afternoon call was over with, and Deputy Sheriff Stacy mounted the stand and informed the large crowd in the room that he represented the Sheriff of Cook County. He had taken possession of the premises and fixtures, and requested all present to withdraw. The crowd marched out with a few hoots and yells. The only "kicker" in the party was a diminutive Irishman, who had planted a ten dollar bill in the treasury of the institution about an hour before the collapse. He made a great bluff, but failed to get away with it, and was escorted to the door by an officer. The doors were then barred and ornamented with cards bearing the legend, "Closed by Sheriff Hoffmann." A deputy was placed at each door to keep out intruders, and the force of clerks was set to work on the books. Mr. Loring states that he will notify all creditors of the dividend when it is declared.

A COUNTRY SMASH.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DECATUR, Ill., Nov. 22.—Blackman & Holmes' Board of Trade, or bucket shop, as it is now termed by the losers, suspended operations here this afternoon, and refused to liquidate indebtedness to dealers amounting to about $7,000. The Exchange, which opened here the 1st of last October, and is a branch of the Pope & Co. Exchange, Chicago, was out about $8,000 up to Saturday last. Blackman & Holmes state that Pope & Co. have suspended, and they are without funds to pay up. There is much excitement in the city to-night over the unfavorable turn of affairs, and it is thought and hoped by some that the concern will pay up and resume operations. Holmes will leave for Chicago to-night to see what can be done to straighten up the business. There are no heavy losses here.

THE COUNTY BOARD.

The Tax Levy for the Coming Year Fixed at $1,278,000.

Settling the Salaries—Sexton and His Claims—Miscellaneous Business.

The County Board of Commissioners met yesterday afternoon.

Among the miscellaneous petitions read and referred were a few from the Receivers of defunct banks asking for payment of judgments allowing them rebates on the personal taxes of such banks. The sums and the banks were: German American National Bank, $93; German National Bank, $397; Fidelity, $276; State Savings, $259. There were also petitions from the Bank of Commerce in regard to a rebate for $242, and the Hide & Leather Bank for $236. Referred to the Committee on Finance.

P. J. SEXTON.

Architect Egan sent in a communication regarding the county's indebtedness to P. J. Sexton. The total amount of the contracts and extra work was put at $512,195, and the architect certified that Sexton was entitled to a payment of $74,659 for work done under his several contracts for the masonry, iron-work, brick-work, and fireproof-work, leaving a balance in the hands of the county of $10,000 pending completion of the contracts. The account was as follows:

Masonry and brick-work, original contract	$111,801
Iron-work	216,302
Fireproof-work	61,403
17,705,790 bricks at $3 m.	53,117
6,750 fire-brick at $40	270
3,119,000 extra brick at $12	37,428
2,410 cubic feet of ashlar	1,928
6,984 cubic feet dimension stone	4,190
2,882 cubic feet dimension stone	1,152
3,505 feet bridged masonry	2,103
1,080 feet footings	540
1,228 feet extra bond blocks	1,228
397 feet extra bond blocks	595
261 feet extra bond blocks	417
1,626 feet sids. filled up	650
Wooden centering	3,087
Wall-coping	1,157
Fireproof amended	3,854
Miscellaneous items	10,908
Total amount contracts and extras	$512,195

Without discussion, this communication was referred to the Joint Committee on Buildings and Service. This amount, it appears, does not include the disputed extras on the rotunda.

THE APPROPRIATIONS.

The annual report of the Finance Committee was read. In it there appeared an estimate of the amount necessary to run the county for the fiscal year. The total was $1,278,942.50. The specific totals were:

INTEREST.	
Interest on old indebtedness	$162,942
Interest on new indebtedness	139,000
COUNTY PURPOSES.	
Expenses for Superior, Circuit, County, and Probate Courts	$70,000
Clerks of Criminal Court, State's Attorney's office, County Attorney, and attorney for lower courts	33,000
Jurors' and witness' fees for all the courts and Coroner's juries	75,000
Coroner, County Physician, and burial of paupers	11,000
Per diem of Commissioners	25,000
Clerks of County Board	5,000
Jail and Criminal Court Building	30,000
Election expenses	12,000
Sheriff's office	80,000
Dieting prisoners	35,000
Printing and stationery	30,000
Atlas department and advertising	3,000
Roads and bridges	15,000
Total	$414,000
CHARITIES.	
Expenses of hospital	$75,000
Poor-House and Insane Asylum	120,000
County Agent's office	60,000
Outdoor relief	28,000
State institutions	7,000
Industrial School for Girls	2,000
Total	$292,000
Normal School	16,000
Miscellaneous purposes	55,000
Total	$71,000
Expenses for construction of new Court-House	150,000
Expenses for construction of new Poor-House	50,000
Total appropriation	$1,278,942

The total appropriation last year was $1,288,405, of which $382,000 was for county purposes and $317,500 for charities.

This year's appropriations include $50,000 for the construction of a new County Poor-House, a building very much needed to replace the present dilapidated and almost uninhabitable structure.

To this report there was appended a resolution providing for the levy of a tax to meet the requirements of the estimated expenditures. According to the report the value of property in Cook County assessed and equalized by the State Board of Equalization is as follows: Real estate, $114,578,041; personal property, $29,303,136; railroad property, $5,302,737; total, $149,183,914.

In the course of some discussion, Commissioner Purington wanted to know why increase over the estimates of last year had been made in favor of the Sheriff's office and the County Hospital to the extent of $20,000 in the former and $10,000 in the latter.

In explanation, Mr. Senne said while it was true the estimates had been considerably less in those departments during the past year, the expenses of both institutions had gone beyond the amounts appropriated by almost the amount of the increase recommended.

After some unimportant discussion, the report was adopted, Commissioner Wheeler only giving a dissenting voice.

SALARIES.

The Committee on Public Service, to whom was referred a resolution in regard to a revision of the salary-list of county employés, submitted a report. According to Mr. Coburn, one of the Committee, it involved an increase in the salary-list of the county of about $19,000.

Slight advances were made in the salaries of the assistant clerk of the Board of Commissioners and clerk of committees. The Coroner was given an additional deputy, and the pay of his clerks was slightly advanced. The County Physician's salary was raised from $2,000 to $2,500. A small increase was made in the salaries of the janitors and watchmen of the Jail, Criminal-Court building, and City-Hall. The salary of the engineer of the new Court-House—a new office—was fixed at $2,500 a year. A reduction was made in the pay of the Chief Clerks of the Superior and Circuit Clerks' offices, and slight increases in the pay of other clerks in those offices. The Recorder's salary was fixed at $3,000, and the pay of the clerks was increased. Three new clerks—a poster of tract indices and two assistants—were provided for. The position of Deputy Cashier was abolished in the County Clerk's office, where the salary of the Redemption Clerk was reduced and those of the other clerks slightly raised. The salary of the Assistant Deputy of the County Court suffered a diminution. Several slight advances were made in the pay of the clerical help in the Clerk's office of the Criminal Court. The salaries of the Sheriff's deputies were increased, as were also those of the Assistant Jailer and the jail night-watchman. The pay of the Court Bailiffs was raised $100 per annum. Some increase was recommended in the salaries of the employés of the County Agent's office, the Poor-House, the Insane Asylum, the County Hospital, the Collector's office, the Treasurer's office, and the Clerk's office Probate Court.

This report was discussed at some length, and finally adopted by the following vote: Yeas—Ayers, Boese, Burling, Clark, Coburn, Hutt, Miller, Purington, Rheinwald, Spofford, Wood, and Stewart. Nays—Meyer, Senne, and Wheeler.

The Joint Committee on Buildings and Service recommended the payment of bills amounting to $8,180. This Committee were authorized to make arrangements for rooms for the newly-elected Judges.

The Board adjourned until Monday.

CITY COUNCIL.

The Ashland Avenue Pavement Ordinance Vetoed.

Reports on the Proposed Repeal of the Western Indiana Ordinance.

The Question Made the Special Order for Dec. 6.

The Council held a regular weekly meeting last evening, Mayor Harrison in the chair, and all the Aldermen present except Sanders, McGrath, Lorenz, Young, McCormick, and Burley.

A communication was received from the Mayor, returning without his approval the ordinance for the improvement of Ashland avenue from Lake street to Milwaukee avenue. His main objection was the "growing opposition" to wooden blocks, especially on "outside strets." He called attention to macadam, and urged its adoption for such streets.

The ordinance was reconsidered, and failed to pass over the veto.

BRIDEWELL PARDONS.

The Mayor submitted a list of pardons granted for several weeks, being for the weeks ending Oct. 11, Nov. 1, and Nov. 22. For the first-named week eight pardons appear to have been granted; for the second, fifteen; and for the third, nine. The most of the pardons were made upon the recommendation of Aldermen, and Ald. Lawler seems to have received more favors than any of his associates.

Ald. Cullerton, under a suspension of the rules, introduced an order amending that in relation to bills against the city, so that those of the officials and employés for salaries shall not be submitted to the Finance Committee for examination.

Ald. Hildreth moved as a substitute that the whole order be rescinded.

Ald. Cullerton said there was nothing wrong in it, and it ought to stand until properly tested. He moved that the substitute be laid on the table.

The motion was agreed to,—yeas 16, nays 13, as follows:

Yeas—Dixon, Ballard, Clark, Shorey, Grannis, Watkins, Cullerton, Altpeter, Smyth, McNurney, Swift, Everett, Meyer (Fifteenth), Meier (Sixteenth), Imhof, and Murphy.

Nays—Wickersham, McAuley, Burke, Riordan, Hildreth, Lawler, Purcell, Schroeder, Bond, Hulbert, Thompson, Brady, Barrett.

BURLINGTON RAILROAD.

The ordinance of the Burlington & Quincy Railroad Company looking to the getting of certain right-of-way so that it could run its trains in the depot at the corner of Canal and Madison streets came up as a special order. It had been referred to the Law Department for examination, and the Corporation Counsel submitted the following as a substitute for Sec. 3:

"SEC. 3. The permission and authority hereby granted are upon the express condition that the said railroad company shall pay to the City of Chicago the expense of constructing, erecting, maintaining, and keeping in repair viaducts over any of its said tracks on any street or streets crossed by its tracks, with proper approaches thereto, as the City Council may from time to time require; provided, however, that when any such viaduct cannot be constructed across the tracks of said railroad company without crossing the track or tracks of some other railroad company or companies, the said Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad Company shall only be obliged to join such other railroad company or companies in paying the expense of erecting, constructing, maintaining, and keeping in repair such viaduct and approaches, and to pay its fair proportion of such expense as between it and such other company or companies, and if such other railroad company or companies shall not join said Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad Company in paying said expense, then, when the proportion of said other company or companies shall be otherwise provided, the said Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad Company shall pay what would be its fair proportion of said expense in case such other company or companies should join with it in the payment of said expense as aforesaid."

Ald. Wickersham and Grannis submitted further amendments looking to protecting the city in the matter of preserving the grade of the streets at the viaducts, etc.

Ald. Cullerton moved that the ordinance and amendments be published.

Ald. Lawler urged that immediate action was necessary in order that the Company could put down the tracks this year. He made the point that Cullerton's motion was out of order because the ordinance was a special order.

After some talk, a motion to lay Cullerton's motion on the table was lost; and, after further talk, the motion was agreed to.

Ald. Swift, by consent, presented a communication from Commissioner Coburn asking if the Council-Chamber could be used as a court-room until May 1.

In the debate which ensued it was urged that the Chamber would be needed for committee meetings and the consideration of the Appropriation bill.

On motion of Ald. Cullerton, the document was placed on file.

Ald. Shorey, from the Judiciary Committee, by consent, reported that before submitting a final report with reference to new pumping-works, it was desirable to have information concerning the old tunnel, as an examination led to the belief that not much water was passing through it; they, therefore, recommend the passage of an order directing the Commissioner to make an examination.

The Mayor remarked that, as to the water not coming through, it was more a suspicion than anything else.

The order was passed.

WESTERN INDIANA.

The question of the repealing of the Western Indiana Railroad ordinance next came up as a special order, and the following was submitted from the Corporation Counsel covering the question:

To the City Council of the City of Chicago: Your honorable body Nov. 8, 1880, referred to the Department the following bill for an ordinance, requesting an opinion as to its validity:

"WHEREAS, On the 15th day of September, 1879, an ordinance was passed by the City Council granting to the Chicago & Western Indiana Railroad Company consent to lay down and operate its railroad tracks in the City of Chicago over a route presented in said ordinance, having its northern terminus at Van Buren street; and the privilege and authority thereby granted were so granted upon the express condition that the tracks authorized by the said ordinance should be laid and constructed within one year from the passage of the ordinance, and if not so constructed and in operation all rights and privileges granted by said ordinance to said Company should cease and be null and void; and

"WHEREAS, Said Company has not complied with said conditions; therefore,

"*Be it ordained by the City Council of the City of Chicago,* That said ordinance be and is hereby repealed."

Sec. 8 of the ordinance of Sept. 18, 1879, is as follows:

"The privilege and authority hereby granted are so granted upon the further express condition, that the tracks authorized by this ordinance shall be laid down and constructed within one year from the passage of this ordinance, and if not so constructed and in operation, all the rights and privileges granted by this ordinance to such Company shall cease and be null and void."

The grant made by the ordinance of Sept. 18, 1879, was a mere license to the Railroad Company to construct its track in and across the streets named in the ordinance within the time limited by Sec. 8—viz.: within one year from the passage of the ordinance.

[Chicago City R. Co. v. The People, 73 Ill., 547-8.]

That section expressly provides that if the track mentioned in the extension shall not be constructed and in operation within one year from the passage of the ordinance, all rights and privileges granted by the ordinance "shall cease and be null and void." In other words, that the license to construct the tracks and the right to construct them shall expire simultaneously at the end of one year from the passage of the ordinance. The Railroad Company, by accepting the ordinance granting the license to construct the tracks mentioned therein, consented to the limitation prescribed by Sec. 8. It took the license cum onere. Assuming that the Company, without any cause which would be a reasonable or sufficient reason in a court of law or equity, failed to construct some of the tracks which it was licensed to construct within the time limited by the ordinance, it cannot now legally construct such tracks, and the want of legal capacity does not arise from previous forfeiture, nor depend upon any declaration of forfeiture, judicial or otherwise; it is simply because, the license having expired by express limitation contained in the ordinance granting it, the Company has now no license to construct the tracks. It is precisely in the same position, as to unconstructed tracks, as though the ordinance of Sept. 18, 1879, had never been passed.

It was held by the Court of Appeals of the State of New York, in a recent case, that where the General Assembly had provided by an act incorporating a company that unless one mile of its track should be laid by a certain time specified in the act, the act and all powers therein and thereby granted should be deemed terminated and forfeited; that the company by failing to construct the mile of track within the time limited by its charter lost its corporate existence; and that such failure of the company was not merely a cause of forfeiture, but an absolute termination of all power in the company to act in the premises.

The same doctrine has been announced by the Supreme Court of California. An act of the Legislature authorized a company to construct horse-railway tracks in certain streets in a city, but provided that the whole work should be constructed within five years from the passage of the act, and that, if the provisions of the act were not complied with, the franchises and privileges thereby granted should utterly cease and be terminated. The company constructed part of the tracks within the five years, but failed to construct within that time tracks on some of the streets named in the act. Upon the company's attempting to construct tracks on one of the streets named in the act, after the expiration of the five years, it was restrained by injunction, the Court holding that such failure was not a mere *cause* of forfeiture, but was in itself a forfeiture by express provision of the statute.

There are other dicisions of other courts to the same effect. The Chicago & Western Indiana Railroad Company has constructed tracks across the streets from Twelfth to Van Buren street, and, as an attempt was made by the Company to construct the tracks across the streets mentioned Sept. 15, 1880, which was prevented by the Superintendent of Streets of the city, the tracks may, perhaps, be regarded as having been constructed on that day, but no tracks whatever have been constructed by the Company in or across the block of land intervening between Twelfth street and Van Buren street, so that the track across the streets mentioned are the only tracks constructed by the Company from the south line of Twelfth street to the north line of Van Buren street.

The attempt to lay tracks across the streets on Sept. 15, 1880, was evidently with the intention of securing the rights of the Company under the ordinance if possible. It clearly could not have that effect unless the ordinance can be construed as granting a license to lay tracks across the streets isolated from and unconnected with any other tracks, which construction is, in my opinion, absurd. The City Council did not intend, by the ordinance of Sept. 15, 1879, to license the railroad company to construct tracks over the public streets, except in connection with and as a part of a continuous line of tracks. The ordinance, in my opinion, must be construed as granting a license to construct tracks across the streets within the time limited, when it should become necessary so to do, in the construction of a continuous line of tracks on the streets selected by the Company within the designated limits. By any other construction tracks might, to the great and unnecessary inconvenience of the public, be constructed across the streets long before the construction, or even the possibility of the construction, of tracks across adjoining private property, in connection with which they could only be used.

Whether the bill for an ordinance will, if passed, affect in any degree the right of the Railroad Company to maintain and operate tracks which were constructed and operated within the time limited by the ordinance, or whether the failure, if any, to construct and operate some of the tracks mentioned in the ordinance, within the time limited, can of itself, and without a judicial determination of forfeiture, affect such right, are questions which I deem it unnecessary to discuss.

The bill, if passed, will be a formal declaration by the Council that the license granted to the Chicago & Western Indiana Railroad Company by the ordinance of Sept. 15, 1879, has expired by limitation, and will be evidence to repel any presumption of acquiescence in any acts of the Company not warranted by this ordinance which might arise from silence or inaction on the part of the city.

The passage of the bill would not be in conflict with any provision of the charter, nor would it in any way compromise the city. Respectfully,

FRANCIS ADAMS,
Corporation Counsel.

MINORITY REPORT.

Ald. Smyth, from the Judiciary Committee, submitted a minority report on the same subject, as follows:

"It appears that, on the 15th day of September, 1879, the Council passed an ordinance granting to the said Company (Western Indiana) the right to lay down a railroad having its northern terminus at Van Buren street, and requiring that the track should be laid within one year from that date.

"It is well known that in the month of April last injunctions were obtained by various property-owners restraining the Company from laying its tracks on the ground that the ordinance was void. For the same reason the Mayor, in the month of July last, caused the city police to prevent the laying of tracks across the streets north of Twelfth street, and also had some of the tracks that were actually laid taken up. As is well known the Supreme Court in September last reversed the decision of the Appellate Court, and held the ordinance valid.

"The action of a majority of your Committee reporting in favor of an ordinance repealing the one passed on the 15th of September, 1879, is based on the fact that the road has not been completed within one year from the passage of the ordinance. I dissent from this report for the following reasons: (1) Working under the ordinance the Western Indiana Railroad Company have expended, as the minority of your Committee is informed, a vast sum of money in the purchase of right-of-way, and in the partial construction of its road. Unlike other railroad companies entering the city, instead of asking the use of its streets lengthwise, it has bought its own property, and only asked the city the privilege of crossing its streets. (2) The delays which have occurred in the construction of the road are not the result of any fault on the part of the Company, but, on the contrary, they have been caused by other persons and the city itself, acting upon what proved to be the mistaken opinion of the Appellate Court in regard to the validity of the ordinance. Under these circumstances any action of the Council taken for the purpose of enforcing a forfeiture of the rights of this Company because the road was not completed within one year, in the opinion of the minority of your Committee should be regarded as a piece of bad faith on the part of the City Council, and involving the character of the city for fair dealing.

"I am opposed to the proposed repealing ordinance for the further reason that the time during which the Company was enjoined cannot be counted against it as a part of the year in which it was required to construct its road, being advised that it is more than likely that the courts will hold that the repealing ordinance is invalid, and believing as I do that the city cannot take back its grant, on account of delays that have been caused in part by its own acts; therefore, I dissent from the majority report."

Ald. Everett said the matter was a very important one, and ought not to be acted on hastily. He accordingly moved that it be made a special order for Monday week. Agreed to.

THE SMOKE QUESTION.

The special order—the smoke ordinance—was taken up.

Ald. Everett moved, in the absence of Ald. Young, who had specially studied the subject, that the matter be laid over for two weeks.

Ald. Clark said the ordinance had been pending for over a year, and might as well be acted on without further delay.

The motion was agreed to.

UNDERGROUND TELEGRAPH.

The special order—the report of the Committee on Street and Alleys, South Division, recommending the granting of permission to the Western Indiana Railroad Company to lay telegraph wires under ground—was taken up.

Ald. Clark said that the Company's franchise was involved, and, as the Judiciary Committee's report was to be considered two weeks hence, he moved that the matter be laid over until then.

Ald. Swift opposed the deferment, since favorable action would not recognize any right the Company claimed to have to lay tracks.

Ald. Everett said the sooner the Council granted permission to make the experiment the sooner would the city derive benefit from it. All wires should be under ground; but they never would be until some means were discovered of using them there successfully. This Company would have to transact its business over its wires, and were, therefore, bound to discover what was essential to that end; and they would expend a large sum of money in experiments. When it had been demonstrated that underground wires would work, the Council could take action with reference to those in the streets and on top of the buildings, which were a nuisance.

Ald. Cullerton wanted the report to go over, as did Ald. Shorey, for the reason that the location of the railroad should first be settled.

The motion of Ald. Clark was agreed to.

IMPROVING STREETS.

Ald. Clark, by consent, presented an order, which was passed, instructing the Superintendent of Special Assessments to report a list of all streets for the improvement of which ordinances had been passed and application for judgment suspended by order of the Council; also a statement of opinion as to whether, in view of the increased cost of material, the assessments made were sufficient to do the work.

Ald. Purcell, by consent, handed in a lot of reports from the Committee on Railroads, among them one recommending the passage of the new ordinance granting the West Division Company the right to lay tracks on Lake street. He moved that this be made a special order for the next meeting. Agreed to.

Ald. Wickersham, by consent, presented a petition asking that steam power be used in turning the bridges. It was referred to the Committee on Harbors and Bridges.

The Council then adjourned.

WISCONSIN.

Heavy Republican Majority in the Legislature—Some of the Candidates for Legislative Positions.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WATERTOWN, Wis., Nov. 22.—In connection with the magnificent majority of 30,000 for Garfield in this State, the Republicans can also lay claim to the largest Republican majority on joint ballot in the Legislature ever held by the party in Wisconsin since its organization. In the Senate the Republicans number 24, the Democrats 9. The Assembly stands: Republicans 78, Democrats 22. Republican majority on joint ballot 102,—about as nearly unanimous as Republicans could wish, and most favorable to the election of a United States Senator this winter to succeed the Hon. Angus Cameron.

The great preponderance of Republican strength multiplies the number of candidates for Legislative positions to an alarming extent, and the pressure for offices at the coming session, it is expected, will exceed anything before seen in this direction. For Speaker of the Assembly—a position which is always earnestly desired, it being generally deemed as a sure stepping-stone to something higher in the line of ambition—the names are announced of E. C. McFetridge, of Dodge; H. M. McCord, of Lincoln; S. W. Pierce, of Adams; F. M. Lawrence, of Rock, and others. To judge from the indications at present, it would appear as if McFetridge would be successful, although it is too early in the campaign to have the matter fully assured. He certainly gives evidence of unbounded popularity, always representing a district in which his party is hopelessly in the minority.

The only name prominently mentioned thus far for Chief Clerk of the Assembly is that of John E. Eldred, of Milwaukee; and he is most likely to be the coming man for the position. For several terms past he has filled the office to the satisfaction of the Assembly.

Church, of Fond du Lac; Menges, of Milwaukee; Eikhart, of Vernon; Ray, of Jefferson; and Pulcifer, of Shawano, are candidates for Sergeant-at-Arms of the Assembly. If the Chief Clerkship is conceded to Eldred, of course this would cause, most likely, the shelving of Menges, as both hail from Milwaukee.

But it is useless to surmise at this early day who will be the lucky ones. Combinations among the several aspirants are now being incubated, and success will attend those candidates who make the best moves on the board. In a few weeks a better judgment can be rendered as to the pobable results in what now seems a great game of chance among a lot of aspirants for emoluments and honors.

A HOTEL FORECLOSED.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

OCONOMOWOC, Wis., Nov. 22.—An important foreclosure suit has been commenced here, involving the well-known summer-resort, the Townsend House property. The total amount of the mortgages came very near $16,000, $13,000 of which William E. Cramer, of the Milwaukee *Evening Wisconsin*, claims. The owner of this hotel died last spring, leaving the property incumbered in this manner, and his heirs have been unable to prevent the foreclosure. The hotel is well situated and furnished for a summer-resort, and offers a good chance for any capitalist of a speculative inclination.

Horsford's Acid Phosphate in Nervous Debility and as a Tonic.

I have used Horsford's Acid Phosphate during the past six months, with great satisfaction, in a large number of cases of nervous debility, and as a tonic after fevers.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind. W. B. FLETCHER, M. D.

THE TRIBUNE BRANCH OFFICES.

IN ORDER TO ACCOMMODATE OUR NUMEROUS patrons throughout the city, we have established Branch Offices in the different Divisions, as designated below, where advertisements will be taken for the same price as charged at the Main Office, and will be received until 9 o'clock p. m.

SOUTH DIVISION.

J. & R. SIMMS, Booksellers and Stationers, 123 Twenty-second-st.

W. F. BOGART, Druggist, 648 Cottage Grove-av., northwest corner Thirty-fifth-st.

H. W. BUCHMAN, Druggist, corner Thirty-first and State-sts.

WEST DIVISION.

JAS. M. KIRKLEY & CO., Druggists, 134 South Halsted-st., corner of Adams.

A. A. POPULORUM, Newsdealer, Stationer, etc., 989 West Madison-st., near Western-av.

TH. SONNICHSEN, Druggist, 249 Blue Island-av., corner of Twelfth-st.

H. C. HERRICK, Jeweler, Newsdealer, and Fancy Goods, 720 Lake-st., corner Lincoln.

H. F. KRAFT, Druggist, 641 West Madison-st., corner Paulina.

AUGUST JACOBSON, Druggist, 183 North Halsted, corner Indiana-st.

NORTH DIVISION.

L. BURLINGHAM & CO., Druggists, 445 North Clark-st., corner Division.

F. M. WILLIAMS & CO., Druggists, 675 Larrabee-st., corner Sophia.

LOUIS W. H. NEEBE, Printing and Advertising Agent, News and Stationery Depot, 435 E. Division-st.

PERSONAL.

PERSONAL—WANTED—THE ADDRESS OF AN intelligent bachelor about 40, who is a Christian gentleman, and does not use tobacco. Address "Leap Year," Tribune office.

PERSONAL—OUT OF SIGHT, NOT OUT OF MIND. Do not like request.

PERSONAL—CLY: AM SORRY I CANNOT COME until "Tuesday" next week. G. W.

LOST AND FOUND.

FOUND—SUM OF MONEY WHICH OWNER CAN have by proving property and paying for this advertisement. Address in writing only. J. HAMILTON FARRAR, 16 Howland Block.

LOST—SMALL BOX CONTAINING MINERAL specimens. Finder will be liberally rewarded by sending address or leaving it with S. DELAMATER, 118 Dearborn-st.

LOST—LADIES' SEAL MITTEN AT McVICKER'S Theatre Saturday night. Return to Matson's jewelry store.

LOST—RED IRISH SETTER DOG NAME PATSEY. Liberal reward for dog or information. 195 and 197 Wabash-av.

$10 REWARD—STRAYED OR STOLEN FROM Wm. Tracy, 566 Forty-second-st., dark bay horse, 6 years old, heavy tail and light mane.

TO RENT—HOUSES.

West Side.

TO RENT—77 ARTESIAN-AV., COTTAGE OF 5 rooms; will be vacated Dec. 1. GRIFFIN & DWIGHT, corner of Washington and Halsted-sts.

South Side.

TO RENT—A TWO-STORY AND BASEMENT furnished house on Wabash-av., near Twenty-fourth-st.; modern improvements; stable in rear; house very desirable. Address F 22, Tribune office.

TO RENT—A 6-ROOM COTTAGE, WITH LARGE lot, in good location on the South Side. $20 per month. TURNER & BOND, 102 Washington-st.

TO RENT—2-STORY AND BASEMENT STONE-front residence, well furnished, and in desirable locality on South Side. Address F 41, Tribune office.

TO RENT—FURNISHED HOUSE, TWO-STORY and basement, Michigan-av., north of Fourteenth-st. A. H. KEENON, 108 Dearborn-st., Room 3.

TO RENT—FLATS.

North Side.

TO RENT—A SECOND-STORY FLAT OF SEVEN rooms. Inquire at 548 Wells-st., third floor.

TO RENT—ROOMS.

South Side.

TO RENT—NICELY FURNISHED ROOMS, OR whole floor, at 1243 Michigan-av.

TO RENT—ELEGANTLY-FURNISHED ROOMS; reasonable prices. Hotel Emery, Hubbart-court.

WANTED—TO RENT.

WANTED—TO RENT—A FURNISHED HOUSE until May 1; possession soon; rent moderate; location near car line, not more than two miles from City-Hall; no small children. Responsible party. Address F 45, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—FLAT OR ROOMS, FURnished or unfurnished, suitable for light housekeeping. Address F 16, Tribune office.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

AN A 1 LIQUOR-COMPOUNDER, WITH VALuable city trade, desires the acquaintance of party who would furnish immediately $1,000 or more for opening a family wine and liquor store, safest and best-paying business in existence. Address F 19, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS DRY GOODS AND millinery business in a live city of 12,000; clean stock about $10,000, with a splendid run of custom; this is a splendid chance for the right parties; satisfactory reason for selling will be given. C 52, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—MILLINERY STORE AND BUSIness, 16 years established, never changed hands, and never before offered for sale; parties now retiring; offers at appraisal, about $4,000. Bureau of Exchange, 179 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—CIGAR STORE AND MANUFACtory, without bonus, about $300; also a good cigar store for $350. Bureau of Exchange, 179 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—GROCERY AND SALOON, OLD stand, splendid trade, $2,500; provision store, $1,200; grocery and provisions, $3,300. Bureau of Exchange, 179 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—MANUFACTURING BUSINESS, long established, pays $2,000 yearly, $400; nice little manufacturing business for $425. Bureau of Exchange, 179 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—CENTRAL LUNCH-ROOM, $300; SAloon and pool-room, $300; very nice chances. Bureau of Exchange, 179 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—100 BUSINESS CHANCES FOR $100 TO $10,000. Full particulars at Bureau of Exchange, 179 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—GROCERY STOCK; NEW; GOOD trade; splendid location. E 34, Tribune office.

WANTED—A MAN WITH $100 IN A PROFITAable business; stock all on hand; no risks; large profits. ALBERT D. BEACHY, southwest corner State and Randolph-sts. (basement).

$3,000 WILL BUY HALF INTEREST IN an established cash-paying business; profits $4,500 a year; or a situation given and approved security for amount. F 20, Tribune office.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

AT JOHN MITCHELL'S, 196 EAST WASHINGton-st., horses of all kinds, carriages, buggies, and harness, new and second-hand, at low prices, or will exchange. Cash advances made.

AN ELEGANT ROCKY MOUNTAIN PURE BEAR robe will be sold less than half value; never been used; owner going South. Can be seen at private stable rear of residence 1231 Michigan-av.

FOR SALE—ONE 2-SEAT SLEIGH, MADE BY Henry Willets, just as good as new; 1 cutter, made by Studebaker Bros., scarcely soiled; several other cutters made by first-class makers, will be sold for less than half-price. H. C. WALKER, 249 and 251 State-st.

FOR SALE—4 TWO-SEAT SLEIGHS, NEARLY new, 6 swell bodies, 11 Portland cutters, 20 beautiful wolf robes, and a large lot of horse-blankets and lap-robes; bankrupt stock, and must be sold at some price in the next ten days. H. C. WALKER, 249 and 251 State-st.

FOR SALE—ONE GOOD LANDAU AND ONE first-class carriage team. A. H. BEARDSLEY & CO., 105 and 107 Randolph-st.

HORSES WINTERED IN THE FINEST QUARters, 16 miles from the city; clay floors; dry yards for exercise, barn hay, stabled nights and stormy days. H. C. MIDDAUGH, Hinsdale, Ill.

HORSES TAKEN TO WINTER. BEST OF CARE and feed at reasonable prices. Apply to E. HIGGINS, 244 East Lake-st.

LAME AND SICK HORSES, PRONOUNCED INcurable, cured free of cost. Giles' Liniment Iodide Ammonia. Spavins, splints, ringbones, bunches, thorough-pins, sprung knees, cured without blemish. Strains, shoulder lameness, navicular disease, shoe-boils, cure guaranteed. Send for pamphlet containing full information to DR. W. M. GILES, 68 West Broadway, New York. Use only for horses the liniment in yellow wrappers. Trial size 25 cents. Sold by all druggists.

ONE COUPE HORSE, FOUR FAST TROTTERS, 10 horses fit for all use; one week's trial given; will be sold for less than half price; warranted sound; horses and wagons to let by the day or week; will sell on monthly payments. H. C. WALKER, 249 and 251 State-st.

BUSINESS CARDS.

A. GOODRICH, ATTORNEY AT LAW, 124 DEARborn-st., Chicago. Advice free. 15 years' experience. Business quietly and legally transacted.

DIAMONDS, WATCHES, &c.

FOR SALE—A DIAMOND STUD, VERY FINE, 3¼ karats, perfect and white, $425—cost one year ago $750. Feeble circumstances compel me to sell. Address F 21, Tribune office.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—FRESH AND BOILED PIGS' FEET retail and wholesale. Peddlers wanted. 174 South Jefferson-st., basement.

MACHINERY.

FOR SALE—CHEAP, ONE 12-INCH BORE ENgine and a 50-horse power boiler, complete. W. W. MARSH, Sycamore, Ill.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—FINE HOUSE ON ASHLAND-AV. HENRY WALLER, JR., 97 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—$67 PER FOOT—LOTS ON MONROE-st., east of Hoyne-av., north front. Inquire at 133 Dearborn-st., in bank.

FOR SALE—ON TERMS TO SUIT—THE ELEgant 4-story marble front houses 213 Ashland-av. and 585 West Jackson-st. Inquire at 133 Dearborn-st., in bank.

FOR SALE—NO. 51 GRANT PLACE, TWO BLOCKS to Lincoln Park, eight rooms, unfinished basement, bath, hot water; good lot. Can give possession now; $3,500. HALE & SNOW, 79 Dearborn.

FOR SALE—"TEMPUS FUGIT"—TIME FLIES, and with it low prices. Now is the time to invest. We have acre property, houses and lots of all prices and descriptions, which we propose to sell on reasonable terms. They are all first-class and well located. JOHN COVERT & CO., 176 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—A TWO-STORY AND BASEMENT building, 28x34, on paved street, with side track up to building, fitted with machinery for cleaning grain and grinding feed. Address for five days F 37, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—177x170 FEET ON INDIANA-AV. AND Sixty-first-st. Also 50x161 feet on Michigan-av., near Fifty-fourth-st. MATSON HILL, 95 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—FIVE ACRES NEAR HUMBOLDT Park, very cheap. H. J. GOODRICH, 51 Major Block.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—THIS IS YOUR LAST CHANCE TO get one of my La Grange lots for $100; only $15 down and $5 monthly. After Nov. 30 they will be $200. Now, strike while the iron is hot. Make a start for a home of your own, and stop paying your hard-earned money to landlords for rent. Come in any pleasant day at 10 o'clock and go out and see the lots, free. IRA BROWN, 142 and 144 La Salle-st., Room 4.

FOR SALE—PRAIRIE-AV., SOUTHWEST CORner Forty-seventh-st., 50 or 150x161 ft to 20-ft alley. Prairie-av. is 100 feet wide and macadamized. Forty-seventh-st., a through east and west street. This is one of the finest residence sites in that locality. Water already in and sewers ordered. Price low and terms easy. GRIFFIN & DWIGHT, corner Washington and Halsted-sts.

FOR SALE—20 ACRES IN TOWN OF LAKE, NEAR Western-av. and Wabash Railroad. MATSON HILL, 95 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—ONE-HALF ACRE AND ONE-QUARter acre lot south of and near the Stock-Yards. MATSON HILL, 95 Washington-st.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—300-ACRE FARM, 1 MILE FROM Delavan, in Walworth County, Wis. Thereare three good buildings, one of 13 rooms, brick basement, in first-class order; one of 4 rooms, one of 2 rooms; 3 fine orchards, 3 wells, 1 windmill, lasting spring, and running water; splendidly fenced with post and board; some good timber, and as good land as there is in Wisconsin; $35 per acre. If you want a first-class farm, look at this. Photograph of house in my office. Terms easy. T. B. BOYD, Room 7, 179 Madison-st.

FOR SALE—OR TO LEASE—A FARM UNDER cultivation; 160 acres near Brookfield, La Salle County, Ill. Address JOHN GALNAR, 241 Ninth-av., New York City.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—CHICAGO AND COOK COUNTY real estate at the Chicago Real Estate Call Board, 116 and 118 Dearborn-st., W. K. Nixon, Manager; Chandler & Co., Mortgage Bankers, Trustees. Entries can be made for the second public sale on Wednesday, Dec. 15. No charge for listing or advertising. All property to have an "upset" price below which it shall not be sold. An early entry is requested to insure proper examination and cataloguing. The services of George P. Gore & Co., the eminent auctioneers, are secured for this sale. Special inducements offered to regular real-estate agents. Sellers have advantage of ready sale under good competition. 5,000 catalogues to be distributed.

FINANCIAL.

ADVANCES MADE ON DIAMONDS, WATCHES, etc., at one-half brokers' rates. D. LAUNDER, Rooms 5 and 6, 120 Randolph-st. Established 1854.

ANY SUM OF MONEY LOANED ON FURNIture, pianos, etc., without removal, and other securities. W. N. ALLEY, 152 Dearborn-st., Room 4.

ANY SUM LOANED ON FURNITURE, PIANOS, machinery, etc., without removal; and other good collaterals. W. H. KING, 89 E. Madison-st., Room 9.

ANY AMOUNTS TO LOAN ON FURNITURE, without removal, pianos, and other good securities, at lowest rates. 79 Dearborn-st., Rooms 6 and 7.

ANY AMOUNTS TO LOAN ON FURNITURE, pianos, etc., without removal; also on all good securities; lowest rates. 95 Dearborn-st., Room 11.

CASH PAID FOR OLD GOLD AND SILVER—Money to loan on watches, diamonds, and valuables of every description, at GOLDSMID'S Loan and Bullion Office (licensed), 99 East Madison-st. Established 1865.

HIGHEST PRICE PAID FOR STATE SAVINGS and Fidelity Bank books, and Scandinavian National Bank certificates. IRA HOLMES, General Broker, 86 Washington-st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON FURNITURE, ETC., WITHout removal. G. PARRY, 160 West Monroe-st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON MERCHANDISE OF ANY description in sums from $500 to $50,000; also, entire stocks bought and spot cash paid. All business strictly confidential. Address O 49, Tribune office.

TO LOAN—UPON FIRST-CLASS CITY PROperty, in sums of $5,000 and upwards at 6 per cent. LYMAN & JACKSON, 33 Portland Block.

TO LOAN—$3,000 FOR 3 OR 5 YEARS AT 7 PER cent on city property. MATSON HILL, 95 Washington-st.

WANTED—$60,000; SECURITY FIRST-CLASS renting business property. Address F 42, Tribune office.

$50,000 TO LOAN ON REAL ESTATE IN sums of $5,000 and upwards at low interest. WINSTON & DAWES, 30 Ashland Block.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

GO TO STORY & CAMP'S, 188 and 190 STATE-ST., And see their immense stock of PIANOS AND ORGANS, Which can be bought at lower figures than any other goods of like quality in the West. Cash or instalments. Pianos and organs to rent. STORY & CAMP, 188 and 190 State-st.

THE POPULAR EMERSON SQUARE PIANOS, EMERSON UPRIGHT PIANOS. These instruments have been before the public for the past forty years, and during that time their action and tone has become so well known that the demand has been far ahead of the supply. We have just received a fine assortment of these fine instruments. In addition to the above we have a large stock of other makes that can be sold on instalments if required. 500 organs in stock. Second-hand instruments taken in exchange. W. W. KIMBALL, Corner State and Adams-sts.

THE MATHUSHEK PIANO. Brilliant-toned and desirable. For sale only by STORY & CAMP, 188 and 190 Sate-st.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

West Side.

342 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.—SINGLE FURnished room, second floor, with first-class board, for gentleman.

836 WEST MONROE-ST.—ROOMS IN A PRIvate family, with or without board. For particulars address or apply.

North Side.

7 NORTH CLARK-ST., NEAR THE BRIDGE—First-class day-board, $3 per week, $10 per month; rooms with board, $3.50 to $6 a week, $12 to $17 a month.

South Side.

16 ELDRIDGE-COURT—FAMILY AND SINGLE rooms with board.

Hotels.

CLARENCE HOUSE, CORNER OF STATE AND Harrison-sts., four blocks south of the Palmer House—Board and room per day, $1.50 to $2; per week, $6 to $12. Also rooms rented without board.

WINDSOR HOUSE, 178 STATE-ST., OPPOSITE Palmer House—$1.50 per day; $6 to $8 per week; day board $4.

BOARD WANTED.

BOARD—AND WELL-FURNISHED PLEASANT room by gentleman and wife from 20th of December next, for two or three months, in neighborhood of Union Park; private family preferred. Best references given and required. State terms. Gentleman away part of time. Address, by letter only, CHARLES PLUMB, with Felix, Marston & Blair.

BOARD—A GENTLEMAN DESIRES TO OBTAIN board in a private family, centrally located on the North Side; would be permanent if suited, and might be willing to furnish room. Unexceptionable references given. Address, with full particulars and terms, F 44, Tribune office.

BOARD—AND FIRST FLOOR, OR THREE ROOMS on first floor, furnished, near Union Park, by a family of four, with two children. Good quarters well paid for. References. Address F 24, Tribune.

BOARD—BY GENT AND WIFE, ON ASHLAND-av., south of Monroe, with alcove or suite, unfurnished, except carpet. Address F 14, Tribune office.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A RESPECTABLE, INTELLIGENT, RELIABLE widow would like to take charge of a few rooms for the rent of one. Address Mrs. A, 41 Ashland-av.

COBB'S DOOR SPRINGS—BEST IN THE MARket; are strong, durable, and easily applied; try one. Factory 203 Kinzie-st.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP—The firm of SHEHAN & HEWSON is dissolved by mutual consent this 22d day of November, 1880. C. F. SHEHAN. J. S. HEWSON.

TO MANUFACTURERS OF BUTTER, ETC.—We wish to handle for some A1 manipulators; location, Denver, Colo. For interview address F 47, Tribune office.

TO LADIES—FRENCH HATS PER STEAMSHIP City of Brussels just arrived and opened this morning at 158 State-st., office of S. T. Taylor's system. MME. HEPPARD.

WEATHER-STRIPS, CHEAPER THAN FUEL put on by J. BRISTOW, rear 48 West Randolph-st.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY—BAKING UTENsils, such as pans, bread tins, etc. Apply at 152 South Halsted-st.

CAST-OFF CLOTHING.

ALL LADIES AND GENTLEMEN WHO WISH to sell cast-off clothing, carpets, and bedding can get an offer from E. HERSCHEL, 546 State-st. I will pay 25 per cent more than any other dealer in the city. Remember the number, 546 State-st.

A GOOD PRICE PAID FOR CAST-OFF CLOTHing at I. GELDER'S, 1710 State-st. (old No. 864). Orders by mail promptly attended to. Established 1861.

ALL CASH PAID FOR CAST-OFF CLOTHING, dresses, carpets, etc. Ladies attended to by Mrs. J. Gelder. J. GELDER, 394 State-st.

CLAIRVOYANTS.

ASTROLOGIST—MRS. DR. ELLIS NEVER FAILS to read life correctly. Gives information on all subjects: love, friendship, marriage, sickness, absent friends, property lost or stolen, business best adapted to and most successful in, where you will be most successful, healthy, and happy, result of all enterprises, journeys, and lawsuits, how to win and retain the love and friendship of others. For persons born in March, April, June, September, October, or December, will select prize numbers in lottery. For terms, call or address 266 West Madison-st., Chicago, Ill.

HOUSEHOLD GOODS.

THE UNION FURNITURE COMPANY, 503 AND 505 West Madison-st., sell all kinds of household goods on monthly payments; low prices; easy terms.

WANTED—MALE HELP.

Bookkeepers, Clerks, &c.

WANTED—ONE FIRST-CLASS DRY-GOODS salesman. German preferred. Apply to STARK BROS., 314 West Indiana-st.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN FOR GENERAL OFfice work; one who writes a good hand and is quick at figures. Address, stating age, experience, and salary expected, P, care Carrier No. 2.

WANTED—A YOUTH, RESIDING WITH PArents, acquainted with hat business, at 123 South Clark-st.

Trades.

WANTED—BLANK-BOOK FORWARDER. Apply to R. & T. A. ENNIS, St. Louis, Mo.

WANTED—ONE A1 WOOD-PATTERN MAKER and one wood-carver, at DURKEE & DOE'S, No. 253 South Canal-st.

WANTED—TINNER. KEENE BROS., CORNER Clark and Harrison-sts.

WANTED—MACHINIST TO KEEP MACHINERY in repair. Ohio Butt Co., 178 Wabash-av.

WANTED—CANDYMAKERS AND ROLLER boys. JOHN C. NEEMES & CO., 28-34 Michigan-av.

WANTED—A BLACKSMITH AND A WOOD-worker. KOCH & ERBY, 168 North Wells-st.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS CARRIAGE WOOD-worker. Call at KILBURY, MAUS & CO., carriage goods.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS CYLINDER PRESSman; one accustomed to book work. Apply to J. L. REGAN & CO., 16 Franklin-st.

WANTED—TWO GOOD FINISHERS ON FINE woodwork. STRAHAN & DIEZ, 49 East Van Buren-st.

WANTED—A GOOD WAGONMAKER TO WORK on ice-wagons. Apply corner Nineteenth and Grove-sts. E. A. SHEDD & CO.

WANTED—A GOOD PLUMBER. CALL ON J. H. ROCHE, 212 Thirty-first-st.

Coachmen, Teamsters, &c.

WANTED—A MAN WITH GOOD REFERENCE to take care of horses, buggies, etc.; one that is able to do something besides sit over a fire. C. B. DUPEE, Clark and Sixteenth-sts.

Employment Agencies.

WANTED—1,000 LABORERS FOR THE SOUTH at $2 per day; cheap fare to the work; 200 for railroad work at $1.50; free fare; 75 choppers, &c. CHRISTIAN & CO., 268 South Water-st. and 23 West Madison-st.

WANTED—1,000 LABORERS FOR THE SOUTH; $2 per day and cheap tickets furnished. Also laborers for railroads, saw-mills, pineries, etc.; free fare to the work. Apply to ENRIGHT & CO., 73 South Canal-st.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—AGENTS—ENERGETIC MEN, WITH or without experience, for a desirable winter business, guaranteed to pay $30 weekly on small capital. Send stamp for papers and circular or call as 27 and 29 North Clark-st. MERRILL & CO., Chicago.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED TRAVELING salesman in the wholesale hosiery, notions, and white goods business for Illinois, Wisconsin, Minnesota, and Northern Iowa. None need apply unless having an established trade and thorough knowledge of the business, and free to negotiate from January 1, 1881. Address JOEL J. BAILY & CO., 719 and 721 Market-st., Philadelphia, Pa.

WANTED—CANVASSERS IN COUNTRY TOWNS to sell cheapest good tea imported, coffees, and baking powder. Agents with good references can obtain free samples, exclusive control, and good pay for the winter. Write quickly. Mention this paper. SAN FRANCISCO TEA CO., Chicago.

WANTED—TEN GOOD CANVASSERS TO WORK on our Chicago Business Directory. Apply by letter only. RAND, McNALLY & CO., 79 Madison-st.

WANTED—YOUNG MEN IN THE COUNTRY,—canvassing for our fast-selling subscription books; clear from $50 to $150 per month. Write for circular giving full particulars and terms. CUSHING, THOMAS & CO., Publishers, Chicago, Ill.

WANTED—FOUR GOOD MEN TO DISTRIBUTE circulars. Call at 243 State-st., Room 1, between 9 and 10 this morning.

WANTED—IN THE BOOK AND STATIONERY business a smart, active boy, age 16 or 17; must reside with his parents and furnish best of references. Address F 18, Tribune office.

WANTED—EXPERIENCED CANVASSERS TO sell by sample among business-houses in the city; steady work, good pay, no risk. Address F 50, Tribune office.

WANTED—FEMALE HELP.

Domestics.

WANTED—CAPABLE PERSON FOR GENERAL work; private family. Apply at 701 West Jackson-st.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL TO DO SECOND work in a private family; German or Norwegian preferred. 565 West Adams-st.

WANTED—A COMPETENT GIRL FOR GENeral housework for family of three persons. Apply at 217 Walnut-st.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL FOR GENERAL housework; one who understands cooking, washing, and ironing; wages, $4 a week. 2703 Wabash.

WANTED—AT 2226 CALUMET-AV., A THORoughly competent girl for general housework in family of two; must be good cook and laundress; wages $4 per week.

Seamstresses.

WANTED—A GIRL TO SEW MATTRASS TICKS at BARTL BROS., 326 South Clark-st.

Employment Agencies.

WANTED—GOOD GERMAN AND SCANDINAvian girls for private families, hotels, and boarding-houses at G. DUSKE'S office, 195 Milwaukee-av.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—FIFTY EXPERIENCED BINDERY girls. Apply at D. C. COOK'S, 137 Madison-st.

WANTED—A COMPETENT AND EPERIENCED lady's maid; must be German; good wages. Call at 1705 Michigan-av. for three days.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE.

Bookkeepers, Clerks, &c.

SITUATION WANTED—OF ANY KIND IN STORE or office—By a capable man; can speak and write German and French thoroughly. First-class city references. Address F 39, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS BOOKKEEPER, cashier, or entry clerk. Best of city references. Address F 23, Tribune office.

Trades.

SITUATION WANTED—AS BAKER; BREAD, cakes, and pastry. Address BROADLICK, Iowa House, 369 State-st.

SITUATION WANTED—AS FOREMAN IN A wholesale clothing-house; 25 years' experience in children's, boys', youths', and men's suits. Can give best of references of the first houses in New York, from Brooks Bro. and Brohan Bros. Not particular on account of high salary. Please address F 38, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A MECHANICAL draughtsman, with six years' experience. Address B 8, Tribune office.

Coachmen, Teamsters, &c.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN TO drive single or double team. Can furnish barn if necessary. Address F 46, Tribune office.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTRD—BY A MAN OF NEARLY four years' experience on the road, either hardware or groceries. A 1 reference. Address F 49, Tribune office.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE.

Domestics.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A MIDDLE-AGED Protestant woman to do family sewing and light housework. Call at 3006 Wabash-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GIRL TO DO GENeral housework, or cook, wash, and iron. Call at 116 North Sangamon-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY TWO SWEDE GIRLS to do general housework in private family; good washers and ironers. Call at 2927 South Dearborn-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY TWO WISCONSIN girls: one first-class cook and the other second girl. Please call Tuesday and Wednesday at 287 South Franklin-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE young girl to do light work and plain sewing in a private family. Best of references furnished. Please call, for two days, at No. 44 Chatham-st., North Side.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GOOD GERMAN girl to do general housework or kitchen work. Good reference. Apply at 29 Gold-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY FIRST-CLASS GIRL for general housework or second-work. Address, by mail, 109 Mather-st., up-stairs, rear.

SITUATION WANTED—BY DANISH GIRL TO do all kinds of housework having good references. Call at 77 West Erie-st., up-stairs.

SITUATION WANTED—BY DANISH GIRL TO do second-work having good references. Call at 765 Dana-av., near North-av.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY A GERMAN AND American girl; one for up-stairs work and one for laundry work. Apply at 1816 Butterfield-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A SWEDISH GIRL as cook and laundress, or second, or general housework. References if required. 2457 Wabash-av.

Nurses.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A HEALTHY WET-nurse. Please call at 697 West Lake-st., third floor front.

Housekeepers.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPETENT lady, with a girl of 8 years, as housekeeper, lady's companion, attendant to an invalid, or in any capacity where she can provide a home for herself and child. City references. Address C 24, Tribune office.

Employment Agencies.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WISCONSIN GIRLS, cooks, general, second, dining, and laundry work; several good girls wanted. Order by Bell telephone. City fee, $1. Bureau Registry, 275 West Monroe-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FAMILIES IN NEED OF good Scandinavian or German female help can be supplied at G. DUSKE'S office, 195 Milwaukee-av.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPETENT lady, with a girl of 8 years, as housekeeper, lady's companion, attendant to an invalid, or in any capacity where she can provide a home for herself and child. City references. Address C 24, Tribune office.

PARTNERS WANTED.

PARTNER WANTED—A YOUNG MAN TO GO South for this winter, with $300 to $500 cash, which amount gives him one-half interest in the business. Can double his money in forty days' time easily. Call or address GEO. ANDERSON, No. 42 East Harrison.

PARTNER WANTED—IN A FIRST-CLASS BUSIness; a man of ability and $500 to $1,000 cash required. Address F 17, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—GOOD BUSINESS-MAN with $2,000 in a splendid paying cash business with an established trade. Address F 15, Tribune.

INSTRUCTION.

ELOCUTION—ATHENÆUM, 50 DEARBORN-ST., few classes Monday evening, 7:30; Saturday, 10 a.m. Private lessons daily. Miss C. VINEYARD, teacher.

YOUNG LADIES WISHING PRIVATE LESSONS in penmanship and letter-writing will find a competent teacher by addressing F 48, Tribune office.

STORAGE.

FIDELITY STORAGE COMPANY, 78 AND 80 EAST Van Buren-st. Established 1875. Permanent and reliable storage of furniture. Advances made.

STORAGE FOR FURNITURE, BUGGIES, ETC.; cheapest and best in city. Advances at low rates. GEORGE PARRY, 160 West Monroe-st.

THE CITY.

GENERAL NEWS.

AN owner is wanted at the Armory for a sorrel mare, white star in the face, and a colt about 6 months old, which have been in possession of the police since the 15th inst.

JUDGE J. M. GOULD, Moline; Judge J. M. Bailey, Freeport; Judge Isaac G. Wilson, Geneva; Judge Thomas Wilson, Winona; and Judge W. K. McAllister, Waukegan, are at the Pacific.

M. B. LEAVITT and wife, Marie Williams, Miss Stanley, Miss Mulholland, Miss Wentworth, Mr. Bradbury, Mr. Wentworth, and Mr. Thomas Burnside, of the Leavitt Opera Company, are at the Sherman.

THE election of Second Lieutenants for D Battery was not held Saturday, the 20th inst. The election will be held at headquarters of D Battery, south end Exposition Building, Saturday next, the 27th inst.

THE temperature yesterday, as observed by Manasse, optician, No. 88 Madison street (TRIBUNE Building), was at 8 a. m., 5 degrees; 10 a. m., 12; 12 m., 18; 3 p. m., 22; 8 p. m., 23. Barometer, 8 a. m., 30.10; 8 p. m., 30.13.

DE WOLF AND MRS. HOPPER, William and Mrs. Harris, Mrs. Ada Gilman Richardson, Miss Georgie Drew Barrymore, Jacob Gosche, and D. F. Lindsey, of the "One Hundred Wives" combination, are at the Pacific.

THE case of Dr. F. E. Cook, charged with committing an abortion upon Stena Anderson, came up before Justice Walsh yesterday afternoon, when, no one appearing for the prosecution, the defendant was honorably discharged.

JOSEPH MODZIANOWKI, a Pole, 51 years of age, was taken suddenly ill with hemorrhage of the lungs as he was asking for alms at No. 20 Cleaver street yesterday afternoon. Having no home, he was taken to the County Hospital.

D. G. HULL, Master in Chancery of the United States Circuit Court at Lincoln, Neb., was in the city yesterday, and under the guidance of a brother master, Mr. E. B. Sherman, took a look at the new Custom-House and Federal Courts.

THE Executive Committee of the Illinois Press Association will meet at the Grand Pacific Nov. 30 at 11 o'clock a. m. An invitation is extended to all members of the Association to meet with the Committee, as business of importance is to be transacted.

ANNIE WALTERS, the infant daughter of a German family only seven months in the country, and residing at No. 141 North Curtis street, died suddenly without the attendance of a physician Sunday evening. The cause is supposed to have been whooping-cough.

FRANK SCHMIDT and Peter Norman, homeless wayfarers, reached the County Hospital yesterday, the former with both hands badly frozen, and the latter with one hand frozen clear above the wrist. William O'Brien, of No. 98 West Madison street, also brought up there with both feet badly frozen to the ankles. In each case liquor was the indirect cause of their painful condition.

WILLIAM PARKS, the street-car laborer who was so badly injured several days ago by Thomas McGillicuddy, sewer-builder, exhibited more favorable symptoms yesterday, and for the first time since the assault was in no immediate danger of death. Dr. Lee is firmly of the opinion that the skull is fractured about the base, but the fissure is a small one, and the patient may eventually recover.

A VERY elegant private reception was given last evening by Mrs. N. K. Fairbank at her residence, corner of Michigan avenue and Eighteenth street. The house was brilliantly illuminated throughout, and the large parlors were handsomely decorated with tropical plants, floral pieces, and smilax. The guests began to arrive as early as 7 o'clock, and the evening was pleasantly passed in promenading and social chat. A supper was served during the evening by H. M. Kinsley, and John Hand's orchestra furnished music.

THE UNION VETERANS.

The Chicago Union Veteran Club met last evening. The attendance was large.

Several applications for membership were read.

Secretary Curtis read a telegram from Gen. Garfield, received in answer to a congratulatory dispatch sent by the Club just after the election.

The Secretary informed the members present that it was necessary for such of them as acted as Deputy United States Marshals on last election day to leave their commissions with United States Marshal Hildrup, so that he may secure $5 for each man who served. A motion to have the money thus to be paid put into the treasury of the Club was laid on the table.

A communication was read from C. H. Maple, Assistant Superintendent of Oakwoods Cemetery, saying that the Club should take some action looking toward the securing of head-stones for Union soldiers interred in Oakwoods Cemetery. Comrades Scribner, Barker, and Maple were appointed a committee to attend to the matter.

A committee of three was appointed to receive the names of members of the Club who wished to attend the Presidential inauguration ceremonies at Washington on the 4th of March next, and make necessary arrangements, etc. Comrades Jacobs, Bennett, and Roberts were appointed as the committee.

THE TEMPERANCE CAMPAIGN.

The Woman's Christian Temperance Union, assisted by other temperance organizations, is about to commence a series of meetings to be held nightly in all parts of the city, addressed by prominent advocates of the temperance reform, and embodying both the law and the Gospel side. The series will be inaugurated at the First Baptist Church this evening, with the noted orator, George W. Bain, of Kentucky, as the speaker. The West and South Sides of the city begin operations Wednesday evening, when Mrs. J. Elden Foster, the woman lawyer and eloquent temperance speaker of Iowa, will address a mass-meeting at the First Congregationalist Church, corner of Washington and Ann streets, and Mr. Bain will speak on the North Side, in Cook's Hall, corner Wrightwood and Lincoln avenues. On Thanksgiving evening Farwell Hall is to be thrown open to a free lecture by Mr. Bain, with good music and all the accessories of a grand temperance mass-meeting. The Y. M. C. A. cooperates with the Woman's Christian Temperance Union in this temperance campaign to the extent of holding a joint service every Sunday evening in Farwell Hall, when distinctive Gospel temperance meetings will be held. Admission will be free on all these occasions. The Woman's Christian Temperance Union says that it has been led to this work "by a sense of the fearful violation of our State and city laws, which is the crying evil of the time, and in the hope of arousing and shaping the public sentiment of the city toward the enforcement of the righteous laws upon our statute-books, as well as to hold up Christ as able to save unto the uttermost the tempted and overcome by drink. Liquor is sold in spite of the the vigilance of the Citizens' League to thousands of boys and girls every day of the year, and yet we have a stringent State law against the selling of liquor to minors."

THE CHICAGO ELECTRICAL SOCIETY

held its forty-third regular meeting last evening at the Grand Pacific Hotel, President Felton in the chair. Dr. S. V. Clevenger read a long paper on "The Study of Biology, Its Importance and Tendencies." It was for the most part a defense of and a plea for the Darwinian theory of the origin of species and an exaltation of the study of biology as the corner-stone of a new departure from the old and so-called classical courses of instruction set down in the average college curriculum. In speaking of the doctrine of the "Survival of the Fittest," Dr. Clevenger aptly remarked that political parties at last were apparently disposed to accept it as true in the domain of politics as elsewhere. Referring to the growing respect for science, he observed that the telephone had done more to give it that respect than all the tomes of the Royal Philosophical Society. In ten years, he predicted, the evolution theory would be taught in every university of any standing in the world. Atheism, he remarked, once consisted in Galileoism, according to the popular superstition, and by the same ignorance and prejudice had been classed as Copernicanism, Newtonism, and, latterly, as Darwinism. But already the popular prejudice was breaking down, and in time would be found to have disappeared altogether. In the model school of the future, the young idea would be trained in the study of botany, geology, and zoölogy, and the taste for literary and classical pursuits would follow naturally as the mind expanded. Chicago, younger and fresher than her sister cities of the East, might as well inaugurate the new departure, and by so doing attract the attention of the world. The lecture was illustrated by a number of screen projections, which by the way did not work as well as might be desired, of microscopic objects with the aid of the oxhydrogen light, and was supplemented by some brief remarks by Mr. E. B. Stewart, Secretary of the Microscopical Society, on the "Utility of Plant Investigations."

THE ALEXIAN HOSPITAL.

The fair recently given simultaneously in the West, North, and South Divisions for the benefit of the Alexian Brothers' Hospital was a grand success. The North Side branch, held at the Turner Hall, cleared $4,517; the South Side branch, held at Baum's Pavilion, cleared $3,182; and the West Side branch, held at the West Side Turner Hall, cleared $4,676; making a net total over all expenses of $12,376. The contests for canes and silver sets on the various sides paid as follows: North Side—James A. Kirk, Adolph Schoeninger, B. Leicht, contestants; won by Mr. Kirk; $282. West Side—Peter Schoenhofen, brewer, and Mr. Mayer, furniture manufacturer, were contestants; won by Mr. Mayer; $642. South Side—Mr. Mannheimer and Architect Hill, contestants; won by Mr. Hill; $1,103. The chance-books paid better than anything else, realizing $2,749 on the North Side, $1,152 on the South Side, and $2,500 on the West Side.

To the ladies, gentlemen, and societies who assisted in bringing about this satisfactory result Brother Leonard, President of the Hospital, desires to return his most sincere thanks.

OUT OF BUSINESS.

John F. Russell yesterday filed a voluntary assignment for the benefit of his creditors, showing liabilities amounting to about $2,200. James F. Asay was appointed Assignee.

Nothing definit could be learned yesterday as to the cause of the failure of Mr. Greene, furniture dealer, No. 268 Wabash avenue, who confessed judgment Saturday in favor of Sarah F. Greene for $3,291, and of Henry Leonard for $2,877. He used to be a clerk in the employ of Gilbert, Sampson & Co., and set up for himself in May; but, it is said, didn't do very much business, and his financial collapse is attributed by some to this fact. No inventory of the stock has yet been taken, but it is believed that the proceeds of the sale will not meet the two judgments mentioned above.

Mr. Joseph Zuckerman, the retail grocer, confessed judgment yesterday in favor of Thomas Wiel for $2,527, and of Henry Abrahams for $4,088, and Deputy-Sheriff Schoeninger took possession of Zuckerman's stores,—one on the corner of State and Harrison streets and the other on Cottage Grove avenue. The laying-down of Mr. Zuckerman is a surprise, as nothing of the kind was anticipated, it being understood all along that he was worth $10,000 or $15,000 above his debts. Indeed, he had so stated within three months. The confessions alarmed other creditors, and quite a number of attachments were gotten out against his property. Mr. Zuckerman filed a voluntary assignment in the County Court for the benefit of his creditors. The liabilities of the insolvent amount to $34,251, and the assets to $23,627. Samuel Glickauff was appointed Assignee.

LORD, STOUTENBURGH & CO.

The agents of the insurance companies whose policies are held by the merchants who sustained losses by the Wabash avenue fire Saturday held a meeting yesterday morning for the purpose of appointing committees to attend to the adjustment. The result was as follows:

Peck Estate—Building: T. S. Cunningham, Charles E. Rollo, and H. J. Straight. Lord, Stoutenburgh & Co.—A. C. Ducat, R. S. Critchell, Granger Smith, S. M. Moore, and R. J. Smith. Boies, Fay & Conkey—Charles W. Drew, George C. Clarke, and J. J. Jaynes. A. L. Singer—John J. Janes, Charles W. Drew, and William Warren.

Adjusters were subsequently selected, and these gentlemen will begin work this morning, but it will be several days before any conclusion is reached. The only real labor is to ascertain the value of what is left of the stock of Lord, Stoutenburgh & Co., and to do this all the débris will have to be removed in order to get at the contents of the basement, which at present resembles an ice-house.

RECEPTION OF ARCHBISHOP FEEHAN.

The Committee of officers of the Second Regiment having in charge the arrangements for the reception of Archbishop Feehan, held another meeting last night, and came to an agreement.

The distinguished prelate is to arrive in Chicago at 7:10 Thursday evening via the Kokomo line. Mr. George M. Pullman having placed his private car at the disposal of the officers, a committee consisting of Col. James Quirk, Lieut.-Col. P. J. Hennessey, Adjutant John McKeough, Chaplain Thomas H. Cashman, and Quartermaster Thomas H. Keefe, will go down the road in the afternoon to meet the Archbishop. On his arrival at the depot corner of Clinton and Carroll streets, he will be received by the Second Regiment, under the command of Maj. Doyle, and escorted over the following route to his house, corner of Ohio and Dearborn streets: Clinton to Lake, to La Salle, to Adams, to State, to Ohio.

THE CITY-HALL.

THE season for building-permits is about over, and the Building Department is at a stand-still.

THE Finance Committee yesterday tackled the bills which accumulated against the city, in order to audit them, but made no progress. They will take another turn at the work to-morrow.

DR. DE WOLF is preparing a paper on "The Control of Small-Pox," which is to be read before the American Public Health Association, which convenes in New Orleans Dec. 7. If he cannot go in person to read it Dr. Hall, of the Health Department, will represent him.

A CASE of small-pox was reported yesterday from No. 246 Laflin street, the unfortunate being Albert Muetze, who was removed to the Hospital. A child is said to have died in the house of the disease some days ago, and it is also said that another child is sick there; but the report to the Health Department shows nothing of the kind. The source of the infection is unknown.

THE deaths in the city for the week ending Saturday were 176, against 178 for the preceding week and 180 for the corresponding week of last year. The principal causes of death were as follows: Croup, 20; diphtheria, 19; convulsions, 14; consumption, 9; pneumonia and still-births, 8; meningitis, 7; enteritis, 6; railroad accident and manslaughter or murder, 4 each; diarrhea, 2; and dropsy, 1.

THE Judiciary Committee, the Mayor, Egbert Jamieson, and the attachés of the Law Department met yesterday morning and took up the work of revising the ordinances. Considerable headway was made touching the relation of certain ordinances to the charter, and amendments were suggested, but none of them were of a radical character. The work done will be reported to the Council from time to time for ratification, with a view to completing the revision as soon as possible.

THE Mayor was yesterday in receipt of the ordinance contemplating the sale of the Lake-Front property, which has been prepared by the attorney of the proposed purchasers. He read it over several times, and said that it substantially agreed with his ideas; but, since the question is an important one, he intends to withhold it from the Council until such time as he can study it out and confer with the Law Department. Then, again, the last objector to the sale has not yet been convinced, and his Honor would like to settle this question before the ordinance is made public.

THE Committee on Streets and Alleys, West, had before them yesterday the proposition to improve certain streets,—a list of which has already been printed. The only change made in the list was for the improvement of Harrison street from Clinton to Western avenue, instead of from Centre avenue, and the improvement of Maxwell street from Canal to Blue Island avenue, instead of from Clinton street. The right of the street railway companies to pave the intersection of streets with cobble-stone was also considered, and the conclusion reached was that they had no such rights, and they will report recommending that the use of such material be forbidden in the future, except where the Council orders to the contrary. Some of the members wanted to have all the cobble-stone taken up which had been put down without authority, but they were in the minority.

THE SPREAD OF DIPHTHERIA.

There is no longer a doubt about the prevalence of diphtheria in the city, and in an alarming form. The deaths from the disease for the week ending Saturday were nineteen, and yesterday there were ten new cases reported. One physician reported six, and apologized for not having been more faithful in making his reports. Dr. De Wolf accounts for the sparsity of the reports as compared with the actual number of cases existing by saying that the medical fraternity are divided as to the nature of the disease. One class of physicians, he says, maintain that there is no difference between diphtheria and croup, and do not report the cases coming under their notice, while the other class, though recognizing the difference, somehow fail to do their duty. He is after them, however, without regard to class. One fact is established, and that is, that diphtheria is contagious, and whether it is called croup or something else he will insist that in all cases where the symptoms of diphtheria appear they shall be reported.

A FIGHT FOR A CHILD.

MRS. SCHOCK AND THE HUMANE SOCIETY.

About ten days ago Mrs. Anna Schock, President of the Workingwoman's Industrial Home, filed an application in the Probate Court praying that she might be appointed guardian of Blanche Kubeck, a minor, and an inmate of the Home. The application set out that the parents of the child, although alive, were dissipated and shiftless people, and utterly unfit to have the care and custody of the child, and that the mother had been repeatedly arrested for drunkenness and confined in the City Bridewell.

Previous to the filing of this application, the attention of the officers of the Humane Society had been called to the destitute condition of two other children of the Kubeck family, and they had been provided with quarters at the Home for the Friendless. Hearing that Mrs. Schock, who had sent to the County Board a bill of $160 for boarding these children, had applied for letters of guardianship of the older child, who is 9 years of age, Mr. Dudley, agent of the Society, being in possession of facts in regard to Mrs. Schock of such a nature as to convince him that such letters ought not to be issued, filed a notice of contest, with a view of securing the child and putting it into the Home for the Friendless.

The case came up before Judge Knickerbocker yesterday forenoon. Mrs. Schock was present with her attorney, Mr. Butz, and several lady friends, while Mr. Wright, attorney of the Humane Society, appeared for the other side. Quite a number of ladies, mostly neighbors of Mrs. Schock's, had been summoned as witnesses upon the point of that lady's fitness to act in the capacity of guardian.

The parents of the unfortunate child for whose possession there seemed to be so much contention were also present, and their appearance certainly substantiated the allegations contained in Mrs. Schock's application as to their improvidence and inability to care for their family.

Mrs. Schock was placed upon the stand, and told how the family had been received into the Home, how the mother, during a drunken spree, had attacked the inmates and personally assaulted Mrs. Schock, and of her arrest and incarceration at the Bridewell. Mrs. Schock stated that she had no other motive but the best good of the little child, who is a bright, intelligent girl, and was willing to have the Court appoint any good person as its guardian.

At this point the Court adjourned for dinner. At the afternoon session Mr. Butz proposed to call several witnesses to prove the character of the parents as corroborating the allegations of the application, but the attorney of the Humane Society being willing to admit that obvious fact, Judge Knickerbocker stated that he did not care to hear any further testimony, but would at once select a guardian. Mr. O. C. Gibbs had been suggested as a proper person, and the father of the child having objected to the appointment of Mrs. Shock, the Court thereupon appointed Mr. Gibbs, and at once ordered the child into his custody.

This terminated what promised to be a very interesting if not sensational case. The crowd of gossiping women who had gathered in the court-room to hear the testimony which they supposed would be introduced derogatory to Mrs. Schock were sadly disappointed at the sudden and amicable settlement of the case, and left.

IN STATE.

The Remains of the Governor of Indiana under Public Gaze.

Order of the Funeral Procession and Description of the Flowers.

Reminiscences of a Public Ruler Who Was a Man of the People.

Memorial Tributes Prepared at a Meeting of Eminent Citizens.

THE GOVERNOR OF INDIANA.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Nov. 22.—The respect paid to the memory and to the remains of Gov. Williams to-day has been of the most flattering and sincere character. Long before the hour fixed for moving the body to the Court-House the Washington Club rooms were filled with representative citizens from all parts of the State, a large crowd also gathering in the street in front, despite the extreme severity of the cold. The parlor where the body lay was simply but tastefully decorated in black, with wreaths of smilax intertwined. While awaiting the arrival of the Light Infantry the school-children viewed the remains in a body, and after them the medical students. At 11:30 o'clock

THE CORTEGE

moved in the following order:

Police.
George W. Russ, Grand Marshal, and Staff.
Band.
Indianapolis Light Infantry.
Jefferson Club.
German Veterans and the Männerchor Society.
Students of the Indiana Medical College.
Detachment of Police.
Hearse.
Pallbearers—Ex-Gov. T. A. Hendricks, ex-Gov. Conrad Baker, the Hon. W. H. English, the Hon. Franklin Landers, Gov. Isaac P. Gray, the Hon. John Caven, Judge William E. Niblack, Gen. M. D. Manson, the Hon. I. D. G. Nelson, Gen. J. A. Morris, the Hon. W. R. McKeen, Judge John T. Scott, and Prof. John Collett.
Carriages containing the Family.
The Catholic Clergy.
Judge Gresham and the Officers of the Court.
The Governor's Private Secretary and State Officers.
Citizens and Invited Guests.

These were followed by a large number of people on foot.

THE LINE OF MARCH

was west on Ohio street to Tennessee, south on Tennessee to Washington, and east on Washington to the south entrance of the Court-House. The greatest respect was shown while the body was in transit. Several business houses were draped for the occasion, as well as the State Building, and flags were at half-mast on the public and many of the private houses of the city. Gov. Hendricks rose from a sick bed to take his place as one of the pall-bearers, and prominent citizens irrespective of party affiliations joined in the procession.

AT THE COURT-HOUSE,

the catafalque upon which the coffin rested was placed in the main corridor opposit the south entrance, and between the two stairways. The Court-House was tastefully but not elaborately decorated, the doors of the offices opening into the lower hall being draped in mourning relieved with bunting and flags. The balustrades were heavily hung with black drapery and festooned with flags. The Governor's large oil portrait, belonging to the Washington Club, had a place among the decorations, and was draped in black, with smilax and other floral designs. Large numbers of potted plants from various florists and private houses relieved the corridor. Immediately at the head of the coffin were placed two tables decorated with

FINE FLORAL OFFERINGS.

That of the Jefferson Club was a broken column, surmounted by a rainbow, in which, instead of the severe colors which generally compose such designs, was marked by the name of the Jefferson Club. At the foot of the coffin stood a large broken column, sent by the State officers. It was five and one-half feet in hight, having on the base the words, "Rest in Peace," surmounted by a "W" on top. It is said to be the largest design ever executed in this city. By request of the family the coffin was very simply decorated, only a roset and a sickle of flowers and wheat-heads being used. Near by were wreaths, stars, crosses, and anchors delicately worked out and sent as offerings by the inmates of the Blind Asylum.

IN STATE.

The coffin being placed in position, the Männerchor Society sang a hymn, after which the doors were thrown open, and a steady stream of people passed in review during the entire afternoon. The schools of the city were closed at 11 o'clock. After the regular call the Board of Trade proceeded in a body to the Court-House. Between 11 and 12 o'clock and 5 and 6 all places of business were closed, giving the employés an opportunity of paying their respects. The Light Infantry was conspicuously absent for some reason, but a few policemen were in attendance, who received the people and organized them into two lines, passing on either side of the body. The casket was a fine metallic one with heavy silver ornaments, the top of glass giving a full length view of the body. A plain silver plate on the cover bore the inscrption, "James D. Williams, Governor of Indiana; born Jan. 16, 1808; died Nov. 20, 1880."

THE FEATURES

were remarkably lifelike, and indicated an easy death after a short illness. While being thus viewed by the people a noticeable shadow of sadness rested upon the faces of all, and the kindest remarks were heard on every side.

ANECDOTES

illustrative of the deceased's characteristics were told, and the harsh campaign cry of "Blue Jeans!" seemed quite forgotten. Among other incidents, the following illustrates the kindly and sympathetic nature of "the old man" and his true charitableness. One of his neighbors was indebted to him in the sum of $1,700, evidenced by two notes. Owing to distress and disease in his family, the debtor was unable to meet the obligation at maturity. He asked Mr. Williams for an extension of the loan. "All right," was the response. "Draw up a note for the full amount of the debt, and I'll cancel the others. By the way," he suddenly asked, "what rate per cent did you insert?" "Ten," was the reply (that then being the legal rate). "Well, make it 8. That's all you ought to pay, and that will satisfy me." This, in contrast to the anecdotes told of other Indiana statesmen, is refreshing.

EVENING.

At 6 o'clock the coffin was returned to the rooms of the Washington Club, escorted thither by the Jefferson Club, a Democratic organization. There it will remain until to-morrow morning, when it will be sent to Vincennes on a special train at 8:30 a. m. The train will return to-morrow afternoon, as the body will be turned over to the people of Vincennes. There it will lie in state over Tuesday night, and on Wednesday it will be taken to the Governor's old home, where it will remain until Thursday morning. The funeral will take place some time during that day. A number of prominent citizens will attend it to Vincennes, returning in the evening.

CITIZENS.

The adjourned citizens' meeting reassembled this afternoon to take suitable action on the Governor's death. Among those present were Gov. Gray and Governor-elect Porter. Senator McDonald presided and Judge Gresham, of the United States District Court, presented the report of the Committee on Resolutions in the form of

A MEMORIAL TRIBUTE

as follows:

We meet as citizens of a great State to make known our sorrow for the death of the Hon. James D. Williams, whose life and service of the State as its Chief Magistrate were simultaneously ended on last Saturday. We also come to record our estimate of his character and worth as a man, and as a servant of the people. Gov. Williams was born in Pickaway County, Ohio, Jan. 16, 1808. At the age of 10 years he came to Indiana with his father's family and settled in Knox County, where he resided from that time till his death. He grew to man's estate on his father's farm, and bore his full share of the toil incident to a farming life of that period. In the midst of his labors he began early in life to take a deep interest in public affairs, and as early as the year 1839 he commenced his official life as a Justice of the Peace. He resigned that position to take his seat in the Legislature, to which he was elected in 1839. From that time until he was elected to Congress, in 1874, he served almost continuously, either as a Senator or member of the Lower House of the Legislature. He remained in Congress until he was elected Governor, in 1876, and his official career terminated by his death in this city at thirty minutes past 12 o'clock on Saturday, Nov. 20, 1880. In addition to his services as a magistrate, legislator, and Governor, he was President of the State Board of Agriculture four years, and an active member of the Board sixteen years. His entire official life covered a period of forty-one years. How he lived in the midst of his family may be more feelingly set forth by those who will soon testify to his earnest private virtues in the presence of those friends and neighbors amongst whom he passed the greater part of his life. It is not improper to say, however, that after the death of his wife, in the month of June last, Gov. Williams was a changed man, and, when disease admonished him that the end was near and the final summons given, he obeyed the call and turned his face toward the grave as one who was going to meet his best friend. There is profit in the study of the life of such a man. Gov. Williams was trained in the severe school of early Western pioneer life, and he belonged to a class of men who are rapidly disappearing from our midst. The arduous conditions in which they were born and reared can never be reproduced. Their characters were marked by sturdy manhood, a frankness of manner, an unfeigned hospitality, gentleness of disposition, steadfast devotion to principle, a warmness and permanence of friendship, and a sympathetic tenderness which were the fruit of the peculiar relations of backwoods life. If the modern intellectual training was lacking in him; there was present another quality which gave ample scope for the play and discipline of the affections, and for the development of those sterling and unselfish qualities which are the best part of the highest type of man. The private life and official career of Gov. Williams were distinctly marked by the virtues which grew out of the surroundings of his early life, his stature, form, and physiognomy, in which many of the striking qualities of his mind revealed themselves, alleviating the arduous labors of a youth and early manhood passed amid the dangers and privations of a frontier home. He never lost his fondness for the soil nor for the men who till it, and in the midst of his most pressing official engagements it was his wont to seek a respit from public cares in the management of his farm at Wheatland.

SHORT SPEECHES

followed by ex-Gov. Hendricks, Gen. Ben Harrison, Senator McDonald, W. W. Woolf, the Hon. William H. English, and others. The addresses breathed the sincerest regret that the Governor should be taken away at this time. They spoke of him, too, as one meaning to do his duty, and, although not always able to shoulder the responsibilities placed upon him, he impressed those who came in contact with him as an honest-minded, simple-hearted man, and, at the end of a life full of years and honor, it can hardly be that he leaves an enemy in the whole State, or one with whom a kindly memory of him will not linger. His life was a successful one. From the simplest beginnings he made his way steadily and peacefully to a comfortable independence. He grew in the regards of those who knew him best, and became the representative of his community, possessing their trust and confidence unabated.

THE MEETING

was largely attended, and everything said and done was exceedingly impressive.

ANOTHER DRAFT.

To the Western Associated Press.

INDIANAPOLIS, Nov. 22.—The Committee appointed to draft resolutions expressing the sense of the meeting presented the following memorial:

We meet as citizens of a great State to make known our sorrow for the death of the Hon. James D. Williams, whose life and service of the State as its Chief Magistrate was simultaneously ended on last Saturday. We also come to record our estimate of his character and worth as a man and as a servant of the people. Gov. Williams' fidelity to official duty was never questioned, but he never forgot that he belonged to the great body of citizens who pay the taxes, and whose highest duty and pride it is to contribute to the work of developing and building up the material prosperity and promoting the intellectual advancement of the people. While a young man he evinced a taste for public affairs, and an aptitude for dealing with them which are exceptional even among those whose special training naturally evokes the qualities. Discovering this, his neighbors called him to public station, and his services in the State Legislature and in Congress for so many years were always marked by the highest sense of his responsibility to his constituency and an undeviating fidelity to the public interests. He never permitted the formalities of official station to restrict the freedom of his intercourse with the people, and, while he was Governor, the humblest citizen of the State could approach him at all times without embarrassment. It is worthy of note and emphasis that Gov. Williams was a man of singular purity of character. His private and domestic virtues are attested by all who enjoyed the intimacy of his personal friendship, and his official integrity was never blurred by even an imputation of dishonesty. His conception of official station was that it was a public trust, to be administered with the same care, prudence, and frugality which a wise man would bestow upon his private affairs. It is to his honor that, at a time when the tendencies in official station were in the direction of a lavish and careless expenditure of the public moneys, he used his influence in Congress to check those tendencies, and to expose existing abuses. As Governor he evinced the same watchful care of the public interests, and, though a warm partisan, no alleged party necessity, no considerations of personal friendship, could swerve him from what he believed to be the path of duty. It has been said of him that he was too liberal in the use of the pardoning power. The records of his office disclose the fact that the last act of his official life was the granting of a respit to a man condemned to die. That he was too merciful in dealing with his fellow mortals will not be remembered against him by the merciful Judge in whose presence he now stands. Measured by the best standard, Gov. Williams was a worthy citizen, a faithful public servant, a good man. His virtues were many and conspicuous, and e'en his failings leaned to virtue's side.

AT VINCENNES.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

VINCENNES, Ind., Nov. 22.—The remains of Gov. Williams will reach this city to-morrow about noon, and extensive preparations are being made by the citizens of the city and county to receive them with appropriate ceremonies. A committee of eight prominent citizens left yesterday for Indianapolis to escort the remains to this city, and are expected to arrive about noon to-morrow. Upon the arrival of the train, a procession will be formed and escort the remains to the Court-House, where they will lie in state until Wednesday morning, when they will be taken to his home at Wheatland, about twelve miles east of this city, for interment. The Hon. Henry S. Cawthorne, of this city, and Speaker of the House of Representatives, will deliver the funeral oration. The Court-House is draped in mourning, as are many business houses, and the city's gloom testifies to the general feeling of sorrow pervading the community.

REMINISCENCES.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DANVILLE, Ill., Nov. 22.—Now that he is gone, here in Central and Southern Illinois many anecdotal reminiscences come up in reference to Gov. Williams of Indiana, thousands of these people having known him intimately for over a quarter of a century. Said Judge Elias S. Story, of Danville: "Away back in the forties I knew Gov. Williams. He and I lived near each other, though in different counties. I knew him as a kind and generous friend, a man interested in all school, social, and business enterprises. He kept open house, and entertained every one who called at his humble home with more than pioneer hospitality. I served with him in the Indiana House of Representatives in 1847. He was always looking out for

THE INTERESTS OF THE PEOPLE,

as against the lawyers. At that session he secured the passage of a bill, which I think is the law to-day, that where a man died leaving personal property less in value than the statutory allowance, administration was to be dispensed with, and the widow allowed to sue in her own name, collecting credits in the same way, and of this character were all his Legislative and Congressional acts." Other citizens, ex-Senators Bishop and Hunter, of Paris, ex-Congressman James C. Robinson, and James C. Allen, of Crawford County, speak in the same terms.

100 YEARS OLD.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SOUTH ELGIN, Ill., Nov. 22.—The funeral of Daniel Dossett, who lived a short distance east of here, was held at the Baptist Church in Elgin yesterday, and was preached by a Chicago divine. Mr. Dossett was about four months over 100 years old, and was probably the oldest voter in Kane County.

Worth, the Parisian man-milliner, it is said, draws inspiration from quaffing Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup.

Over 155,000 Howe Scales sold. Borden, Selleck & Co., Chicago.

Indigestion, dyspepsia, nervous prostration, and all forms of general debility relieved by taking Mensman's Peptonized Beef Tonic, the only preparation of beef containing its entire nutritious properties. It is not a mere stimulant like the extracts of beef, but contains blood-making, force-generating, and life-sustaining properties; is invaluable in all enfeebled conditions, whether the result of exhaustion, nervous prostration, overwork, or acute disease; particularly if resulting from pulmonary complaints. Caswell, Hazard & Co., Proprietors, New York. For sale by druggists.

THE RAILROADS.

Trouble in the Peoria Pool—Dissatisfaction of the Pekin & Southwestern.

No Change in the Aspect of the Southwestern Passenger War.

AN INTERESTING DECISION.

About two weeks ago THE TRIBUNE referred to the fact that the Chicago, Pekin & Southwestern Railroad was greatly dissatisfied with the proportion of the Peoria business allotted to it under the east-bound pooling arrangement, and that the managers of this road had applied to Commissioner Fink for an increased percentage, which if not granted would compel them to withdraw their road from the east-bound pool. Commissioner Fink submitted the application, together with the arguments of General-Freight Agent Gantt, to the trunk line arbitrators. The Board of Arbitration, consisting of Charles Francis Adams, Jr., David A. Wells, and J. A. Wright, have had the matter under advisement since September, and have now directed the following highly-interesting decision to Commissioner Fink, which is adverse to the claim made by the Chicago, Pekin & Southwestern:

"We have to acknowledge the receipt of your favor of the 3d inst. forwarding the application of Thomas D. Gantt of Sept. 9, on behalf of the Chicago, Pekin & Southwestern Railroad, for a rehearing of the Peoria award of this Board of 20th May, 1880, and the allowance of an increased percentage to the road he represents. The following are the facts in relation to the Peoria award: The case first came before the Board on your letter of submission of Oct. 13, 1879, accompanying the arguments of the roads interested. As the principal papers thus submitted did not give us as arbitrators all the information we deemed necessary, a meeting and further oral hearing was had at Chicago on the 16th of December following, at which all the roads interested were present through their representatives, and additional statements were invited. Our original award was published immediately thereafter,—on Dec. 18, 1879. This award was not satisfactory to certain of those concerned in it, and a rehearing was asked for the representatives of the Illinois Midland Road, under date of Jan. 31, 1880. The Board declined to consider the application at that time. Subsequently, upon another application made by the representatives of the Peoria, Decatur & Evansville Road, on the 30th of March, a rehearing was ordered and new arguments from all the parties in interest called for. The whole case was then reviewed by the Board in the most thorough and exhaustive manner.

The revised award thus arrived at as a result of this rehearing was published on May 30, 1880, to take effect from April 1 previous. A rehearing of this revised award was then asked for by Mr. Sanford, on behalf of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Road, but the Board declined, under date of Aug. 12, to at that time reconsider it, the situation not having changed in the meanwhile, and no new information bearing upon the case having been submitted. The present application on behalf of the Chicago, Pekin & Southwestern Road was then made bearing date four weeks later. Subsequently, as it would seem to appear from the present correspondence, the representative of the Chicago, Pekin & Southwestern Road, understanding from an informal conversation with you as Commissioner that this Board would probably be unwilling to alter a revised award without being allowed a longer time than three months to observe its practical working, refused to be further bound by it, and practically withdrew from the pool. It is needless for us to point out that under these circumstances a revision of the Peoria award in favor of the Chicago, Pekin & Southwestern Road must now be a matter of extreme difficulty. It would inevitably be looked upon as the successful coercion of the whole Joint Executive Committee, as well as ourselves, by a temporarily dissatisfied party. Disregarding this difficulty, however, and considering the case on its merits, we wish to call your attention to the fact that in its present application the Chicago, Pekin & Southwestern Road has brought to our notice no facts or statistics with which, in making both the original and the revised awards, we were not already familiar. It dwells simply on the amount of its rolling-stock, its connections, and facilities for doing Peoria business. The Chicago, Pekin & Southwestern is one of seven initial Peoria lines. Their aggregate rolling-stock, connections, and terminal facilities are far in excess of the largest volume of Peoria traffic. The percentages originally demanded of us by those lines amounted to no less than 165 per cent of the business. Neither have any parties at any time professed a willingness to be satisfied with an award of a less percentage than they claimed. The original demand of the Chicago, Pekin & Southwestern was for 20 per cent. This demand was, however, as appears from the printed arguments, supported by no statistical or other information, nor were the arbitrators able to find in the course of their investigations any facts which would justify it. On the contrary, the statistics of the Peoria traffic indicated that the Chicago, Pekin & Southwestern had not, for any considerable time, carried in excess of 4 per cent of the business *ex* Peoria, nor above 2 per cent of the business to Peoria. Indeed, according to the Board of Trade returns, it carried *ex* Peoria 3 per cent of the tonnage in 1877, 3.4 per cent in 1878, and 1.8 per cent in 1879; while to Peoria its proportion was even less. According to the best information accessible to us, 'during the three years 1877-'9 the Chicago, Pekin & Southwestern shipped 2.6 per cent of the total Peoria east-bound staples; during the same period its aggregate shipments were about 1.6 per cent of the total Peoria shipments of every character.' According also to the weekly returns made to the Commissioner's office during the four and one-half months intervening between the publication of our original award in December, 1879, and its revision in the following May, the Chicago, Pekin & Southwestern carried *ex* Peoria 3.8 per cent of the tonnage, or 1.2 less than has been awarded to it. If these statistics of business actually done in the past were, or are, erroneous, or from any cause fail to do justice to the Chicago, Pekin & Southwestern, or if there was any reason for it to anticipate a considerable permanent increase in its traffic for the future, it was for the representatives of that road to set the arbitrators right, and to see that they were fully informed on these points. They alone had the means of so doing, and every facility has been afforded them. They have, however, not done it. Under these circumstances it does not appear to us that any case has yet been made out by the Chicago, Pekin & Southwestern calling for a rehearing of the revised award of May last. Even if this were not the case, however, it must be obvious to every one acquainted with the workings of apportionments that the system cannot possibly be successful if subject to perpetual revisals at short intervals. Traffic cannot distribute or equalize itself in periods of a few weeks. Passing by the cutting of rates, which you state has been going on in this case, and referring only to general considerations which do not effect the good faith of parties to apportionments, it is, as is perfectly well known, one of the most familiar methods of procedure with shippers desiring to break up a pool, to agree to concentrate their shipments for a given time on particular lines, thus creating an exaggerated idea of their importance in some corresponding dissatisfaction in others. In Peoria, there are few large shippers, and a few only. To assume the momentary fluctuations of traffic, intentionally, perhaps, caused by these shippers, or even by one of them, as a basis for a revision of awards, would inevitably bring the whole apportionment system into contempt by putting it in the power of a few local dealers to anywhere break it up at will. The situation at Peoria is a peculiar and very difficult one. As arbitrators we have given to it all the careful study and consideration in our power. Notwithstanding this, it is very possible that our awards may have worked harshly on some of the several lines affected by it. In view of this fact the informal suggestion from you as Chairman of the Joint Executive Committee, that the present applicant should proceed cautiously, and allow the revised award to demonstrate its imperfection, if it was imperfect, during, at least, the remaining four months of the year, seems to us to have been not unreasonable. As a matter of fact, the weekly returns then indicated that the award, as a whole, was effecting a not unequal distribution of the traffic, the consolidation of balances on the eight months' shipments to Aug. 31 last showing an aggregate variation from the percentages allotted of less than 3,000 tons in a total of nearly 200,000. Apart from all considerations of this nature, however, as the case now stands, the Chicago, Pekin & Southwestern practically refuses to be longer considered a member of the pool, and disregards the directions from the office of the Commissioner to effect an equalization of tonnage. Under these circumstances, and so long as this condition of affairs exists, the whole matter must remain in the hands of the Commissioner and Joint Executive Committee."

This decision is likely to greatly disturb the east-bound Peoria pool and create considerable of a breeze for the time being. The Chicago, Pekin & Southwestern now considers itself out of the pool, and it will make such rates as will tax its road to its utmost capacity. The roads in the pool will not be able to compete, as they must maintain the regular rates, and they are therefore likely to lose much of their business. The Joint Executive Committee cannot well reduce the rates from Peoria to meet those made by the Chicago, Pekin & Southwestern, for such action would work harshly upon roads from other points, as in such an event business would be diverted to the lines from Peoria.

THE PASSENGER WAR.

And still there is no change in the Western passenger war. The rates current last week are still being charged from this point. It is likely this condition of affairs wil continue until the middle of this week, when Mr. Solon Humphreys, President of the Wabash, is expected to arrive in this city, and when, most likely, a meeting between the Presidents and General Managers of the various roads interested in this fight will be brought about. But even if such is arranged, it is not by any means certain that peace will result therefrom, and it will take a good deal of diplomacy to get either the Alton or the Wabash to recede from its position. Mr. W. K. Ackerman, President of the Illinois Central, who has just returned from New York, says the Wabash managers emphatically declined, when he tried to get them to settle the troubles, to accept anything less than one-third of the St. Louis business, and that they would make no peace upon any other basis. Should Mr. Humphreys continue to hold this position upon his arrival here, then there is no possible prospect for a speedy peace, as the Alton managers will under no consideration accede to such an arrangement. It is more probable, however, that wiser counsel will prevail, and that after all Mr. Humphreys will accept the reasonable proposition made by the other lines to refer the matter to arbitrators, each road pledging itself to abide by their decision.

The agreement made by the roads leading East from Chicago and St. Louis is, as far as can be learned, well maintained, and none of these roads are known to prorate with their Western connections. The action of the Eastern roads prevents all Western lines from making low rates to the East, except the Alton, which has an independent outlet via the Lake Erie & Western. This gives the Alton a great advantage over its St. Louis competitors. In order to avoid any trouble with the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern the Lake Erie & Western has agreed to withdraw its tickets from Cleveland to the West; but it continues to sell tickets at the low rates heretofore announced from Toledo, Fremont, and other points on the line.

HITCHCOCK LEAVES THE BURLINGTON.

Daniel Webster Hitchcock, for many years past prominently connected with the passenger department of the Burlington & Quincy Railroad, and at one time General Passenger Agent of this road, has decided to leave the service of this Company altogether, and hereafter devote his ability and energy to the service of the Union Pacific Railroad. Mr. Hitchcock has accepted the position of General Western Passenger Agent of the Union Pacific Railroad, and will have charge of the passenger business of that Company in Nevada, California, Oregon, Washington Territory, China, Japan, and Australia. His headquarters will be at San Francisco. Mr. Thomas L. Kimball, General Passenger Agent of the Union Pacific Railroad has shown good judgment and more than ordinary sagacity in appointing Mr. Hitchcock to this important position. Mr. Hitchcock has the reputation of being a Passenger Agent par excellence, and what he does not know about the business is not worth knowing. He is peculiarly well qualified to take charge of the far West business of the Union Pacific, as San Francisco has formerly been his stamping-ground, and his acquaintance and popularity there will necessarily be of great benefit to the Union Pacific.

BASIS OF RATES.

Commissioner Albert Fink has just issued the following circular regarding the basis of rates from Western points to Albany, Troy, and Schenectady:

By an agreement between the New York Central & Hudson River and the New York, Lake Erie & Western Railroads made for the purpose of securing uniformity from all Western points in the differences between the rates to New York and the rates to Albany, Troy, and Schenectady, the rates from all Western points to Albany, Troy, and Schenectady are to be the following figures less than rates to New York: First-class, 10 cents per 100 pounds; second-class, 10 cents; third, fourth, fifth, sixth, and seventh classes, 5 cents; eighth and tenth classes, 3 cents; eleventh class, 5 cents.

All members of the Joint Executive Committee are requested to observe these differences until otherwise notified.

ST. L., J. & S.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Nov. 22.—Articles of incorporation were to-day filed with the Circuit Clerk of this county by the St. Louis, Jerseyville & Springfield Railroad Company. This Company propose to construct a railroad from this city to Grafton, in Jersey County, via Jerseyville. The capital is fixed at $1,000,000, and the corporators are James A. Locke, Hugh N. Cross, Wallace Leigh, William H. Fullerton, all of Jerseyville, and Edward F. Leonard, of Springfield. This is a revival of the old project for a railroad to Jerseyville, and is prompted by the strong desire of the people of Jersey County and the west line of Macoupin County to have a direct communication with Springfield and the systems of railroads which radiate north and east from this city. This is a bona-fide enterprise, and, if certain questions in regard to the right-of-way are settled favorably, the road will be fully equipped and in operation by Jan. 1, 1882. These questions will be settled within thirty days, and in all probability favorably. This line will be of great advantage to Springfield, putting this city in communication with the Grafton quarries, and at an early day affording a new line to St. Louis via St. Charles, Mo.

ONTARIO & WESTERN.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Nov. 22.—It is officially announced that the new owners of the Ontario & Western Railroad Company will build from Middletown to Cornwall, on the west bank of the Hudson, and thence to Weehawken; that estimates and plans have been prepared for a reduction of the grades on the existing road, and that within fifteen months the Company will have in operation a line of 425 miles of first-class railroad, including branches, from tidewater to Rochester, on which there will be no bonded debt. Large elevators, cattle-yards, and other terminal facilities superior to any now in existence are also in contemplation at Weehawken. Gen. E. F. Winslow is to be the President, and Walter Katte, formerly Chief Engineer of the Elevated Railways in this city, has been appointed Chief Engineer for the construction of the railroad and all its improvements.

OFFICIAL.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

OMAHA, Neb., Nov. 22.—General-Manager S. H. H. Clarke, of the Union Pacific, who needs rest to recuperate his poor health, has, it is reported, decided to make Thomas L. Kimball Assistant General Manager. The report is founded on good authority, and it is said the appointment will be made immediately. Mr. Clarke recently returned from New York, and while there probably suggested and arranged for the creation of this office. He can make no better selection than Mr. Kimball, who as General Passenger Agent has been identified with the Union Pacific for ten years. This promotion virtually gives him the entire active management of the whole Gould system of railroads. He will, of course, appoint his own successor in the General Passenger Agent's department.

TICKET-SPECULATION.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

TOLEDO, O., Nov. 22.—Much interest having been excited in railroad circles by an item in THE TRIBUNE last week intimating that the Chicago & Alton and Lake Erie & Western Roads had recently placed with a broker $100,000 worth of their tickets, upon inquiry to-day your correspondent learned from a well-known broker of this city that such was the fact, and that he himself had engineered the pool that had lately bought from the two roads named unlimited tickets over their lines to the amount of $104,000. This is believed to be the largest single transaction of the kind ever effected, and, as the broker suggested, may be a disturbing element in railroad rates for years.

WISCONSIN & MINNESOTA.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Nov. 22.—The first regular train on the Wisconsin & Minnesota Road went out to-day. The train was composed of baggage, express, and mail cars and three coaches. Among the distinguished passengers were General Manager Finney, General Superintendent Campbell, General Passenger Agent Barker, Auditor W. B. Speardown, of the Wisconsin Central; J. Hiland, of the St. Paul & Omaha Road; A. Antisdel, General Superintendent, and S. S. McDuffie, Route Agent of the American Express Company. The entire train is new, built expressly for this run from St. Paul to Abbottsford.

BANQUETED.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Nov. 22.—President Humphreys, of the Wabash Road, was given a banquet to-night at the St. Louis Club-House by leading business-men of St. Louis. Among the guests was Governor-elect T. T. Crittenden.

NO INFORMATION.

The officials of the Burlington & Quincy in this city claim to know nothing of the reported combination between the Burlington, New York Central, and Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé interests. They are in hopes, however, that the report is true, as it would certainly prove to be a good thing.

DR. O. DODGE PHELPS

heals the sick every morning from 10 to 11 o'clock free of charge. Private parlors at 243 State street. Consultation free. Call at the hall and witness his wonderful cures. Admission free to all.

"Rough on Rats."

Ask druggists for Rough on Rats. It clears out rats, mice, roaches, bed-bugs, etc. 15c. boxes.

What all say must be true. The universal verdict is that the new No. 8 is the simplest and most durable sewing machine. Wheeler & Wilson Manufacturing Company, No. 155 State street.

MARRIAGES.

SHIPMAN—DELAFIELD—In New York, Thursday, Nov. 18, at Calvary Church, by the Rev. Walter Delafield and the Rev. E. A. Washburn, D. D., Rector, Edgar J. Shipman, of San Francisco, Cal., and Harriet Cecil, daughter of the late Maj.-Gen. Richard Delafield, Chief Engineer United States army.

DEATHS.

LIGHTNER—At Elgin, Ill., Saturday, Nov. 20, of consumption, Mary J., wife of C. E. Lightner. Terre Haute and Philadelphia papers please copy.

ARMSTRONG—Of diphtheria, at 5 p. m. Nov. 21, Mary, beloved daughter of John and Annie Armstrong, aged 3 years 9 months and 21 days. Funeral from the residence of her parents, 60 South Canal-st., Tuesday, the 23d, at 1 p. m.

McBRIDE—Nov. 18, 1880. Buried at Laporte, Ind., Nov. 21, 1880. Cause of death: railroad accident. Elkhart (Ind.) papers please copy.

ANDREWS—In this city, Nov. 19, George C. Andrews, formerly with American Clock Co., aged 32. Burial at Rosehill to-day at 2 p. m.

HUGUNIN—Nov. 22, of diphtheria, Maud Mayhew, youngest daughter of W. P. and Emma Hugunin, aged 8 years. Remains will be taken to Milwaukee for interment.

KELLY—Nov. 20, 1880, Dean Kelly, aged 47 years and 10 days. Funeral from residence, 3005 Prairie-av., Wednesday, the 24th inst., at 9:30 a. m., to church, where High Mass will be celebrated; thence by carriages to Calvary Cemetery.

MILLER—In this city, Nov. 22, Matie S., wife of James H. Miller, aged 29 years. Funeral from her late residence, 9 Aldine Square, Wednesday, Nov. 24, at 10:30 a. m. Friends of the family are invited without further notice.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

CHICAGO AVENUE CHURCH INTENDS TO give a Thanksgiving dinner to at least 300, and send provisions to as many more. Friends, send your gifts at once. Church doors open all Wednesday.

GEORGE W. BAIN, OF KENTUCKY, WILL BEgin his course of lectures in this city this evening in the First Baptist Church, under the auspices of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union.

THE CHILDREN OF THE PROTESTANT Orphan Asylum, 2228 Michigan-av., hope, through the liberality of their friends, to enjoy a bounteous Thanksgiving dinner Thursday next. Do not let them be disappointed, but when buying for your own tables, send them a donation, and, if possible, call and see them during the day.

THE GOSPEL TEMPERANCE MEETING IN Lower Farwell Hall will be conducted this evening by Mr. A. M. Delight.

THE REV. E. N. BARRETT WILL LEAD THE noon prayer-meeting to-day.

ST. JACOBS OIL.

ST. JACOBS OIL
TRADE MARK.
THE GREAT GERMAN REMEDY FOR RHEUMATISM, Neuralgia, Sciatica, Lumbago, Backache, Soreness of the Chest, Gout, Quinsy, Sore Throat, Swellings and Sprains, Burns and Scalds, General Bodily Pains, Tooth, Ear and Headache, Frosted Feet and Ears, and all other Pains and Aches.

No Preparation on earth equals ST. JACOBS OIL as a safe, sure, simple and cheap External Remedy. A trial entails but the comparatively trifling outlay of 50 Cents, and every one suffering with pain can have cheap and positive proof of its claims. Directions in Eleven Languages.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS AND DEALERS IN MEDICINE.

A. VOGELER & CO., Baltimore, Md., U. S. A.

LOTTERY DRAWING.

Ky. S. L. LOTTERY

NO DRAWING HAS EVER BEEN POSTPONED EVEN FOR A SINGLE DAY.

$15,000 FOR $1 IN THE KENTUCKY STATE LOTTERY,

Which has regularly drawn, in pursuance of an act of the General Assembly of the State of Kentucky, approved Dec. 9, 1850, for the benefit of Educational Institutions, on

Nov. 30.

First Capitals, $15,000, $5,000, $2,500, $2,000, $1,000, and 1,871 other Prizes, amounting to $60,800. Tickets $1. For full particulars address M. J. RICHMOND, Covington, Ky., or G. UPINGTON, 599 Broadway, N. Y., or FRED ERBY, 87 & 89 Washington-st., Chicago, Ill.

AUCTION SALES.

By ELISON, FLERSHEIM & CO., General Auctioneers, Nos. 84 and 86 Randolph-st.

PAWNBROKER'S SALE.

A VALUABLE COLLECTION OF Gold and Silver Watches, Fine Diamonds, Rich Jewelry, Silver and Plated Ware, Guns, Pistols, Opera Glasses, Etc., Tuesday, Nov. 23, at 10 a. m., AT 84 & 86 RANDOLPH-ST.,

For account of A. Goldsmid. ELISON, FLERSHEIM & CO.

SPECIAL! We shall sell to the Trade, in Lots to Suit, on TUESDAY, NOV. 23, at 9:30 a. m., the Largest and Most Elegant Line of TOYS AND HOLIDAY GOODS ever offered at public sale.

The line consists of Vases, richly decorated and new designs; Mantel and Cologne Sets, French and Bohemian; Cups and Saucers of French, Saxon, and Japanese decorations, rare patterns; Card-Receivers, Combination Sets, Alabaster, Gilt, Viennese, Japanese, and Amber; Mugs, an endless variety; Majolica Goods of all kinds, of the Celebrated Wedgewood, Copeland, and French; French and English China Tea-Sets; Wax Dolls, all styles; Smoking-Sets, Lava, etc.; Wood Toys, all kinds; Tin Toys, endless variety; Mechanical Toys, new and novel; and many other articles too numerous to mention here. We shall sell these goods without reserve. Stock ready for inspection Monday afternoon. Goods packed carefully by experienced packers, and at cost of package only. Do not fail to attend; you will never have such a chance again. HENRY FRIEDMAN & SONS, Auctioneers, 199, 201, and 203 East Randolph-st.

SNOW-FLAKE CORN.

SNOW FLAKE Wichelman's Snow-Flake Corn Is a MOST DELIGHTFUL ARTICLE OF FOOD. For sale by all grocers in the United States and England. Try it. Factory, 36 and 38 River-st., Chicago.

MINING OUTFITS.

ASSAY MATERIALS E. H. Sargent, 125 State-st., Chicago.

CANDY.

Candy Send $1, $2, $3, or $5 for a sample retail box by express of the best Candies in America, put up elegantly and strictly pure. Refers to all Chicago. Address GUNTHER, Confectioner, 78 Madison-st., Chicago.

SCALES.

FAIRBANKS' STANDARD SCALES OF ALL KINDS. FAIRBANKS, MORSE & CO. 111 & 113 Lake St., Chicago. Be careful to buy only the Genuine.

FINANCIAL.

STOCKS BOUGHT AND SOLD OR CARRIED ON [illegible]

DAY & FIE[LD]

BANKERS AND BROKE[RS]

Members of the New York Stock E[xchange]

130 La Salle-st.

ALBERT M. DAY, CYRUS W. FIELD, New York, Sp[ecial]

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C. I. HUDSON & [CO.]

Stock Broke[rs]

3 Exchange Court, New [York]

Buy and sell for investment, or on margin, [securi]ties current at New York Stock Exchan[ge] allowed on daily balances.

JOHN T. LESTER. CHAS. SCH[WARTZ] E. E. WILLARD, Member New York Stoc[k] SAM'L W. ALLERTON, Special

J. T. LESTER &

Commission, Grain, and Provisions, St[ocks] &c., bought and sold on New York Stock 25 & 27 Chamber of Commerce, New York House—SCRANTON & W[]

WALL ST. WHEN AL[] use our buying Stocks, we to make money for our customers. to $10,000 invested and guaranteed. Address WARD & Bankers and Brokers, 53 Exchange-place

MINING CARDS.

Office Copper Knob Mining C[o.]

No. 52 BROADWAY, NEW YORK, [ ]

DIVIDEND NO. 2

The Board of Trustees have this da[y declared a] dividend of Two Per Cent on the C[apital Stock] payable on and after Monday, Nov. 15, at the Company. Transfer books will close and reopen on the 15th.

Statement of the Financial [Condition]

OF THE COMPANY:

Cash balance, Sept. 1, 1880 ... $15,
Cash receipts to Nov. 1, 1880 ... 23,
Cash expenditures, Sept. 1 to Nov. 1, '80

Cash balance, Nov. 1, 1880 ...
Dividend of 2c. per share, 500,000 shares, $
WILLIAM BRANDRETH, [ ]

BULL DOMINGO CON. MINING CO. Mines at Silver Cliff, Colorado CAPITAL STOCK, $10,000,000. SHA[RES] PAR, $50. Officers: W. H. Barnum, President; S. Vice-President; N. B. Stevens, Secretary Offices, 115 Broadway,

CROWELL GOLD MINING COMPANY. Mines, Bilesville, Stanley Co., N. CAPITAL, $500,000. SHARE[S] Registrars of Stock, Union Trust Co., of G. B. FLINT, Pres. E. R. McCARTY WM. BRANDRETH, R. HALL, Jr., S Treasurer. R. A. Birdsall and R. Eames, Superint[endents] Office of Company, 52 Broadway

IRON SILVER MINING CO. Location of Mines, near Leadville, C CAPITAL, $10,000,000; 500,000 SHARES, Geo. D. Roberts, President. B. F. Ver[ ] Offices, No. 115 Broadway,

COMMISSION MERCHAN[TS]

GILBERT & BR[EGA]

Commission Merchan[ts]

163 Washington-st., CHIC[AGO]

CHAS. J. GILBERT, CHAS. W. BREGA.

GRAIN AND PROVI[SIONS]

Bought and sold on Chicago mar[ket] COTTON futures on the New York Cotto[n]

THE REFUGEES.

The Colored Refugees in Kan[sas] Exodus from the South Still [ ]ing.

ENGLEWOOD, Ill., Nov. 18.—To the E[ditor] Detroit Post and Tribune: Through [ ] lent sheet I wish to communicate fa[cts] present condition of refugees from t[he] States in Kansas. More than nine[-]tieths of the 40,000 that have come int[o] since March, 1879, are self-sustain[ing] have raised from 100 to 400 bushels of [ ] in the southern portion of the State [ ] raised between 4,000 and 5,000 acres [ ] that has proven cotton-raising a perfe[ct] During the summer season emigration [ ] its pace somewhat, yet there was no[ ] passed without bringing at least fifty [ ] from the South, with every p[ ] fort of planters to keep the[ ] and false reports from this S[ ] the exodus had ended, and that no[ ] other States was needed; but we w[ ] communication with other portions o[ ] know to the contrary, as all who ca[ ] summer reported "more to follow." [ ] are following in larger numbers. W[ ] weeks of last month 500 came from [ ] Mississippi, and Texas. And as larg[e] of this number are as destitu[te] those of last fall. Widows with larg[e] of small children, the aged and sick [ ] attention. Many of those who ca[ ] weather with two and three famili[es] ered wagon, a majority of them [ ] miles from Texas, through the Indi[an] find themselves without shoes and [ ] at the end of their journey. And [ ] weather is upon they are in urgent [ ]mediate help. This work of the goo[ ] will continue as long as the prese[nt] many localities of the South lasts, a[ ] interviews with these poor people [ ]cate.

But why are we of the North so slo[w] stand the condition of these poor pe[ ] old Southern homes? Why do we [ ] stand the South better? And wh[ ] the South better understand us? It [ ] we are two divergent sections of [ ] country. In one section there is an [ ] of persistent indolence, which is as [ ] crushing a large proportion of its c[ ] vassalage no better than their forme[r] "as goods and chattels personal, to [ ] and purposes whatsoever," with b[ ]ceptions. 1. Once they reach a Sta[te] the blight and mildew of slavery, [ ] be taken back against their will. [ ] cannot be separated by sales, unles[s] they are sent to prison, where they [ ] ally sold to the highest bidder for f[ ] per month. The purchaser is pl[ ] heavy bonds to hold his captive, u[ ] expires. In this arrangement tw[o] objects are gained: 1. The convic[t] chized. 2. His labor is secured for [ ] its real value; and if a wo[ ] plaint is uttered he is shot d[ ] caprice of his overseer, who [ ] white convict guilty of double the [ ] victim, as in the case of two convi[cts] way to Louisiana Penitentiary: one [ ] man, in for two years for an attemp[t] a white man; the other a black m[an] ing an armful of corn, whose sente[nce] three years. This was related to m[e] witness, a white Methodist ministe[r] vict system is a sort of new slaver[y] in the greater portion of the w[ ] States. These flagrant wrongs hav[e] long without deserved rebuke.

Our Treasury is too low to relieve [ ] of the suffering now existing. T[ ] Christian philanthropist, Elizabeth [ ] is toiling in Eastern States, but [ ] ubiquitous, and cannot visit at [ ] place. But we are confident [ ] come from every city, town, [ ] munity where the true co[ ] these long and sorely oppresse[d] known: and it is the duty of th[ ] daily mingling with them to inform [ ] of humanity as far as practica[l] money, to provide shelter, fuel, a[ ] those in wagons and tents, be sent [ ] many must perish. Warm beddin[g] and shoes, we repeat, are loudly cal[led] new arrivals are needing immediat[e]

We have received from Detroi[t] Avenue Church, $100; Westmin[ster] $3.50; First Baptist Church, 29.80, by [ ]ton; June 7, from collections by M[ ] $50; May 15, from colored friends [ ] Mr. Robert Perham, treasurer, $50[ ] David Preston, $10; May 30, First [ ] Church, by D. Preston, $30; total c[ ] by the Secretary, beside a few post[ ] sent to the Treasurer, $273.30, and a[ ] packages, for all of which we [ ] thanks in behalf of those who gav[e] "God bless you" thanks, throug[h] moners of your bounties. We r[ ] answer our Savior gave to those w[ ] "Who is my neighbor?" while inte[ ] bruised and wounded stranger.

LAURA S. HAVILAND, Secretary [ ]

American Hams in Fr[ance]

The American trade with Europ[e] ucts has occasional backsets. In F[rance Amer]ican canvassed hams are being o[ ] possibly injurious to health. Co[nsul] Walker, at Paris, writes as follow[s to the] Department:

"Through the public prints my [attention has] been called to the fact that the p[ ] ties of Paris are, at the present t[ime] ting a thorough and effective cru[sade against] dealers in articles of food deleteri[ous] I have noticed among the articles [ ] dangerous comestibles and liable to [ ]tain American hams, which cam[e] classification by reason of their be[ing] yellow sack-cloth impregnated wit[h] lead, a method of curing which [ ] serve to preserve the meat from ex[ ] erating influences, is considered [ ] authorities as very dangerous."

FINANCIAL.

STOCKS

BOUGHT AND SOLD OR CARRIED ON MARGIN.

DAY & FIELD,

BANKERS AND BROKERS,
Members of the New York Stock Exchange,
130 La Salle-st.

ALBERT M. DAY, CYRUS W. FIELD, JR.
CYRUS W. FIELD, New York, Special.

E. R. LEAR, C. I. HUDSON, T. H. CURTIS.
Member N. Y. Stock Ex.

C. I. HUDSON & CO., Stock Brokers,

3 Exchange Court, New York,

Buy and sell for investment, or on margin, all securities current at New York Stock Exchange. Interest allowed on daily balances.

JOHN T. LESTER. CHAS. SCHWARTZ.
E. E. WILLARD, Member New York Stock Exchange.
SAM'L W. ALLERTON, Special.

J. T. LESTER & CO.,

Commission, Grain, and Provisions, Stocks, Bonds, &c., bought and sold on New York Stock Exchange.
25 & 27 Chamber of Commerce, Chicago.
New York House—SCRANTON & WILLARD.

WALL ST.

WHEN ALLOWED TO use our discretion in buying and selling Stocks, we guarantee to make money for our customers. Sums from $10 to $10,000 invested and guaranteed.
Address WARD & CO.,
Bankers and Brokers, 53 Exchange-place, New York.

MINING CARDS.

Office Copper Knob Mining Company,

No. 52 BROADWAY, NEW YORK, Nov. 5, 1880.

DIVIDEND NO. 2.

The Board of Trustees have this day declared a dividend of Two Per Cent on the Capital Stock, payable on and after Monday, Nov. 15, at the Office of the Company. Transfer books will close on the 10th and reopen on the 15th.

Statement of the Financial Condition

OF THE COMPANY:

Cash balance, Sept. 1, 1880..........$15,633.40
Cash receipts to Nov. 1, 1880.........23,250.00—38,883.40
Cash expenditures, Sept. 1 to Nov. 1, '80 $11,787.43

Cash balance, Nov. 1, 1880..........$27,095.97
Dividend of 2c. per share. 500,000 shares, $10,000.
WILLIAM BRANDRETH, Treasurer.

BULL DOMINGO CON. MINING CO.
Mines at Silver Cliff, Colorado.
CAPITAL STOCK, $10,000,000. SHARES, 200,000; PAR, $50.
Officers: W. H. Barnum, President; S. W. Dorsey, Vice-President; N. B. Stevens, Secretary.
Offices, 115 Broadway, New York.

CROWELL GOLD MINING COMPANY.
Mines, Bilesville, Stanley Co., N. C.
CAPITAL, $500,000. SHARES, $1 EACH.
Registrars of Stock, Union Trust Co., of New York.
G. B. FLINT, Pres. E. R. McCARTY, Vice-Pres.
WM. BRANDRETH, R. HALL, Jr., Secretary.
Treasurer.
E. A. Birsall and R. Eames, Superintendents.
Office of Company, 52 Broadway, New York.

IRON SILVER MINING CO.
Location of Mines, near Leadville, Colorado.
CAPITAL, $10,000,000; 500,000 SHARES, $20 EACH.
Geo. D. Roberts, President. B. F. Verdenal, Sec'y.
Offices, No. 115 Broadway, New York.

COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

GILBERT & BRECA

Commission Merchants,
163 Washington-st.,
CHAS. J. GILBERT, CHAS. W. BRECA. CHICAGO.

GRAIN AND PROVISIONS

Bought and sold on Chicago market.
COTTON futures on the New York Cotton Exchange.

THE REFUGEES.

The Colored Refugees in Kansas—The Exodus from the South Still Proceeding.

ENGLEWOOD, Ill., Nov. 18.—*To the Editor of the Detroit Post and Tribune*: Through your excellent sheet I wish to communicate facts of the present condition of refugees from the ex-slave States in Kansas. More than nineteen-twentieths of the 40,000 that have come into the State since March, 1879, are self-sustaining. Many have raised from 100 to 400 bushels of corn, and in the southern portion of the State they have raised between 4,000 and 5,000 acres of cotton, that has proven cotton-raising a perfect success. During the summer season emigration slackened its pace somewhat, yet there was not a month passed without bringing at least fifty emigrants from the South, with every possible effort of planters to keep them back, and false reports from this State that the exodus had ended, and that no help from other States was needed; but we who are in communication with other portions of the State know to the contrary, as all who came in midsummer reported "more to follow." And they are following in larger numbers. Within three weeks of last month 500 came from Louisiana, Mississippi, and Texas. And as large a proportion of this number are as destitute as were those of last fall. Widows with large families of small children, the aged and sick, claim our attention. Many of those who came in warm weather with two and three families to a covered wagon, a majority of them walking 300 miles from Texas, through the Indian Nation, find themselves without shoes and poorly clad at the end of their journey. And now as cold weather is upon they are in urgent need of immediate help. This work of the good Samaritan will continue as long as the present policy of many localities of the South lasts, as our daily interviews with these poor people plainly indicate.

But why are we of the North so slow to understand the condition of these poor people in their old Southern homes? Why do we not understand the South better? And why does not the South better understand us? It is because we are two divergent sections of one great country. In one section there is an outgrowth of persistent indolence, which is as persistent in crushing a large proportion of its citizens into vassalage no better than their former condition, "as goods and chattels personal, to all intents and purposes whatsoever," with but two exceptions. 1. Once they reach a State free from the blight and mildew of slavery, they cannot be taken back against their will. 2. Families cannot be separated by sales, unless for crime they are sent to prison, where they are generally sold to the highest bidder for from $3 to $5 per month. The purchaser is placed under heavy bonds to hold his captive until his term expires. In this arrangement two important objects are gained: 1. The convict is disfranchised. 2. His labor is secured for one-third of its real value; and if a word of complaint is uttered he is shot dead at the caprice of his overseer, who may be a white convict guilty of double the crime of his victim, as in the case of two convicts on their way to Louisiana Penitentiary: one was a white man, in for two years for an attempt to murder a white man; the other a black man, for stealing an armful of corn, whose sentence was for three years. This was related to me by an eye witness, a white Methodist minister. The convict system is a sort of new slavery, practiced in the greater portion of the whilom Slave States. These flagrant wrongs have existed too long without deserved rebuke.

Our Treasury is too low to relieve one-fourth of the suffering now existing. The faithful Christian philanthropist, Elizabeth L. Comstock, is toiling in Eastern States, but she is not ubiquitous, and cannot visit at once every place. But we are confident help will come from every city, town, or community where the true condition of these long and sorely oppressed people is known: and it is the duty of those who are daily mingling with them to inform the friends of humanity as far as practicable. Unless money, to provide shelter, fuel, and food for those in wagons and tents, be sent immediately many must perish. Warm bedding, clothing, and shoes, we repeat, are loudly called for. The new arrivals are needing immediate aid.

We have received from Detroit: Jefferson Avenue Church, $100; Westminster Church, $3.50; First Baptist Church, 29.80, by David Preston; June 7, from collections by Mrs. J. Mariet, $40; May 15, from colored friends in Detroit, by Mr. Robert Perham, treasurer, $50; May 28, by David Preston, $10; May 30, First Presbyterian Church, by D. Preston, $30; total cash receipted by the Secretary, beside a few post-office orders sent to the Treasurer, $273.30, and a few valuable packages, for all of which we tender many thanks in behalf of those who gave you many "God bless you" thanks, through us, the almoners of your bounties. We remember the answer our Savior gave to those who queried: "Who is my neighbor?" while interviewing the bruised and wounded stranger.

LAURA S. HAVILAND, Secretary K. F. R. A.

American Hams in France.

The American trade with Europe in hog products has occasional backsets. In France, American canvassed hams are being overhauled, as possibly injurious to health. Consul-General Walker, at Paris, writes as follows to the State Department:

"Through the public prints my attention has been called to the fact that the police authorities of Paris are, at the present time, prosecuting a thorough and effective crusade against dealers in articles of food deleterious to health. I have noticed among the articles scheduled as dangerous comestibles and liable to seizure, certain American hams, which came under this classification by reason of their being packed in yellow sack-cloth impregnated with chlorate of lead, a method of curing which, while it may serve to preserve the meat from exterior deteriorating influences, is considered by the health authorities as very dangerous."

BUSINESS.

The Upward Gallop of Stocks Resumed and Checked.

Higher Prices Predicted on Account of the Enormous Traffic of the Roads.

Heavy Shipments of Currency by the Chicago Banks—Foreign Exchange.

The Produce Markets Active and Excitedly Higher—A Further Boom in Prices.

Lard, Wheat, Pork, and Corn All "on the Rampage," with Big Trading.

FINANCIAL.

Stocks opened at high pressure, with heavy transactions and advanced prices. Burlington & Quincy opened 1¼ higher, at 175½, which was the best quotation of the day; Rock Island ¼, Illinois Central ¾, New York Central 1, Lake Shore ⅝, Northwestern ½, St. Joe preferred 2¾, Western Union ⅝, and Canada Southern ⅝, were other conspicuous opening advances. The market was excited, and the whole list, with one or two exceptions, made material advances on the opening quotations. All day there was a free marketing of stocks on which there was a profit, and more than once the market staggered under the offerings. There was a rally each time till towards the close, when the pressure of realizations evidently checked the buying, and at the close prices showed considerable sagging below the highest prices of the day.

The fluctuations between extreme quotations were decided enough to give good margin for trading, and there were numbers of sales made with the expectation of taking the stocks back at lower prices. The absence of a short interest is thought to be a weak feature of the market by professional operators, but prices have reached a level at which short sales will rapidly increase with every rise in the market. As far as Chicago operators could be followed, they were buying more than they were selling. Strong men are taking the best stocks out of the street every day for investment, without discriminating closely as to the price. The business of the most important roads is surpassing all expectations, and present earnings are at a rate which make even the present high prices seem low for the best stocks.

Conservatives and professionals in New York have been completely taken by surprise by the course of the market. New York dispatches stated that they were selling stock freely where they had a profit in it. "The public were doing all the work of the rise, while the old heads looked on in amazement."

Money closed easy in New York. The immense volume of transactions would have affected the resources of a more abundantly supplied market than this one, and suspicions were expressed that the ease was artificial and calculated to assist the sellers of stocks.

As to the merits of present prices, it must be remembered that the business of the roads is such that the dividends they have paid is no longer a guide to the value of stocks. New York Central has steadily paid its 8 per cent through all the depression of the post-panic years, but in the first ten months of this year its earnings have increased from $23,719,381 to $27,724,474. Burlington & Quincy in nine months last year made $10,303,937, but in the corresponding months of this year has earned $12,905,057. Northwest is earning at the rate of $20,000,000 a year. On this point the following extract from Day & Field's circular will be found of value:

It is a fact that there is an actual block of freight from the Mississippi River to the Atlantic Ocean. This is no rhetorical exaggeration, but a fact gained from railroad men in the city. The Rock Island Road offered to one line here a contract for 400 cars of freight from now to the 1st of May daily. The lines out of Chicago are utterly unable to handle the business that is offered. Erie and New York Central send no cars west of Buffalo, and cannot begin to move the freight from that point.

On the basis of business actually being done, the good railroad stocks are still cheap, and investors with the best facilities for information are buying them for permanent holding, notwithstanding the present excited condition of prices.

Not a few experienced traders are keeping out of the market at present, believing that the public will, as usual, overdo the rise, and so give them an opportunity to buy cheaper. Too much caution cannot be exercised by the speculative dealer on margins. The present state of the money market is such that a sharp twist may be given to speculation at any moment.

The most important fluctuations were losses of 2 by Burlington & Quincy, 1½ by Alton, 1 by Erie seconds, 1¼ by Ohio preferred, 1⅛ by Iron Mountain, 1⅜ by Northern Pacific, 1 by the preferred; and gains of 1¾ by San Francisco preferred, 1⅞ by Union Pacific, 2¼ by Reading, 1¼ by Pacific Mail, 1¾ by St. Paul, 1⅜ by Northwestern, 1½ by Lake Shore, and 1½ by Rock Island.

Taking the whole list through, there were more gains than losses.

The following shows the fluctuations of the active stocks:

Stocks.	Opening.	Highest.	Lowest.	Closing.
Chicago, Burlington & Quincy	175½	175½	172	172
Chicago, Rock Island & Pa...	123¾	125	123½	124⅛
Chicago & Alton	142⅛	144	142½	142½
C., C., C. & I.	82	83½	82	83
Morris & Essex	119½	119⅞	119	119⅞
Illinois Central	122¼	122¾	121⅛	122
New York Central	146⅛	147	145⅛	146
Michigan Central	112	114⅛	112	113
Lake Shore	119¼	120¾	119¼	119¾
Erie	45⅝	46⅝	45⅝	45⅝
Do preferred	77⅝	77⅞	77	77⅝
Erie second mortgage	101⅜	102	100⅛	100⅞
Chicago & Northwestern	116¼	118⅜	116¼	117⅛
Do preferred	140⅛	142⅜	140	141⅝
Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul	106⅛	108⅛	106⅛	107⅛
Do preferred	120	120⅛	119⅝	119⅝
Wabash, St. Louis & Pacific	43⅞	44⅜	43⅝	43⅞
Do preferred	79⅝	80	79	79⅝
Ohio & Mississippi	37⅛	37⅞	37⅛	37⅜
Do preferred	90	90	88⅛	88⅛
Hannibal & St. Joe	43⅞	45	43⅝	43⅞
Do preferred	93	94⅜	93	93⅝
Missouri, Kansas & Texas	41⅛	41⅝	40⅝	41
Pacific Mail	47⅛	48⅝	47⅛	48⅜
Delaware & Hudson	91	92⅛	90⅞	91⅝
Delaware, Lack. & Western	101⅜	101⅝	100⅛	101
New Jersey Central	82⅛	82⅝	81⅛	81⅜
Philadelphia & Reading	48⅞	52⅛	48⅞	50⅞
Manhattan Elevated	37	37⅛	35	37
Union Pacific	99	101⅛	98⅞	100⅞
Iron Mountain	52	52⅞	50⅝	50⅞
Western Union Tel. Co.	103⅛	104⅝	102	102⅝
Atlantic & Pacific Tel. Co.	42¼	42⅛	42	42¼
American Union Tel. Co.	60⅛	60⅛	60⅛	60⅛
Louisville & Nashville	85⅛	89	84⅝	87⅜
Nashville & Chattanooga	75⅜	76	73	75
Lake Erie & Western	33	33⅞	33	33
Canada Southern	73⅛	73⅝	72⅛	72⅝
Northern Pacific	33⅞	33⅞	32	32
Do preferred	64⅞	64⅞	62⅝	63⅝
St. L. & San Fran.	40⅛	....	....	40⅝
Do preferred	55	....	....	54⅝
C. C. & I. C.	21⅛	21⅛	20⅞	20⅞
N. Y., Ontario & Western	30⅛	31⅛	29⅞	30⅛
Chicago, St. Paul & Omaha	44⅞	45⅝	44⅝	44⅝
Do preferred	84⅝	86	84⅝	84⅞
Mobile & Ohio	23⅛	23⅛	23⅛	23⅛
Denver & Rio Grande	79	81	79	79⅞
Chicago, St. L. & New O.	41⅛	....	....	41⅛
Chesapeake & Ohio	20⅞	21⅛	20⅞	20⅞

Government bonds were strong. In Chicago, District of Columbia 3.65s were 100¼ and 101; the United States 4s were 112⅛ and 112¼; the 4½s, 112⅛ and 112⅜; the 5s, 101⅛ and 101⅜; and the 6s, 104⅛ and 104½. For the first time the 4s and 4½s were together in price, the 4½s actually selling in Chicago ⅛ below the 4s.

Foreign exchange was weak without quotable change. The supply of bills was light in Chicago, but fair in New York. Sterling posted rates were 481½ and 483½. Bankers' actual rates were 480½ for sixty-day bills and 482⅛ for demand. For sixty-day commercial bills for prompt delivery this month 478@478½ was the market rate. Posted rates for Paris were 525 for sixty days and 522½ for sight. Sixty-day commercial bills, prompt delivery on Havre 530⅝@530, and Marseilles 530@529⅜; the same for three weeks' delivery. Sixty-day commercial bills on Antwerp, deliverable prompt, were 531¼@530⅝; three weeks the same. Bankers' bills on Germany were 94⅛ for sixty days and 94⅝@94⅞ for demand; sixty-day commercial bills, prompt, 93⅝@93 11-16; and for three weeks' delivery the same. Bankers' guilders on Holland were 39⅞ for sixty days and 40⅛ for demand; sixty-days' commercial were 39⅝@39⅞. Austrian florins, 41⅛; Norway, Sweden, and Denmark, 27⅛.

Country orders for money were again large, and the Chicago banks sent by express large sums of gold into the interior. New York exchange sold between banks at $1.00@1.25 per $1,000 discount. Loans were in good demand, with a hardening tendency in rates, which were still quoted at 4@5 per cent on call, and 6@7 per cent on time. Bank clearings were $7,700,000.

Local sales of securities were light. St. Paul 6s sold at 105, and Wabash first 5s at 90½.

On the Chicago Stock Board there were sales of $5,000 Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad 4 per cents, Hastings & Dakota, 112⅝; and $25,000 Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad bonds, 4 per cents, at 89⅞. The following quotations were made:

	Bid.	Asked.
Chicago Water 7s, '92	118	119
Chicago Water 7s, '94	120¼	....
Chicago Water 7s, '95	121½	....
Chicago City 7s, '92	118½	119
Chicago City 7s, '94	120½	121¼
Chicago City 7s, '95	121¼	122
Chicago City 7s, '98	124	....
Chicago City 7s, '99	125	....
Chicago City 4½s, 1900	104⅜	105⅛
Cook County 7s, '85	109½	....
Cook County 7s, '89	114½	115⅛
Cook County 7s, '92	118½	....
Cook County 5s, '99	106½	107⅛
Cook County 4½s, 1900	103½	105
West Chicago 5s, '90	103½	104⅛
Lincoln Park 7s, '95	107⅛	....
West Park 7s, '91	110¼	111
South Park 6s, '99	107	108
Chicago, M. & St. P. R. R. 7s, Dak. ex.	116⅛	118
Chicago, M. & St. P. R. R. 7s, Hast. & Dak.	112⅛	113⅛
Chicago, M. & St. P. R. R. 6s, Chic. & Pac.	104⅛	105⅛
Chicago, St. P., Minn. & Omaha 6s	101½	102⅛
Chicago & N. W. R. R. 6s, Sinking Fund	107⅛	....
Chicago, Burlington & Q. 4s, due 1919	89⅞	90⅛
Chicago, Burlington & Q. 5s, due 1919	103	....
Jacksonville & Eastern 6s	99	100
Wabash, St. L. & P. 1st mor. 5s Chi. Div.	89⅞	91⅛
North Chicago City R. R. 6s	112	112⅛
West Division City R. R. 7s	108	108⅛
West Division City R. R. 8s	108⅛	108⅛
North Chicago City R. R. Company	195	....
West Division City R. R. Company	250	265
Chicago City R. R. Company	235	250
Gaslight & Coke Company	197⅛	210
Chamber of Commerce	71	75
Traders' Insurance Company	121¼	....
Inter-State Ind. Exposition	40	42½

The following are the official figures of the operations of the New York, Lake Erie & Western Railroad Company:

SEPTEMBER

	1879.	1880.	Increase.
Gross earnings	$1,492,495.23	$1,786,417.32	$293,922.09
Work'g exp'nses	930,395.44	1,028,298.85	97,903.41
Net earnings	562,099.79	758,118.47	196,018.68

OCTOBER TO SEPTEMBER INCLUSIVE.

	1878-1879.	1879-1880.	Increase.
Gross earnings	$15,942,022.58	$18,693,108.86	$2,751,086.28
Work'g exp'ses	11,174,698.95	11,643,925.35	469,226.40
Net earnings	4,767,323.63	7,049,183.51	2,281,859.88

Other railroad earnings: Great Western of Canada, week ending Nov. 12, $110,269; increase, $6,249. Peoria, Decatur & Evansville, second week in November, $8,767; increase, $6,426; increase since Jan. 1, $155,578. Wabash Pacific, second week in November, 1880, were $321,573, against $102,557 last year; increase, $219,016. Houston & Texas, second week in November, increased $12,251; and the Hannibal & St. Joseph increased $4,282. Burlington, Cedar Rapids & Northern increased, second week in November, $12,671. Wisconsin Central for the first six days in November increased $5,404,—the aggregate receipts amounting to $25,409. The new line of fifty miles connecting the Wisconsin Central with the cities of St. Paul & Minneapolis, will be formally opened to the public on Monday next.

Burlington, Cedar Rapids & Northern Railway, gross earnings for week ending Nov. 14, 1880, $43,787.56; gross earnings for week ending Nov. 14, 1879, $31,116.37; increase, $12,671.19.

Nashville, Chattanooga & St. Louis Railway, gross earnings for October were $178,265.76, against in 1879, $169,957.70; increase, $8,308.06. Gross earnings from Jan. 1 to and including October, $1,691,365.44; increase, $250,385.28.

The impossibility of scratching along upon a 3 per cent income, says the New York *Herald*, and the certainty of enjoying a decent existence upon a 6 per cent income is rapidly driving smaller capitalists to invest in the best classes of railroad securities, which bid fair to return a dividend equal to the latter figure at least. Consequently we are presented with the unusual spectacle of a stock market that owes its advance to the steady and persistent buying of the the very best railway securities upon the railway list. The *Tribune* gives very nearly the same account of affairs. It describes the principal feature of the market, however, to be the continued demand for all of the investment shares, some of which fluctuated like genuine speculative shares, but that probably was due to the operations of traders who try to make their small profits out of the advances, and who immediately take fright when left with stocks at the moment when there is a cessation of the orders to buy, and consequently accept a quick loss as the penalty for having miscalculated the course of the market for the space of fifteen or thirty minutes.

BY TELEGRAPH.

To the Western Associated Press.

NEW YORK, Nov. 22.—Governments were generally strong and ⅛@⅜ higher for 4½s and 4s.

The features of the railroad bond market were Mobile & Ohio first debentures, which advanced 2½, or to 90; Iron Mountain seconds 2¼, or to 77¼; Kansas Pacific first consols 2, or to 101⅞; Columbus, Chicago & Indiana Central income 2, or to 60¼; Mobile & Ohio third debentures 2, or to 45; do seconds 1⅜, or to 55½; Lehigh & Wilkesbarre consols assented 1¼, or to 106¼.

State securities were moderately active.

The stock market was characterized by great activity, and business was immense in volume. Prices opened at an advance of ⅛@1½, the latter Chicago, Burlington & Quincy, and subsequently rose ⅛@2½, Michigan Central, Granger shares, and Western Union leading the improvement. About midday a reaction of ⅛@1⅝ took place; but during the afternoon speculation again became strong, and a further advance of ⅛ to 2⅛ was recorded. In late dealings sales to realize profits caused a reaction of ⅛@1⅛. At the Produce Exchange here to-day flour advanced 10c to 25c per brl, and wheat and corn 2c to 3c per bu, with large transactions and no little excitement. The flurry was due to the close of the Erie Canal for the present. At the Cotton Exchange there was brisk speculation and an advance of 25 to 30 points, owing to unusually cold weather at the South, which is interfering with picking, and doing other injuries.

Transactions, 610,000:

Chicago, Bur. & Q.	1,200	Mar. & Cin., 1st pfd.	18,000
C., C. & I. C.	5,000	Northwestern	33,000
Canada Southern	2,400	Nashville & Chat	8,000
Chesapeake & Ohio	1,300	New Jersey Central	19,000
Central Pacific	1,000	New York Central	23,000
C., C., C. & I.	5,000	Northern Pacific	19,000
Lackawanna	18,000	Ohio & Mississippi	10,000
Delaware & Hudson	6,000	Ontario & Western	44,000
Denver & Rio Grande	6,000	Pacific Mail	5,000
Erie	80,000	Reading	37,000
Hannibal & St. Joe	18,000	Rock Island	4,000
Iron Mountain	8,000	St. Paul	27,000
Kansas & Texas	7,000	St. Paul & Omaha	5,300
Lake Shore	34,000	Union Pacific	42,000
Lake Erie & Western	4,300	Wabash Pacific	31,000
Louisville & Nash	3,600	Western Union	65,000
Michigan Central	10,000	Illinois Central	3,100

Money active at 4@6 per cent. Prime mercantile paper, 4@6.

Sterling exchange, 60 days dull and steady at 480½; demand, 482¾.

The steamship Britannic, from Europe, brought $1,697,500 in gold coin and gold bars.

GOVERNMENTS.

1881s	104¼	New 4s	112⅛
New 5s	101⅜	Pacific 6s of 1895	128
New 4½s	112⅛		

BONDS.

Louisiana	51¼	Virginia, deferred	113
Missouri	111	C. P. bonds	115
St. Joe	108⅛	U. P. firsts	115
Tennessee, old	46	U. P. land-grant	114⅛
Tennessee, new	46	U. P. Sinking Fund	119¼
Virginia, old	26	Lehigh & Wilkesbarre	125
Virginia, new	27	C., C. & I. C. firsts	110
Virginia, consols	95	Erie seconds	100¼

STOCKS.

Rock Island	124⅛	Do preferred	109
Panama	220	Wab., St. L. & Pacific	43⅝
Fort Wayne	124	Do preferred	79⅛
Cleve. & Pittsburg	126⅛	Hannibal & St. Joe	43⅛
Illinois Central	121⅞	Do preferred	92⅜
Chi., Burl. & Quincy	171	Iron Mountain	51
Chicago & Alton	141⅜	St. L. & San Francisco	40⅛
Do preferred	142	Do preferred	54
New York Central	145⅝	Do first preferred	82
Harlem	195	C., St. L. & N. O.	40
Lake Shore	119⅝	Kansas & Texas	41
Canada Southern	72⅛	Union Pacific stock	100⅛
Michigan Central	112⅞	Central Pacific	85⅛
Erie	45¼	Northern Pacific	32
Do preferred	77⅛	Do preferred	62⅛
Northwestern	117⅛	Louisville & Nashv.	187¼
Do preferred	140⅛	Nashv. & Chattanooga	75
St. Paul	107⅛	L., N. A. & C.	100
Do preferred	119½	Houston & Texas	75
St. Paul & Omaha	44⅛	D. & R. G.	80
Do preferred	84⅛	W. U. Tel. Co.	102⅛
Del., Lack. & West'n.	100⅛	A. & P. Tel. Co.	40⅛
Morris & Essex	119⅜	Pacific Mail	47⅛
Delaware & Hudson	91	Adams	119¼
New Jersey Central	81⅛	Fargo	113
Reading	50⅛	American	65⅛
Ohio & Mississippi	37	United States Express	58
Do preferred	87	Quicksilver	11⅛
Chesapeake & Ohio	21	Do preferred	50
Mobile & Ohio	23⅛	Caribou	2⅛
Cleve. & Columbus	83	Central Arizona	8⅛
C., C. & I. C.	20⅞	Homestake	30
Ohio Central	25	Standard	22⅛
Lake Erie & Western	33	Excelsior	1⅛
Ontario & Western	30⅛	Little Pittsburg	2⅛
B., C. R. & Northern	68	Ontario	32
Alton & Terre Haute	34		

BOSTON.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BOSTON, Nov. 22.—The market continues to boom all along the line of railroad stocks. Chicago, Burlington & Quincy and Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé continue the main points of interest, and nearly all the talk of the street is confined to them. The former was still strong at 173⅞@174, sales and bid, and the latter sold largely at from 145 to 144¾; and on the second call touched 143, with 144¾ bid, an advance of 3⅜ since Saturday; Chicago & West Michigan sold at 73¼; Sandusky, on the strength of the report that the long pending negotiations with the Indianapolis, Bloomington & Western Railway on the matter of consolidation had been broken off, declined to 16¼, though at one time it sold as high as 16⅝. Fort Scott opened at 64, but afterward weakened to 63⅛. Little Rock sold at 60@60¼, and in the final dealings at 60, with 60⅛ bid; New York & New England was firm at 41⅛@42; Ogdensburg steadily advanced from 23 to 24, and Pullman was up to 124⅛; Summit (350 shares) sold at 19; Union Pacific rose ⅝, and touched par for the first time, and Flint & Père Marquette was largely dealt in at 26@26⅛ for the common, and 80⅛@80⅞ for preferred, with 25⅞ and 80, respectively, bid.

Notwithstanding Vanderbilt's reported contradiction of the purposed formation of an alliance of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy, New York Central, Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé, Atlantic & Pacific, and Lake Shore Roads for the operation of a through line to the Pacific Coast, the belief generally prevails that the rumor is well founded, and gentlemen in a place to know state that the preliminary measures are now being taken to bring it about, though as yet nothing of a certain or definit character is ready to be made public. It was generally supposed last week, both here and in New York, and the outside public were buying largely on the rise, but a comparison of the sales for the week, as well as other facts, indicate now that most all the purchases were made by the larger operators, many of them having bought back stock that they sold early in the month fully 10 per cent above their selling prices. This is certainly an encouraging feature for the immediate future, as the list is now in strong hands, upon whom the devices usually resorted to in order to frighten the public will have little or no influence.

The market to-day has been somewhat irregular, but as a rule showing a strong undertone. There was considerable doing in the bonds and securities, but none of the dealings were attended with especial feature. Hartford & Erie 7s were firm at 113¾@113⅞; New York & New England 7s still further advanced to 114; Pueblo was more strong at 116@116¼; Mexican Central blocks sold at 120@120¼; and Little Rock 7s were quoted at 109½ bid.

Water Power was unusually active at 9 3-16@9¼, and 100 shares of Boston Land sold at 6 1-16@6½. A sale of 10 shares of Bell Telephone was made at 96.

To the Western Associated Press.

BOSTON, Nov. 22.—Stocks closed:

Atchison & T. 1st 7s	121	Cin., San & Cleve.	16⅞
Land-Grant 7s	120	Eastern Railroad	33⅛
Second 7s	130	Flint & Père Marq.	25⅞
Land 8s	120	Little R. & Ft. Smith	61⅞
Boston, H. & Erie 7s	43⅝	N. Y. & New England	42
Eastern R. R. 4½s	99⅝	Ogdensb'g & L. C., pfd.	74⅛
Kansas City & L. 4s	100	O. & L. C., common	25⅛
K. C., St. Jo & C. B. 7s	114⅝	Old Colony	124
L. R. & Ft. S. 7s	110	Pueblo & Ark. Valley	92
N. Y. & N. England 7s	114	Rutland, pfd.	27⅛
Atchison & T. R. R.	144	Rutland, common	5⅛
Chicago, B. & Q.	172⅝		

PHILADELPHIA.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 22.—The first day of the new week opened on the Stock Exchange with the bulls still occupying the position of masters of ceremonies, and, though they retired partially from the floor during the wind-up, yet while they were directing the amusements during the other portion of the day the dancing was fast and furious. They seemed to be liberally supplied with large orders from their customers, and occasionally took a little dip for themselves. There were plenty of disappointed ones, however, in the final dealings. They were not alarmed, but felt just a little sore about getting in on the Northern Pacifics at 33¾ and 64¼, when they might just as well have secured them at 2 or 3 per cent lower. Lehigh Navigation also seemed to have captured a great many at 37 and over, who were much dissatisfied when it wound up in the final sale at 36½. Again the agony and anxiety to get Reading at 26 was fearful, and led to some excitement, but it could be bought for 25¼ at the close, and didn't look remarkably strong at that. But no matter, the brokers all seemed determined to have higher prices, and every one was shouting on the bull side, and this seemed to influence the outsiders, who were apparently anxious to get in on something, no matter what, so it was likely to have a start. There seemed to be a craze for speculation greater than at any time during the year, and orders to buy were flocking in, and kept the brokers and clerks busy. There was seemingly nothing new or startling to affect prices to-day, but the bulls, by sheer force of numbers and energy, continued the upward movement. Too much realization in the Northern Pacifics kept them dull and backward all day, until the reaction came, when they broke to 32½ for the common and to 62⅝ for the preferred. Pennsylvania was heavy, and closed at 62½, 1 per cent below the highest point. Reading proved quite a card under orders from New York, which were said to be based on reports that Mr. Gowen was going to Europe to try and forward the deferred bond scheme, which was hanging fire in consequence of the parties in London refusing to subscribe. It was stated that he had been telegraphed for, and that Mr. McEwen was endeavoring to patch up matters in London, so as to be ready when he arrived. The absurdity of the report did not seem to have any adverse effect, for the stock rose to 26⅜, but the final proceedings reacted to 25¼, with only 25 bid, though a rally to 25¼ was reported on the street.

Lehigh Navigation also had a buoyant tone, during which the price was run up to 37⅜, though the final transactions were down to 36½.

Titusville shared in the general good feeling, and managed to maintain more of the improvement than some of the more fortunate,—17⅞ was the highest and 17½ the closing sales.

Northern Central rose to 90, amid much enthusiasm among its friends, and, what was better, retained the advance.

Lehigh Valley was also strong, and advanced to 57¾, but lost 1 per cent in the later dealings.

Philadelphia & Erie was about steady at 18⅜, and the rest of the list quiet but firm.

The total sales were the largest for some time, aggregating 70,763 shares, with Reading, Lehigh Navigation, Pennsylvania, Northern Pacifics, Titusville, Lehigh Valley, Philadelphia & Erie, and Northern Central leading in the order named in activity.

In the bond list the business was moderate, and prices were strong, Reading securities showing some improvement.

The general market closed unsettled and feverish, with many interested and anxious hearts awaiting the coming of the morning.

BALTIMORE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BALTIMORE, Md., Nov. 22.—The volume of business at the Stock Board here to-day was unusually large. For most of the securities dealt in the market was strong and active, about one hundred thousand dollars each of the consols and 10-40s changing hands. The former advanced from 70 to 71⅜, and the latter from 47 to 47⅜, each closing at the outside figures. The deferred certificates sold at 13 and the past-due bonds at 92¾@92⅞ for the consols, 77⅛ for the 10-40s. Tennessee 6s, new series, sold at 45. Railway bonds, principally Mariettas, were strong and higher; the sales were about $45,000. Baltimore & Ohio stocks went up $4.50 in price, 50 shares selling at $179.50, against $175 last Friday.

FOREIGN.

LONDON, Nov. 22.—Consols, 100 1-16; account, 100 3-16.

American Securities—New 5s, 104⅛; 4½s, 115; 4s, 116; Illinois Central, 127; Pennsylvania Central, 65; New York Central, 150⅛; Erie, 46⅛; seconds, 103⅛; Reading, 25⅛.

PARIS, Nov. 22.—Rentes, 85f 60c.

MINING NEWS.

NEW YORK.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Nov. 22.—Mining stocks were active to-day. Closing quotations:

Amie	38	Iron Silver	500
Bodie	4⅛	Lacrosse	27
Bulwer	120	La Plata	5⅛
Belle Isle, St. Best & Belcher	7⅛	Little Chief	115
		Little Pittsburg	245
Buckeye	17	Mariposa	90
Bull Domingo	5⅛	Mineral Creek	135
Calaveras	31	Moose	95
Cherokee	195	Mexican	6⅛
California, B. H.	160	Ophir	5⅛
Cons'dated Virginia	2⅛	Malachite	160
Chrysolite	700	Plumas	170
Climax	49	Red Elephant	43
Columbia	130	Robinson	1000
Cons'dated Imperial	15	Silver Cliff	2⅛
Copper Knob	17	South Hite	35
Durango	22	Sierra Nevada	7⅛
Findley	33	Silver Nugget	24
Goodshaw	65	Sutro Tunnel	83
Gold Stripe	270	Tioga	41
Great Eastern	36	Tuscarora	28
Green Mountain	4⅛	Union Consolidated	1000
Hibernia	75	Vandewater	100
Hukill	165		

Bullion receipts here to-day from the mines, $66,749.

The Barbee & Walker Company declared a dividend of $10,000, or 10 cents a share, payable Nov. 27.

The Evening Star has declared a dividend of 5 per cent, payable on the 24th.

A Tucson special reports the recent discovery of water near the mills at Harshaw, which assures success.

A Bodie special says: "Standard shipped $24,677 last week. The Boston Consolidated Mine is improving."

A Gold Hill special says: "A fire broke out this morning in the winze on the 2,050 level Consolidated Imperial; now under control. Damage slight."

A Leadville special says: "Chrysolite resumed shipments to-day. Between fifty and sixty tons will be extracted daily. The fire seems entirely isolated, and fully under control. Little Chief is now breaking ore, and Little Pittsburg will soon commence."

A compromise between Iron Silver and Luella and Tucson's mine by the purchase of the latter two for $150,000 gives general satisfaction, and will add largely to the output from Iron Hill. Negotiations are pending for consolidation, including Silver Wave, Silver Cord, and Iron Silver.

SAN FRANCISCO.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 22.—Mining stocks closed:

Alpha	2⅛	Mono	1⅛
Alta	5⅛	Noonday	1⅛
Bechtel	1	Northern Belle	9
Belcher	1⅛	Ophir	5⅛
Belvidere	11-32	Oro	19-32
Best & Belcher	8⅛	Overman	13-16
Bodie	5	Potosi	1⅛
Bullion	1⅛	Savage	1⅛
California	1⅛	Sierra Nevada	7⅛
Chollar	1⅛	Silver King	10⅛
Consolidated Virginia	2⅛	Tip-Top	2⅛
Crown Point	1	Union Consolidated	10
Eureka Consolidated	18	Wales	2⅛
Exchequer	1⅛	Yellow Jacket	3
Gould & Curry	3⅛	Columbus	⅛
Grand Prize	1⅛	Tatler	2⅛
Hale & Norcross	3⅛	Goodshaw	⅛
Mexican	6⅛		

BOSTON.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BOSTON, Nov. 22.—The mining shares were quiet but strong; Harshaw recovered to 9; Duncan again reached 4⅝, and 4½ bid, and Osceola was steady at 37; Franklin was quoted at 16 bid, Huron at 5¼, and Silver Islet at 37½; no sales. San Pedro was firm at 4@4½ bid, with 4¼ asked.

To the Western Associated Press.

BOSTON, Nov. 22.—Mining stocks closed:

Allouez (new)	2⅛	Madison Copper	3
Calumet & Hecla	230	Pewabic (new)	22
Catalpa	2⅛	Quincy	39⅛
Copper Falls	14	Ridge	5⅛
Franklin	16	Silver Islet	37

REAL ESTATE.

The following instruments were filed for record Monday, Nov. 22:

CITY PROPERTY.

West Adams st, 177 ft w of Western av, s f, 24x122 ft, dated Nov. 20 (Henry Kettler to Sophie Chanowath)....$ 853

Sebor st, 135 ft w of Clinton, s f, 23⅛x106 ft, dated Nov. 19 (John G. Haselbarth to Andrew Brown)....1,600

West Jackson st, 149 ft e of Laflin, n f, 25x188 ft, dated Nov. 20 (George H. Laflin to E. B. Wheelock)....3,125

The premises No. 380 Clybourn av, dated Nov. 18 (Anna Blaser to William Thielmann)....700

West Twentieth st, 189 ft e of May, s f, 25x100 ft, dated Nov. 22 (B. and K. Gasper to Frank Walwoda)....1,800

Arnold st, s e cor of Twenty-third, w f, 119x115 ft, dated Nov. 22 (Ernst Uhlich to John G. Mott)....10,500

Thirty-fifth st, s e cor of Jones, n f, 49x133 ft, dated Nov. 20 (Albert L. Coe to H. De Roo)....578

West Madison st, e of and near Wood, n f, 22x105 ft, improved, dated Nov. 11 (B. Ostrom to Thomas McClintock)....8,250

North Halsted st, 122 ft n of North Branch, w f, undivided ⅛ of 300 ft to canal, dated Nov. 22 (Howard G. Grey to the Standard Leather Company)....7,000

West Adams st, 153 ft w of Western av, s f, 36x122 ft, dated Nov. 20 (S. and W. H. Chenoweth to H. D. Field)....1,275

West Madison st, 67⅛ ft e of Lincoln, s f, undivided ⅛ of 22⅛x124 ft, improved, dated Oct. 16 (C. A. Weaver to Phila A. Weaver)....3,000

West Polk st, 64⅛ ft e of Irving av, s f, 20⅛x130 ft, improved dated Sept. 25, 1879 (John W. Marsh to Dolly A. Bemis)....1,750

West Polk st, same as above, dated Oct. 27 (Dolly A. Bemis to Frank H. Gardiner)....2,000

West Polk st, same as above, dated Nov. 19 (Frank H. Gardiner to the Rock River Paper Company)....3,000

West Thirteenth place, 312 ft w of Wood st, n f, 24x125 ft, dated Nov. 1 (V. Ulrich to H. C. Reese)....375

West Thirteenth place, adjoining the above, n f, 21x125 ft, dated Nov. 13 (same to same)....375

Sophia st, 96 ft e of Sedgwick, s f, 128 ft to alley, dated Nov. 15 (James H. Bird to George Bartholomae)....5,000

Van Buren st, 122 ft e of Clark, n f, 40x100 ft, dated Nov. 22 (E. A. and D. W. Miller to Edwin L. Brand)....14,000

West Madison st, 107 4-10 ft w of Wood, n f, 26⅛x198 ft, dated Nov. 20 (John Breen to Julius Rosenberg)....4,500

NORTH OF CITY LIMITS WITHIN A RADIUS OF SEVEN MILES OF THE COURT-HOUSE.

Fullerton av, 195⅛ ft e of Ashland av, s f, 25x125 ft, dated Sept. 13 (Louis Mueller to H. Schlieckert)....$ 425

SOUTH OF CITY LIMITS WITHIN A RADIUS OF SEVEN MILES OF THE COURT-HOUSE.

Niagara st, s w cor of Fort Wayne av, n f, 100x125⅛ ft, dated Oct. 25 (A. Taber et al. to the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railroad Company)....$ 1,600

Forty-seventh st, 120 ft w of Wallace, s f, 24x127 ft, dated Oct. 25 (M. and T. F. Kelly to F. W. Young)....450

Fifty-third st, 178 ft e of Kimbark av, n f, 50x150 ft, dated Nov. 17 (N. H. Hanchette to C. A. Gregory)....2,000

WEST OF CITY LIMITS WITHIN A RADIUS OF SEVEN MILES OF THE COURT-HOUSE.

Humboldt st, n w cor of Bloomington, e f, 75x120 ft, dated Nov. 11 (A. Schaffner to M. F. Olsen)....$ 2,000

Humboldt boulevard, 125 ft n of Bloomington st, w f, 50x180 ft, dated Nov. 11 (same to J. Gilchrist)....800

COMMERCIAL.

The following were the receipts and shipments of the leading articles of produce in this city during the forty-eight hours ending at 7 o'clock Monday morning and for the corresponding time last year:

	Receipts. 1880.	Receipts. 1879.	Shipments. 1880.	Shipments. 1879.
Flour, brls	15,612	15,935	15,404	9,493
Wheat, bu	121,946	67,003	27,417	116,650
Corn, bu	176,049	100,234	85,852	252,816
Oats, bu	80,259	22,533	36,183	15,595
Rye, bu	4,416	5,975	1,822	918
Barley, bu	23,855	23,440	14,845	21,308
Grass seed, lbs	274,493	131,760	30,156	87,738
Flax seed, lbs	791,685	210,670	238,441	467,875
Broom-corn, lbs	120,000	19,000	108,265	12,000
Cured meats, lbs	142,000	315,200	3,069,581	3,977,606
Beef, tcs	....	....	118	4
Beef, brls	....	....	422	770
Pork, brls	....	85	2,714	1,515
Lard, lbs	371,270	70,800	1,539,806	310,640
Tallow, lbs	15,029	82,156	96,690	48,100
Butter, lbs	182,227	173,177	178,195	175,335
Dressed hogs, No.	26	87	....	....
Live hogs, No.	37,576	42,456	992	5,060
Cattle, No.	2,329	1,886	1,846	1,194
Sheep, No	525	512	....	....
Hides, lbs	157,880	411,092	249,315	271,835
Highwines, brls	....	50	....	....
Wool, lbs	43,239	546,762	180,782	405,103
Potatoes, bu	1,795	3,939	136	130
Coal, tons	6,321	5,787	2,228	946
Hay, tons	139	160	45	69
Lumber	3,383	3,663	3,204	2,358
Shingles	412	515	830	830
Salt, brls	12,210	712	2,332	3,133
Eggs, pkgs	332	371	585	373
Cheese, boxes	4,816	2,454	2,502	2,080
Green apples, brls	5,163	8,845	142	169
Beans, bu	34	509	3	224

The following grain was inspected into store in this city yesterday morning: 32 cars red winter wheat, 11 cars No. 3 winter, 4 cars rejected, 181 cars No. 2 spring, 58 cars No. 3 do, 28 cars rejected, 2 cars no grade, 1 car mixed (315 wheat, of which 48 are winter); 329 cars No. 2 corn, 97 cars high-mixed, 113 cars rejected (539 corn) 40 cars white oats, 25 cars No. 2 mixed, 17 cars rejected (82 oats); 5 cars No. 2 rye, 1 car rejected; 5 cars No. 2 barley, 7 cars No. 3 do, 9 cars No. 4 do, 4 cars No. 5 do (25 barley). Total (966 cars) 455,000 bu. Inspected out, 8,122 bu wheat, 180,853 bu corn, 10,332 bu oats, 4,618 bu rye, 1,060 bu barley. It is understood that fully 50 car loads of barley arrived yesterday on the Northwestern which were not inspected.

The leading produce markets were active and excited yesterday. Things "boomed" more than ever, and many people asked anxiously where it is going to stop. The British markets were very much stronger on breadstuffs, and the freezing of the Erie canals, locking up some 2,000,000 bu of wheat and 5,000,000 bu of corn, seemed to be the sequel for another wave of speculative excitement in New York, which found partial vent in numerous orders to this city for pork, lard, and wheat. There were not so many outside orders for other stuff, but corn, oats, and rye were advanced in sympathy. The receipts of breadstuffs averaged larger, with small shipments from store. Mess pork closed 25@30c higher, at $12.57½@12.60 for December and $14.17½@14.30c for January. Lard closed 35c higher, at $8.65 for November and $8.67½ for January. Short ribs closed at $7.05 for January. Spring wheat closed 2⅞c higher, at $1.11⅞ for December and $1.12⅞ for January. Red winter closed firmer at $1.09½. Corn closed ⅜c higher, at 44⅛c December and 49⅛c for May. Oats closed ⅜@1c higher, at 33⅛c for December and at 38⅛c for May. Rye closed 3c higher, at 90c for December and 91⅛c for January. Barley was higher at $1.01@1.02 for December. Hogs were active and stronger for prime heavy. Light and common heavy 5c lower. Sales at $4.45@4.90 for poor to choice. Cattle were steady, with sales at $2.00@5.75.

Jobbers of staple and fancy dry goods were fairly busy in filling the mail and telegraph orders from the interior, the demand being more than ordinarily good for the time of year. Prices remained firm and unchanged. In the grocery trade there was a good degree of activity and a firm set of prices. Sugars continue very scarce and prices are advancing. Sirups and molasses are also tending higher. Coffees were firm but without quotable advance. In the dried fruit market the price-changes were confined to an advance in dried apples of ⅛@¼c, and a decline in citron of 1c. The upward turn in the price of dried apples is due to the loss from freezing during the past week of a large amount of green fruit on track and in warehouse. The fish market was firm and unchanged. There was a good demand for fine table butter, but the lower grades were neglected. Prices were firmer for the best grades. Cheese was dull and unchanged. Oils were quoted as before. Pig-iron was in better demand and prices are stronger. Coal was firm as last quoted.

Lumber was in fair demand and firm. The sale-docks were nearly deserted. The fleet out is wind-bound on the east shore. There is a fair inquiry for cargoes, and sales to arrive are reported at higher prices. The yard market was firm. Wool was quoted firm under a fair inquiry, and the reports from the seaboard and the interior all indicate that the staple is held with much strength. Hides were in fair request and strong. Timothy seed advanced under a rather brisk demand, and other seeds showed little change. Potatoes were scarce, the severe weather preventing shipments. Poultry was dull and weak for all kinds, and frozen and good stock was almost unsalable. Green fruits were inactive, the cold interfering with trade.

Lake freights were steady at 6c for corn to Buffalo. Charters were reported for 65,000 bu wheat and 400,000 bu corn. The engagements were steamers and their tows. Lake navigation is practically over for sail vessels.

Railroad freights were moderately active at the recent advance. The rates to New York are 40c per 100 lbs on provisions and 35c on grain. Through freights to Liverpool are nominal.

The aggregate receipts of wheat reported yesterday at Chicago, Milwaukee, Detroit, St. Louis, and Toledo were 313,000 bu. The corresponding shipments were 105,000 bu.

The following was the movement of produce reported from New York yesterday: Receipts—Flour, 36,433 brls; wheat, 570,550 bu; corn, 244,054 bu; oats, 57,800 bu; corn-meal, 407 pkgs; rye, 20,984 bu; barley, 246,500 bu; malt, 23,600 bu; pork, 1,297 brls; beef, 4,322 brls; cut meats, 4,935 pkgs; lard, 3,500 tcs; whisky, 468 brls.

Exports—For forty-eight hours—Flour, 6,000 brls; wheat, 119,000 bu; corn, 132,000 bu; rye, 10,000 bu.

The following were the exports from the four leading cities of the Atlantic seaboard for the periods named:

	Week ending Nov. 20, 1880.	Since Jan. 1, 1880.	Week ending Nov. 22, 1879.	Jan. 1 to Nov. 22, 1879.
Flour, brls	147,915	5,194,002	134,056	5,096,695
Wheat, bu	1,968,705	102,756,476	1,820,719	110,477,560
Corn, bu	1,382,958	88,874,413	1,094,866	71,532,119
Oats, bu	1,573	637,128	4,270	1,011,189
Rye, bu	55,50	2,078,356	13,096	4,294,251
Barley, bu	218	273,978	....	144,943
Pork, brls	6,936	244,977	10,089	315,395
Lard, lbs	7,057,096	310,095,327	9,786,478	238,258,960
Bacon, lbs	14,421,327	676,197,883	15,090,710	651,444,180

The following table shows the exports from New York for the week ending Wednesday evening last, with comparisons:

	W'k end. Nov. 17, 1880.	W'k end. Nov. 10, 1880.	W'k end. Nov. 19, 1879.
Flour, brls	82,443	65,174	111,407
Wheat, bu	1,003,697	680,445	1,102,887
Corn, bu	904,029	1,152,377	628,359

The following table shows the stocks of grain in New York on the dates named:

	Nov. 20, 1880.	Nov. 13, 1880.	Nov. 22, 1879.	Nov. 23, 1878.
Wheat, bu	5,097,000	4,520,000	9,225,000	4,237,000
Corn, bu	2,943,000	3,018,000	2,542,000	3,989,000
Oats, bu	800,000	929,000	606,000	1,271,000
Rye, bu	98,000	49,000	444,000	608,000
Barley, bu	137,000	95,000	442,000	919,000

A correspondent wants to know if the folks have taken the weight from the lever to the safety-valve. The commercial department of THE TRIBUNE is unable to answer the question.

The exports of wheat, and flour reduced to wheat, for the week ending Nov. 17 from Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Montreal, and New Orleans, were:

To—	Bushels.
Great Britain	2,372,118
France	205,086
Holland and Belgium	258,229
Germany	4,095
Portugal and Spain	182,141
West Indies, Rio, and other countries	40,891
Total	3,062,490

PROVISIONS.

HOG PRODUCTS—Were active and very much stronger, but irregularly so. The biggest boom was in lard, which advanced 4½@4¾ per cent. Pork followed with a jump of 2½ per cent, and meats dragged, there being but little speculative demand for them, and shipping orders seemed to be generally limited below the views of holders, as Liverpool was lower. The foreign markets were, however, stronger on lard. The local hog market was reported easier on some grades, while others were steadier, so that these conditions did not much favor higher prices for product. But there was "speculation in the air," a very big demand existing, chiefly by parties who are usually known as "wheat men," and this stiffened prices.

MESS PORK—January advanced 37½@40c per brl, and closed 27½c above the latest price of Saturday, at $14.17½@14.20. February closed at $14.30. Seller November closed at $12.55 (old), and spot, new, $14.00 bid. Sales were reported of 1,500 brls old, spot, at $12.37½@12.40; 200 brls do at $13.00; 16,000 brls seller November at $12.40@12.60; 500 brls seller December at $12.52½@12.55; 1,250 brls seller the year at $12.42½@12.50; 75,500 brls seller January at $14.00@14.27½; 19,5.0 brls seller February at $14.15@14.40. Total, 114,450 brls.

LARD—Advanced 37½@40c per 100 lbs, and closed 35c above the latest prices of Saturday, at $8.62½@8.65 spot or seller November, $8.67½@8.70 seller January, and $8.77½@8.80 seller February. Sales were reported of 4,000 tcs spot at $8.50@8.62½; 1,500 tcs seller November at $8.55@8.65; 1,500 tcs seller the year at $8.40@8.67½; 35,000 tcs seller January at $8.47½@8.72½; and 21,000 tcs seller February at $8.57½@8.82½. Total, 63,000 tcs.

MEATS—Sales were reported of 20 boxes shoulders at $4.75; 1,950,000 lbs short ribs at $6.90 seller November, $6.90@7.05 seller January, and $7.10@7.12½ seller February; 50 boxes do at $7.15 spot; 20 boxes long clears at $7.05; 250 boxes long and short clears at $7.12½; 28,000 pcs green hams (16 lbs) at 7c; and 500 tcs sweet pickled do seller January at $8.00. The above prices show most strength in hams and shoulders. Prices of the leading cuts of meats were about as follows at 2 o'clock for full-cured lots, unless otherwise specified:

	Short ribs.	Shoulders.	L. & S. clears.	Short clears.
Loose, part salted	$7.00	$4.50	$7.00	$7.25
Do, boxed	7.20	4.70	7.20	7.45
December, loose	6.95	4.45	6.95	7.20
January, loose	7.05	4.55	7.05	7.30

Short ribs, seller January, closed at $7.02½@7.05. Long clears quoted at $6.85 loose and $7.05 boxed; Cumberlands, 7¼@7⅛c boxed; long cut hams, 7⅞@8c; sweet-pickled hams quoted at 8@8⅛c for 18@16 average; green hams, same average, 6⅞@7c.

Bacon quoted at 5⅛@5⅛c for shoulders, 7⅞@8c for short ribs, 8@8⅛c for short clears, 9⅛@10c for hams, all canvassed and packed.

GREASE—Quiet. We quote white at 5@5⅛c and yellow at 4@4⅛c, with sale of 50 pkgs packers' at 5c.

BEEF—Was quiet at $7.00@7.25 for mess, $8.00@8.25 for extra mess, and $15.50@16.00 for hams.

TALLOW—Quiet and steady at 5⅛@6⅛c for city and 5⅛@5⅛c for country.

BREADSTUFFS.

FLOUR—Was active and stronger. Export grades were most wanted, and were held about 25c per brl higher. The better grades were generally marked up, with only moderate transactions noted. Sales were reported of 600 brls and 700 sacks winters, partly at $5.25@5.75; 1,025 brls and 8,600 bags double spring extras at $6.75@7.00 for patents; 1,200 bags spring extras at $4.75; 875 brls and 200 bags rye flour on private terms; and 75 brls buckwheat do at $5.50. Total, equal to 9,925 brls, the biggest reported sales of the year thus far. Export flours were quoted at $4.50@5.50 for good to choice, and rye flour at $4.90@5.00.

OTHER MILLSTUFFS—Were in good demand and firm. Sales were 4 cars bran at $11.25@11.62½; 1 car poor do at $11.00; 2 cars middlings at $12.00@12.75; 60 tons feed at $17.62½@18.00; 1,000 brls corn-meal at $2.10 per brl; and 1 car coarse do at $15.50 per ton on track.

SPRING WHEAT—Was again very active, and considerably excited in the early part of the day, with more steadiness later. The market advanced 2⅜c, and closed 2⅛c above the latest prices of Saturday. Liverpool was reported strong, London 6d@1s per quarter higher, and New York excited over the locking up of a large quantity of wheat by the premature closing of the Erie Canal. The news induced more demand here, but New York orders to buy were very numerous, and the increased demand soon carried the market up to 2⅛c above Saturday's latest. There was then a little setback of ⅝@¾c, but the tide again rose. Large holders sold very freely, chiefly wheat that had been bought at lower prices, but there was also more short selling, seemingly on account of local operators. The buyers took it all, however, such an active demand having seldom been witnessed in the history of the Chicago wheat market. The trading was chiefly for January delivery, which opened at $1.10⅞, advanced to $1.12¼, fell off to $1.11⅛, and rose to $1.12⅜, closing at $1.12¼. Seller December ranged at $1.09⅞@1.11¼, closing at $1.11⅛. Seller the month was nearly nominal at $1.09⅛@1.11, closing at $1.10⅞. February was quiet at 1⅛@1⅛c over January. Car lots were in very good demand, closing at $1.10⅞ for No. 2. Spot sales were reported of 87,800 bu No. 2 at $1.09@1.10⅞; 14,800 bu No. 3 at 99@99⅛c in "good houses"; 3,200 bu rejected at 80@82⅛c; and 10,800 bu by sample at 63c@$1.02. Total, 116,000 bu. Also 16,000 bu No. 2 Minnesota at $1.11⅛.

WINTER WHEAT—Was in good demand early, but it was soon over, and then red declined 1c, closing at $1.09⅛, which was 1⅛c higher than Saturday. Our receipts have fallen off to a very small quantity. Sales were reported of 7,300 bu No. 2 red at $1.09⅞@1.10⅛; 5,600 bu No. 3 at $1.00@1.02; 1,200 bu rejected at 95⅛c; 3,200 bu by sample at $1.00@1.05; and 400 bu do (No. 1 amber) at $1.12. Total, 17,600 bu. Also 1,200 bu mixed at $1.03@1.05. There was more doing in futures than for two or three weeks past. Sales were 15,000 bu No. 2 red, seller December, at $1.09⅛; and 25,000 bu do seller January at $1.11.

CORN—Was fairly active and much stronger, though not so buoyant in tone as wheat. The market advanced ⅜c, and closed ⅛c above the latest quotations of Saturday. This appeared, however, to be largely in sympathy with wheat, but was helped by reports of 6d per quarter advance in London, and corresponding strength in New York. There was a fair demand for futures, that for next month being chiefly by parties who sold against it for May, and intended to carry the grain on the 5⅛c difference between prices for the two months. Seller May opened at 49@49⅛c, advanced to 49⅛c, fell back to about 48⅞c, and improved to 49⅛c, closing at 49⅛c. Seller December ranged at 43⅞@44c, closing at 43⅞c; and November at 43⅝@43⅞c, closing at 43⅝c. January sold at 44@44⅛c, closing at 44⅛c bid, and June was quiet at ⅛@⅜c below May. Spot sales were reported of 126,000 bu No. 2 and high-mixed at 43⅝@43⅞c; 1,600 bu new high-mixed at 42c; 47,000 bu rejected and new mixed at 41⅛c; 17,000 bu by sample at 42@44⅛c on track; and 4,600 bu do at 42⅛@44c free on board cars. Total, 196,200 bu.

OATS—Were active and excited, averaging ⅛@⅝c higher for the nearer futures, and about ⅛c for May. The market shared in the general speculative mania, advancing with other grain, and the latest New York showed a rise there of about 1c per bu. The local receipts were fair, and smaller shipments were reported, with a diminished demand from shippers, who were hardly prepared to pay an advance for grain and higher freights at the same time. There was also trouble in getting cars switched to Eastern tracks. Seller January opened at 33⅛c, sold to 33⅝c, and closed at 33⅛c. December sold at 32⅞@33⅛c and closed at 33⅛c. May oats were more active and firm, opening at 37⅝c, reaching 38⅛c, and closing at 38@38⅛c. Cash sold at 32⅞@33c and closed at 32⅞c. November were quiet at cash prices. Rejected oats sold at 30@30⅛c. Cash sales were reported of 24,700 bu No. 2 at 32⅞@33c; 1,200 bu rejected at 30@30⅛c; 9,100 bu by sample at 33@35⅛c on track; and 18,200 bu at 30@33⅛c for mixed and 33@36c for white free on board. Total, 53,200 bu.

RYE—Was in good demand and firm, advancing 2@2⅛c. The market followed wheat, and there was considerable inquiry, the rise alarming the shorts. The offerings were small and the business limited on this account. Seller January sold at 91c and December was 89c bid. Seller November, 88⅛c bid, and cash brought 88⅛c and closed at 89c. Cash sales were reported of 800 bu No. 2 at 88⅛@89c; 1,500 bu by sample at 70@90⅛c on track; and 400 bu at 87c free on board. Total, 2,700 bu.

BARLEY—Was in fair demand and firmer. Futures opened with sales at an advance of 1@2c, and afterwards fell back, closing a little higher than last Saturday. The receipts were small, and samples were firm, being in good request. The offerings of track barley were larger, and free sales were reported at 59@70c for No. 4, and 72⅛@95c for No. 3 on track. Seller December sold early at $1.02, and closed at $1.00@1.01. January sold at $1.02, and November at $1.00. No. 3 brought 70c for December. Cash No. 2 was $1.00, and No. 3 was quoted at 71@72c, selling at the outside in the N. W. No. 4 was 60c. Cash sales were reported of 6,500 bu No. 2 at $1.00; 500 bu No. 3 at 72c; 28,700 bu by sample at 54@95c on track, and 5,000 bu at 55@80c delivered. Total, 40,700 bu.

TWO O'CLOCK CALL.

Wheat was higher, closing at $1.11⅛@1.11⅞ for December and $1.12⅞@1.12⅞ for January, and was quoted late at $1.13 for the latter future. Sales were 2,420,000 bu at $1.12⅞@1.12⅞ for January, $1.11⅛@1.11⅞ for December, and $1.13⅛@1.14 for February. Corn closed stronger at 44⅛c for December and 49⅛c for May. Sales 1,595,000 bu at 48⅞@48⅞c for June, 49⅛@49⅜c for May, 44@44⅛c for December, and 44⅛@44⅛c for January. Oats closed steady at 33⅛c for January and firmer at 38⅛c for May. Sales 150,000 bu at 38⅛@38⅛c for May, 33⅛@33⅛c for January, and 33⅛@33⅛c for December. Rye was higher, selling (25,000 bu) at 91⅛@92c for January and 90c for December. Barley was quoted at $1.02 bid for next month. Mess pork closed at $12.57½ for December and at $14.17½@14.20 for January, with sales of 36,250 brls at $12.45@12.50 for November, $12.60 for December, $14.15@14.25 for January, and $14.35@14.42½ for February. Lard closed steady at $8.67½ for January and $8.65 for November, sales 12,250 tcs at $8.77½@8.80 for February, $8.70@8.72½ for January, $8.67½ for the year, and $8.65 for November. Short ribs were steady, with sales of 300,000 lbs at $7.05 for January and $7.15 for February.

GENERAL MARKETS.

BROOM-CORN—Was steady and in moderate demand. Eastern orders are expected to drop off now that rail freights have advanced. Dealers expect a steady Western trade, the orders for brooms being large:

Choice hurl and carpet	6 @7
Green, self-working	5 @5⅛
Red-tipped, do	5 @5⅛
Inferior and common	3⅛@4
Crooked	3 @4

BUTTER—Prices were as firm as at the close of last week; in fact, choice and fancy grades were quoted higher, the demand for those descriptions exceeding the supply. Low and medium grades were not active, but were not offered at any concession from former rates. We quote:

Creamery	30 @33	Ladle-packed	17 @20
Dairy, choice	25 @27	Packing stock	12 @15
Dairy, fair to good	22 @24	Grease	8 @10

BAGGING—This market was quoted as before. Trade was quiet, and the following prices were steadily held:

Stark	23	Burlaps, 4 & 5 bu	12 @14⅛
Otter Creek	20	Gunnies, single	13⅛@14
Lewiston	20	Gunnies, double	22 @24
American	20	Wool sacks	38 @40

CHEESE—Quotations were unchanged. The demand is still lacking in activity, and aside from prime full cream goods, of which the supply is small, the tone of the market was far from being firm. Neither exporters nor Eastern buyers were doing much. We repeat our list as follows:

Full cream, September and October	12⅛@12⅞
Full cream, August	11 @11⅛
Part skim	9 @10
Full skim	5 @6
Low grades	4 @5

COAL—Was active and firm. A lack of cars still interferes with business to some extent by delaying supplies from the mines and the filling of orders from the interior. We quote:

Anthracite	$7.00	Blossburg	$5.50
Erie & Brier Hill	7.00	Cannel	7.50
Baltimore & Ohio	6.00	Indiana block	5.50
Piedmont	6.00	Wilmington	4.50

COOPERAGE—Lard tierces sold at $1.40@1.45, and pork barrels at $1.25@1.27½.

EGGS—Were in request and firm at 22@23c for the fresh lots, and 16@20c for pickled. The receipts are small, and fresh lots scarce.

DRESSED HOGS—The receipts were very light. Sale was reported of a car-load of choice heavy hogs at $5.50. Buyers' quotations were $5.25@5.50 per 100 lbs for heavy.

FISH—Lake fish continue very firm, owing to limited supplies. Salt-water descriptions were again quoted steady. A good city and country demand existed:

Whitefish, No. 1, ⅛-brl	$ 5.75 @ 6.00
Whitefish, family, ⅛-brl	3.40 @ 3.60
Trout, ⅛-brl	4.60 @ 4.80
Mackerel—Extra bloaters	18.00 @20.00
Mackerel—Extra mess	14.00 @15.00
Mackerel—No. 1 shore, ⅛-brl	10.25 @10.50
Mackerel—No. 1 bay, ⅛-brl	7.00 @ 7.25
Mackerel—No. 2 shore, ⅛-brl	5.50 @ 5.75
Mackerel—Large family	5.00 @ 5.25
Mackerel—Fat family, ⅛-brl	3.75 @ 4.00
Mackerel—No. 1 shore, kits	1.25 @ 1.50
Mackerel—Family, kits	75 @ 1.00
Codfish—George's, ⅌ 100 lbs	6.00
Codfish—Grand bank	5.00
Codfish—Dressed	8
Herring—Labrador, split, brls	7.50
Herring—Labrador, round, brls	5.50
Herring—Holland, ⅌ keg	1.00 @ 1.05
Herring—Scaled, ⅌ box	30 @ 35
California salmon, ⅛-brl	8.00

FRUITS AND NUTS—Apples were again in active demand, and were held higher. The severe weather of the past few days has done serious damage to the green apple crop, and higher prices for the dried fruit are looked for as a consequence. Blackberries and peaches also are firmer. Citron declined 1c. Other foreign fruits were firm:

FOREIGN.

Dates	$ 6 @ 6⅛
Figs, layers, new	19 @ 21
Turkish prunes, old	4⅛@ 5
Do, new	7 @ 7⅛
Raisins, layers, old	1.95 @2.00
Raisins, layers, new	2.30 @2.40
Raisins, London layers, old	2.20 @2.30
Do, new	2.80 @2.90
Raisins, Valencia, new	9 @ 9⅛
Raisins, loose Muscatel, old	2.10 @2.20
Do, new	2.40 @2.50
Zante currants, old	5⅛@ 6
Do, new	6 @ 6⅛
Citron	26 @ 27

DOMESTIC.

Apples, evaporated	8⅛@ 9⅛
Apples, Eastern, new	4 @ 4⅛
Apples, Southern, new	3⅛@ 4
Peaches, unpared, halves, new	6 @ 6⅛
Peaches, unpared, halves, old	4 @ 4⅛
Raspberries	28 @ 29
Blackberries, new	8 @ 8⅛
Pitted cherries	19 @ 19⅛

NUTS.

Filberts	10 @ 11
Almonds, Tarragona	17 @ 19
Naples walnuts	12⅛@ 13
Brazils	7 @ 7⅛
Pecans	9 @ 10

GREEN FRUITS—Business is suspended, the weather being too cold to handle fruit. Reports are coming in that hundreds of barrels of apples have been frozen, many of them while in cars. Vinegar-makers were offering 50c per brl for frosted lots. The effect of this news was to strengthen the views of holders of sound stock. Other fruits were steady:

Grapes, per lb	6 @ 7
Apples, per brl	1.50 @ 2.00
Apples in car-lots, per brl	1.25 @ 1.60
Cranberries, per brl	6.00 @ 7.00
Lemons, per box	4.50 @ 5.00
Southern oranges, per brl	5.00 @ 5.50
Jamaica oranges, per brl	7.50 @ 8.00
California pears, per box	4.00 @ 5.00
California grapes, 40-lb case	5.00 @ 5.50

GROCERIES—Continued firmness in sugars is reported. There is little or no improvement in the supply, and under an active demand prices still show an advancing tendency. Coffees are stronger, in response to more favorable Rio advices and a slight advance in New York. Sirups and molasses also were firmer. Trade was fairly active at the quotations given below:

RICE.

Carolina	5⅛@ 7⅛
Louisiana	5⅛@ 6⅛
Rangoon	5⅛@ 6⅛

COFFEE.

Java	24 @28
Mocha	25 @26
Maracaibo	15 @17
Rio, fancy	16⅛@17⅛
Rio, prime to choice	16 @16⅛
Rio, fair to good	15⅛@15⅛
Rio, common	12 @13
Rio, roasting	11⅛@11⅛

SUGARS.

Patent cut-loaf	10⅛@10⅛
Crushed	10⅛@10⅛
Powdered	10⅛@10⅛
Granulated standard	10 @10⅛
Do, not standard	9⅛@ 9⅛
A standard	9⅛@ 9⅛
A No. 2	9⅛@ 9⅛
Extra C	8⅛@ 8⅛
No. 1	8⅛@ 8⅛
Yellow	7⅛@ 8⅛
N. O. extra white	9⅛@ 9⅛
N. O. white	8⅛@ 9
N. O. medium	8⅛@ 8⅛
N. O. seconds	7 @ 8⅛
N. O. open kettle	6⅛@ 7⅛

SIRUPS.

Choice corn or sugar	42 @45
Prime corn or sugar	39 @41
Fair to good corn or sugar	32 @37
Blackstrap	25 @28
N. O. molasses, new	45 @55

SPICES.

Allspice	18⅛@20
Cloves	43 @45
Cassia	21 @22
Pepper	17 @18
Nutmegs	95 @98

HAY—Was in good demand and firm. The offerings were only fair, and both local buyers and shippers were after supplies:

No. 1 timothy, ⅌ ton	$15.00@15.50
No. 2 timothy, ⅌ ton	13.50@14.25
Mixed	12.00@13.00
Upland prairie	13.00@14.00
No. 1 prairie	12.00@12.50

HIDES—Were in fair demand and firm. The receipts were moderate, and the green stock is coming in frozen. Following are the quotations:

Green-cured, light, ⅌ lb	9⅛@10
Green cured, heavy	9⅛
Damaged hides	8⅛
Calf, ⅌ lb	14 @15⅛
Dry salted, ⅌ lb	14
Dry flint, No. 1	18
Sheep pelts, wool estimated	35

OILS—Were quoted the same as on Saturday. Most lines were firm. Lard oil is tending higher. We repeat our list:

Carbon, Elaine	$ 24⅛
Carbon, 110 test	14⅛
Carbon, 150 test	18⅛
Carbon, 175 test	24
Lard, current make	67
Lard, No. 1	55
Lard, No. 2	45
Linseed, raw	57
Linseed, boiled	60
Sperm	1.30@1.35
Whale, winter bleached	67
Neatsfoot oil, strictly pure	75
Neatsfoot oil, extra	68
Neatsfoot oil, No. 1	58
Bank oil	50
Straits	52
Turpentine	48
Miner's oil	55@ 60
Naphtha, deodorized, 63 gravity	15
Gasoline, deodorized, 74 degrees	15
Gasoline, 87 degrees	22⅛

PIG-IRON—Since our report of a week ago there has been a quite marked increase in the demand for pig-iron, and the tone of the market is sensibly firmer, notably for Scotch iron. Continued improvement in the demand and a further hardening of prices is predicted by the trade. We quote:

Lake Superior, Nos. 1 and 2	$ 33.00
Lake Superior, No. 3	34.00
Lake Superior, Nos. 4, 5, and 6	35.00
Scotch, according to brand	27.00@28.00
American Scotch, according to brand	25.00@27.00
Anthracite and coke	26.00@28.00
Silvery (soft)	23.00@25.00

POTATOES—Were in good demand, but nothing could be done, owing to the weather being in the vicinity of zero. Car-lots were nominally firm at 55@60c for peachblows, and at 45@50c for early rose on track. The stock here is said to be light, but it is thought a good many loads will be rushed in here as soon as it is warm enough to ship.

POULTRY AND GAME—The former was dull. The offerings were heavy, and holders asked previous figures for fine dressed stock, but poor poultry was plenty and very dull, the canners, who usually take this grade of stock, not being in the market, and it was too cold for peddlers to do much. Live poultry was a drug. Dressed turkeys were quoted at 8@9c, and live at 6@7c per lb; dressed chickens at 5@7c; live at 4@5c; dressed ducks and geese at 7@10c per lb. Game was in good request and firm. Prairie chickens were $5.00@5.50, and quail $2.00 per doz. Venison saddles 10@12c per lb.

SEEDS—Timothy was active and firmer, selling at $2.10@2.50, prime closing at $2.45. Clover was quoted firm at $4.47½@4.50 for medium. Flax-seed sold at $1.13@1.18¼, and fair German millet at 50c.

SALT—Was in fair request at unchanged prices:

Fine salt, per brl, outside for Onondaga	$1.00@1.10
Coarse salt, per brl	1.25@1.30
Dairy, with bags	2.40@2.80
Dairy, without sacks	1.90
Ashton dairy, per sack	3.00
Ground alum, in bags	1.10
Liverpool fine, brown sacks	1.50

VINEGAR—Prices range all the way from 6c per gallon for a base "acids" compound to 12@14c for cider.

WHISKY—Was in good demand at the decline of Sept. 28. Sales were reported of 600 brls finished goods on the basis of $1.11 for highwines.

WOOL—Was in fair request and firm. Western manufacturers are ordering what they need, and a fair Eastern business is reported. Wools appear to be firm both at home and abroad. Quotations:

Good to choice medium tub	47@50
Coarse and dingy tub	39@44
Fine unwashed fleece	21@26
Coarse unwashed fleece	20@25
Medium unwashed fleece	29@33
Medium washed fleece	40@43
Fine washed fleece	39@41
Coarse washed fleece	35@37

LUMBER.

The cargo market was nominal. Two loads, one inch stuff and the other telegraph poles, were lying at the docks. A fair fleet is expected as soon as the wind changes so the vessels can come over. Several loads have been sold already, and the fleet that will stop at the docks will probably be a small one. It is understood that the sales made to arrive are at somewhat higher prices than the last cargoes sold at the docks brought. Yard dealers are inquiring for stuff to replenish their stocks with. Following are the cargo quotations:

Green piece stuff	$ 8.25@ 8.50
Green common inch	10.00@11.00
Green medium	11.00@13.00
Green good inch	14.00@18.00
Standard shingles	2.20@ 2.35
Extra shingles	2.35@ 2.50
Lath	1.70@ 1.75

The yard market was fairly active. The shipments were again reported to be free. The feeling is strong, the early shutting down of the mills and partial closing of the season leaving many dealers with their stocks not so full as they intended to have them before the lake receipts ceased. Below are yard quotations:

First and second clear, 3 inch	$ 47.00
First and second clear, 1 and 2 inch	45.00
First and second clear, 1¼@1½ inch	44.00
Third clear, do	39.00
First and second clear rough, 1 inch	43.00
Third clear, do	37.00
First and second clear dressed siding	20.00
Common dressed siding	18.50
Flooring, second common dressed	22.00
Box-boards, 13 inch	17.00@33.00
A stock boards, 10@12 inch, rough	35.00@37.00
B stock boards, 10@12 inch	30.00@33.00
C stock boards, 10@12 inch	24.00@26.00
Fencing, first quality	13.50@13.50
Fencing No. 2	10.50@11.50

Common boards, 12@20 ft	12.00@14.00
Common boards, No. 2, 12 and 18 ft	10.00@11.00
Common stuff	10.50@11.50
Dimension stuff, 20@30 ft	12.00@20.00
Timber, 4x4 to 8x8, inclusive, 18 ft under	11.00@12.00
Pickets, flat, rough, and good	15.00
Lath	2.00@ 2.25
Shingles, standard and choice	2.50@ 2.65
Shingles, extra	2.75@ 2.90
Shingles, clear	3.10@ 3.25

The *Mississippi Lumberman* says the stocks of lumber on the river are smaller than at the close of last season. The stocks on hand are estimated at 700,000,000 ft., including the reserves in Wisconsin. Rafting on the river is suspended.

LIVE STOCK.

CHICAGO.

CATTLE—Received during Sunday and Monday, 4,500; same time last week, 4,821; official last week, 34,064; shipped last week, 11,623. There was an active demand for good to extra cattle, suited to the wants of shippers and exporters, and anything good enough to meet the requirements of those two classes found ready buyers at strong prices,—a trifle above the closing figure of last week. Low and medium grades, on the other hand, were as dull as on any day of last week, and former prices were barely sustained. Fat cattle were in light supply, and all droves answering to that description were closed out early, but the offerings of the poorer sorts were excessive. The fresh receipts were not large, but the number was considerably augmented by the addition of the stale cattle left over from last week, and sellers were unable to effect a clearance except at the sacrifice of prices. Sales were reported at $2.00@5.75. Scrub lots sold at $2.00@2.40; common to good butchers' stuff and stockers at $2.50@3.25; and fair to extra steers at $3.50@5.75. There were several lots of Colorados and a fair sprinkling of Texas and Colorado-Texas. The former sold at $3.40@3.85 and the latter at $2.75@3.15.

QUOTATIONS.

Extra Beeves—Graded steers, weighing 1,450 lbs and upwards	$5.50@6.00
Choice Beeves—Fine, fat, and well-formed steers, weighing 1,250 to 1,400 lbs	4.65@5.15
Good Beeves—Well-fattened steers, weighing 1,150 to 1,300 lbs	4.15@4.40
Medium Grades—Steers in fair flesh, weighing 1,050 to 1,250 lbs	3.50@4.00
Butchers' Stock—Poor to common steers and common to choice cows for city slaughter, weighing 850 to 1,050 lbs	2.50@3.15
Stock Cattle—Common cattle, weighing 600 to 1,000 lbs	2.50@3.30
Inferior—Light and thin cows, heifers, stags, bulls, and scalawag steers	1.75@2.40

CATTLE SALES.

No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.
55	1,571	$5.75	85 Colorado	1,152	$3.40
14	1,550	5.75	10	1,175	3.12½
92	1,421	5.37½	23	904	3.12½
81	1,372	5.35	63 Colo. Tex.	945	3.15
18	1,315	5.00	22	1,021	3.15
16	1,259	4.65	10	1,075	3.10
39	1,209	4.60	75 Colo. Tex.	860	3.00
15	1,353	4.50	267 Colo. Tex.	982	3.00
14	1,283	4.55	31 Colo. Tex.	1,009	3.00
37	1,300	4.50	84	889	2.90
62	1,313	4.35	174 Texas	904	2.90
20	1,212	4.25	23	917	2.90
19	1,129	4.25	10	735	2.90
40	1,191	4.20	532 Texas	941	2.85
16	1,387	4.20	44 Texas	822	2.85
16	1,144	3.80	97 Colo. Tex.	945	2.90
134 Colorado	1,041	3.80	12 Colo. Tex.	1,054	2.90
23 Colorado	1,028	3.65	16 stockers	812	2.85
139	1,218	3.55	12 stockers	614	2.65
39	1,059	3.67½	57	810	2.50
18	1,067	3.50	60 stockers	740	2.45
10	1,000	3.50	96	730	2.20

HOGS—Received during Sunday and Monday, 46,500; same time last week, 41,510; official last week, 300,488; shipped last week, 13,809. The market opened active and strong for good to choice grades, and continued so throughout. Common and inferior descriptions were not wanted, and were hard to move at Saturday's prices; indeed, salesmen claimed that they were obliged to take off 5c in order to realize, and they were unable to clear the pens at that. There were some sales of choice heavy hogs at $5.00, which was higher than was paid on Saturday, but the general average was not appreciably higher. Common to prime light sold at $4.50@4.70, which is a decline of 5c. About all the good hogs were worked off, but many of the poorer grades were left over. We quote light at $4.50@4.70 and heavy at $4.45@4.95. All sales are made subject to a shrinkage of 40 lbs for piggy sows and 80 lbs for stags.

HOG SALES.

No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.
92	313	$4.90	48	259	$4.75	122	198	$4.65
47	297	4.90	49	311	4.70	40	200	4.30
59	316	4.90	55	274	4.70	25	198	4.45
53	305	4.90	50	252	4.70	20	273	4.20
49	299	4.85	45	251	4.70	50	173	4.00
42	313	4.85	52	250	4.70	137	192	4.60
113	297	4.85	22	374	4.70	118	165	4.65
59	316	4.85	59	334	4.70	25	192	4.65
55	304	4.85	47	263	4.70	30	183	4.60
130	305	4.80	107	256	4.70	48	253	4.60
94	298	4.80	51	286	4.70	60	168	4.50
113	296	4.80	42	189	4.70	50	210	4.50
63	282	4.80	44	285	4.70	57	198	4.30
177	297	4.80	38	280	4.70	72	140	4.25
60	307	4.80	49	235	4.70	42	130	4.30
46	286	4.80	59	238	4.70	37	143	4.25
41	375	4.80	71	181	4.65	25	182	4.30
156	169	4.75	63	156	4.65	24	174	4.20
59	298	4.75	40	270	4.65	38	176	4.20
58	280	4.75	113	275	4.65	26	147	4.00
95	291	4.75	105	262	4.65	83	197	4.05
129	294	4.75	170	278	4.65	49	196	3.95
43	282	4.75	28	315	4.65	21	201	4.10
189	280	4.75	28	317	4.65	81	188	4.00
67	289	4.75	27	275	4.65			

SHEEP—Received, 1,000; same time last week, 991; official last week, 9,623; shipped last week, 698. Prices were about the same as on the closing days of last week, ranging from $2.75 for inferior to $4.50 for choice.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, Nov. 22.—BEEVES—Receipts to-day, 6,500; for the week, 14,900; last week, 10,300; good and prime grades firm at unchanged figures; common ordinary and medium cattle dull and ¼c lower, and not all sold; extremes, 7¼@11¼c for native oxen and steers, and 7¼@8¼c for Texas and Colorado cattle; general sales, common to strictly prime steers, 7¾@10¾c; exporters used 700; fat cattle mainly at 9¾@10¾c; shipments for the week, 1,250 live cattle, 7,500 qrs beef, 1,350 carcasses mutton, 106 live hogs, and 250 dressed hogs; nothing shipped to-day.

SHEEP—Receipts, 12,200, making 42,800 for the week, against 40,500 last week; too many in market, and sales were slow at lower prices, including common to very choice sheep at 3@5¾c; common to extra lambs, 4½@6c; and good mixed lots of sheep and lambs, 4¾@5½c.

SWINE—Receipts, 14,900, making 49,750 for the week, against 58,700 last week; little more firmness and quicker sale for live hogs at $4.85@5.12 per 100 lbs.

EAST LIBERTY.

EAST LIBERTY, Pa., Nov. 22.—CATTLE—Receipts since Friday, 3,454 of through and 1,306 of yard stock; total for the week ending this day, 4,949 through and 3,155 local, against 2,907 through and 3,589 local the week before; selling strong at last week's prices; 950 to 1,000 lbs, $3.50@3.75; 1,100 to 1,200 lbs, $4.00@4.50; 1,300 to 1,400 lbs, $4.75@5.15; 1,500 to 1,600 lbs, $5.30@5.60; bulls, cows, and stags, $2.00@3.00; closed firm.

HOGS—Receipts, 16,225 head; total for the week, 36,740, against 34,025 the week before; Philadelphias, $4.75@4.80; Yorkers, $4.60@4.65.

SHEEP—Receipts, 3,700 head; total for the week, 13,600, against 12,300 the week before; selling slow at last week's prices.

KANSAS CITY.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Nov. 22.—CATTLE—The *Price Current* reports: Receipts, 1,832; shipments, 946; good cattle in fair demand; poor dull; native shippers, $3.60@4.65; native stockers and feeders, $2.50@3.50; native cows, $2.00@2.80; grass Texans, $1.75@2.75; half-breeds, $2.50@3.50.

HOGS—Receipts, 4,837; shipments, 469; active and firmer; choice, $4.35@4.50; light shipping and mixed packing, $4.35@4.40.

BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 22.—BEEF CATTLE—Opened slightly more active, but closed dull, with tops unchanged. Other grades ¼c off, quality considered; very best, $5.25@5.50; first quality, $4.00@5.12½; medium, $3.00@4.00; ordinary, $2.50@3.00; most sales at $3.50@4.75. Receipts, 3,296; sales, 2,612.

SWINE—Supply fair; in moderate demand; $5.12½@6.50. Receipts, 7,823.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Receipts, 2,265. Sheep, $3.00@5.00; lambs, $4.00@5.50.

ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Nov. 22.—CATTLE—No market for want of stock; demand fair; values steady; light to fair shipping, $3.80@4.25; good to choice, $4.50@5.00; exporters, $5.10@5.50.

SHEEP—In demand. None offered.

HOGS—Slow; packers asking concessions; Yorkers and Baltimores, $4.30@4.40; mixed packing, $4.50@4.65; heavy to select, $4.70@4.75; receipts, 17,000 head; shipments, 3,300.

CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, O., Nov. 22.—HOGS—Steady; common, $3.90@4.25; light, $4.30@4.45; packing, $4.40@4.45; butchers', $4.55@4.60; receipts, 15,000; shipments, 1,400.

BY TELEGRAPH.

FOREIGN.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 22—11:30 a.m.—FLOUR—No. 1, 11s 9d; No. 2, 9s 6d. Grain—Wheat—Winter, No. 1, 10s; No. 2, 9s 8d; spring, No. 1, 9s 8d; No. 2, 8s 9d; white, No. 1, 9s 9d; No. 2, 9s; club, No. 1, 10s 6d; No. 2, 9s 10d. Corn—New, No. 1, 5s 10d.

PROVISIONS—Pork, 67s 6d. Lard, 45s 9d.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 22.—COTTON—In fair demand at 6¼@6½d; sales, 12,000 bales; speculation and export, 1,000; American, 9,000.

BACON—Short clear, 43s 6d.

RESIN—Common, 5s.

LONDON, Nov. 22.—REFINED PETROLEUM—8½@8¾d.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE—32s 6d@32s 9d.

ANTWERP, Nov. 22.—PETROLEUM—25¼f.

The following were received by the Chicago Board of Trade:

LONDON, Nov. 22.—LIVERPOOL—Wheat strong; white Michigan, 10s; Western red winter, 10s 2d. Spring—No. 3, 8s 6d; No. 2, 10s. Corn strong. MARK LANE—Wheat 6d@1s dearer. Corn 6d dearer. Cargoes off coast—Wheat strong; fair average No. 2 spring, new, 49s; fair average red winter, 49s 6d; fair average California, 48s. Corn steady. Cargoes on passage—Wheat strong. Corn firm. Good shipping California wheat, just shipped, 48s 6d; nearly due, 48s. Fair average quality of American spring wheat for shipment; 47s 6d; American red winter do, 48s. Fair average quality of American mixed corn for prompt shipment by sail, 27s 6d. Country markets for wheat—English and French generally dearer. Farmers' deliveries of English wheat during the past week, 40,000 to 45,000 qrs. Weather in England, hard frost.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 22.—Wheat strong; red winter, 10s 2d; No. 2 spring, 10s; No. 3 do, 9s 6d. Corn strong at 5s 10½d. Cargoes off coast—Wheat in good demand; No. 2 spring, red winter, and California advanced 6d. Corn in good demand. Arrived—Wheat strong. Corn firm. To arrive—Wheat strong; No. 2 spring advanced 9d@1s; California, 1s; and red winter (at London), 9d. Corn firm at 3d advance. Pork, 67s 6d. Lard, 3d higher at 45s 9d. Bacon—Long clear, 41s 6d; short clear dull and is lower at 43s 6d. Tallow, 33s 6d. Cheese, 67s. Beef, 57s. MARK LANE—Wheat firm at 9d advance. Corn firm at 6d advance. Country markets a shade higher.

NEW YORK.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Nov. 22.—GRAIN—Wheat—Speculative operators had a remarkable field-day in grain, as well as on Western steam lard, favored by the stimulating advices from the Western markets, and in the instance of grain reflecting the interruption of inland navigation by the severe cold since Saturday, which placed an embargo on a very large floating supply on the State canals. Extraordinary heavy dealings. The bulk of speculative reported in winter wheat a decidedly higher prices. The favorit grades and options having been advanced 2@3c a bushel, and carrying with them other grades and qualities. Through the afternoon the transactions indicated more or less heaviness and irregularity. Values on options on No. 2 red receding 1@1½c a bushel under a pressure to place supplies. Subsequently a hardening tendency was developed on a revival of the speculative inquiry. Sales reported of No. 1 red quoted at $1.33 asked; No. 2 red at $1.27¾@1.28¼, closing at $1.28 bid afloat; do November at $1.27@1.28¼, closing at $1.28¼; December at $1.28¾@1.30, closing at $1.29¼; do January at $1.30@1.32; do February at $1.32@1.34, closing at $1.33. No. 3 red at $1.23@1.24¼, mostly at $1.24@1.24¼; do steamer grade at $1.16@1.18¼; ungraded red at $1.19@1.30, as to quality; with No. 2 Chicago and Milwaukee spring quoted up to $1.25@1.26 asked for the best samples. Corn was much more freely dealt in, chiefly in the option line, at an advance of 2@2½c a bu, but through the afternoon showed depression in the instance of the January oping declining fully ¾c a bu from the highest figures, leaving off, however, rather more firmly. Sales were reported of mixed Western ungraded, new and old, at 50@62½c, as to quality, mostly at 58@62½c; No. 3, 59c; No. 2 white at 62c in store. The stock of corn in store here shows a decrease for the week of about 65,200 bu. The amount of corn on the State canals to-day was 4,988,000 bu. Oats very active, largely in the option line, and quoted up generally about 1c a bushel, though closing irregularly, and in instances a shade easier; sales were reported of white Western ungraded at 46@52c as to quality; mixed do at 42½@45c; No. 2 Chicago quoted at 45½c. Rye quoted up 1½@2c a bu on a good demand and moderate offering, a few car-loads of No. 2 sold at $1.04. No. 2 Western, November delivery, quoted at $1.05@1.06. Barley stronger, as offered less freely and wanted. Sales reported of a boat-load of choice ungraded Canada at $1.30. The amount of barley on the State canals to-day was 286,000 bu.

PROVISIONS—Hog products more active, chiefly in the instance of Western steam lard, at much higher prices, otherwise market irregular; Western mess pork in more demand for early delivery; quoted at $14.50@14.75, and in the option line Western mess quiet, with January at $14.50 bid and February at $14.50@15.10. Dressed hogs have been more sought after at 5 15-16@6¼c. Cut meats in good request and firm; pickled bellies at 9c. Bacon in demand at full prices. Long clear quoted at 7¾c, and short clear at 8¼c. Western steam lard more freely dealt in at an advance of 25c for early delivery, quoted at $9.10, sales of 1,500 tcs, to arrive, at $8.97½@9.00, and in the option line a very lively movement at a gain for the day of 20@25c reported in Western steam lard, with November quoted as closing at $9.00; December at $8.97½; year option at $8.95@8.97½; January at $8.97½.

TALLOW—In good request, with sales noted of 85,000 lbs at 6 7-16@6½c for prime.

SUGARS—Raw more active at stronger prices, with fair to good refining Cuba quoted at 7½@7¾c; centrifugal at 8¾c.

FREIGHTS—A comparatively moderate movement is reported at generally unchanged quotations. The grain movement here and at the outports has been seriously interrupted by the further and very important rise in prices of wheat and corn. Tonnage for most other branches of the carrying trade is in less request. For Liverpool, engagements reported have been by steam, flour at 2s 6d@3s (mostly through freight and forward shipment), and by outport steamers as low as 2s 6d@2s 7½d; quoted in the local market at the close at 3s bid. Room for wheat quoted at 7½d asked; provisions at 32s 6d@45s (mainly through freight and forward shipment), and by outport steamers as low as 32s 6d.

To the Western Associated Press.

NEW YORK, Nov. 22.—COTTON—Steady: 11⅜@11⅝c; futures steady; November 11.40c; December, 11.45c; January, 11.61c; February, 11.77c; March, 11.91c; April, 12.03c; May, 12.17c; June, 12.25c.

FLOUR—Weak; receipts, 34,000 brls; exports, 6,000; super State and Western, $3.90@4.55; common to good extra, $4.90@5.25; good to choice, $5.30@6.50; white wheat extra, $5.15@5.50; extra Ohio, $5.30@6.50; St. Louis, $5.00@6.75; Minnesota patent process, $6.50@8.50.

GRAIN—Wheat—No. 2 ½c higher; closing advance partly lost; trade largely speculative; receipts, 511,000 bu; exports, 119,000 bu; ungraded spring, 81c; No. 3 spring, $1.15@1.16; No. 2 spring, $1.21@1.22; ungraded red, $1.19@1.30; No. 3 do, $1.22½@1.24¼; steamer do, $1.16¼; No. 2 do, $1.27½@1.28; ungraded white, $1.22@1.28; No. 2 do, $1.23¼; No. 1 do, $1.25@1.26; No. 2 red, November, $1.27@1.28¼; December, $1.28¾@1.30; January, $1.30@1.32; February, $1.32@1.34. Corn 1@2c better and active; closing advance partly lost; receipts, 244,000 bu; exports, 122,000 bu; ungraded, 50@62½c; No. 3, 59c; No. 2, 61½@62½c; low mixed, 61@61¼c; No. 2 white, 62c; store No. 2, November, 61½@62½c; December, 62@62¾c; January, 63@64c. Oats weak; receipts, 58,000 bu; Western mixed, 43@45c; white Western, 46@52c.

HAY—In good demand and firm at 90c@$1.00.

HOPS—Demand fair and market firm.

GROCERIES—Coffee—Demand fair and market firm. Sugar stronger; fair to good refining, 7⅛@7⅜c. Molasses—New Orleans, demand fair and market firm; fair to choice, 48@55c; foreign dull and nominal. Rice active, firm, and unchanged.

PETROLEUM—Quiet; United, 91¼c; crude, 6½@7⅝c; refined, 10¼c.

TALLOW—Firm at 6 7-16@6½c.

RESIN—Steady at $1.80@1.85.

TURPENTINE—Easier at 46½c.

EGGS—Strong at 24@28c.

PROVISIONS—Pork dull and nominal; mess quoted at $14.50@15.00 for export. Beef quiet but steady. Cut meats firm; long clear middles, 7⅝@7¾c. Lard excited and higher, more active; prime steam, $9.10 asked.

BUTTER—Quiet but firm at 13@27c.

CHEESE—Quiet but steady at 10@12½c.

PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 22.—FLOUR—Minnesota extra clear medium, $5.35@5.37½; good, $5.62½@5.75; choice, $6.00; straight, $6.35@6.85; Ohio extra families, $5.90@6.30; St. Louis choice, $6.50; do very high grade, $7.50; Minnesota patent process, $7.00@8.50. Rye flour firm; $5.50.

GRAIN—Wheat excited and higher; active speculation; prices advanced fully 4c; rejected, on track, $1.16; No. 2 red, November, $1.25¾ bid, $1.26¼ asked; December, $1.26¾ bid, $1.26¾ asked; January, $1.28¼ bid, $1.29¼ asked; February, $1.30¾ bid, $1.31¼ asked. Corn feverish, with good demand; old Western mixed, on track, 62@63c; sail mixed, November, 61c bid, 63c asked; December, 59¾c bid, 60c asked; January, 59¾c bid, 60c asked; February, 59½c bid, 62c asked. Oats unsettled, but generally higher; No. 1 white, 45c; No. 2 white, 44@44½c; No. 3 do, 43½c; rejected and mixed, 39@40c.

PROVISIONS—In fair demand. Beef—Mess, $12.00. Mess pork—Old and new, $14.50@16.25. Hams—Smoked, 9½@10½c; pickled, 8@9c. Lard—Prime steam, $8.75; kettle, $8.87½@9.00.

BUTTER—Choice scarce and wanted; creamery extra, 33c; do, good to choice, 30@32c; New York State and Bradford County (Pennsylvania) extras, 27@30c; Western Reserve, extra, 23@24c; do, good to choice, 16@20c.

EGGS—Scarce and wanted at 28c.

CHEESE—Demand fair and market firm; creamery, 12½@13c.

PETROLEUM—Dull and unchanged.

WHISKY—Strong at $1.13.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 5,500 brls; wheat, 45,000 bu; corn, 40,000 bu; oats, 1,600 bu; rye, 500 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 24,000 bu; corn, 29,000 bu.

BALTIMORE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 22.—The price in wheat was 2c to 4¼c higher, and about one million bushels were sold. There was some excitment for a while on 'Change, but the markets closed firm and quietly.

To the Western Associated Press.

BALTIMORE, Md., Nov. 22.—FLOUR—Active and firm; Western super, $4.00@4.50; extra, $4.75@5.50; family, $5.75@6.50.

GRAIN—Wheat—Western higher, closing easier; No. 2 Western winter red, spot and November, $1.25@1.25¼; December, $1.25¾@1.26¼; January, $1.28¼@1.28¾; February, $1.31¼@1.31¾; March, $1.33¼. Corn—Western higher, closing steady and quiet; Western mixed, spot and November, 60¼@60¾c; December, 60¼@60¾c for old, 59c for new; January, 60¼@60¾c; steamer, 54¾c. Oats very firm; Western white, 42@43c; do mixed, 41@42c. Rye quiet at $1.00@1.02.

HAY—Steady; prime to choice Pennsylvania, $18.00@20.00 per ton.

PROVISIONS—Quiet and firm. Mess pork, $15.00@25.00. Bulk meats—Loose shoulders, none offering; clear rib sides, none offering; do packed, 5½@8¼c. Bacon—Shoulders, 6¼c; clear rib sides, 8½c. Hams, 11½@12½c. Lard—Refined, 9¼c.

BUTTER—Firm; prime to choice Western packed, 16@25c; roll, 18@22c.

EGGS—Fresh, 25c; limed, 20c.

PETROLEUM—Dull and nominal; refined, 10@11c.

COFFEE—Steady; Rio cargoes, ordinary to fair, 11½@13¼c.

SUGAR—Higher and strong; A soft, 9¼c.

WHISKY—Dull at $1.12¼.

FREIGHTS—To Liverpool per steamer firm; cotton, 3-16@¼d; flour, 3s 9d; grain, 8½d.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 348 brls; wheat, 140,330 bu; corn, 65,000 bu; oats, 1,313 bu; rye, 500 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 318,219 bu; corn, 5,000 bu.

SALES—Wheat, 103,165 bu; corn, 341,220 bu.

NEW ORLEANS.

NEW ORLEANS, La., Nov. 22.—FLOUR—Demand steady and prices have advanced; superfine, $3.75@4.00; XX, $4.50@5.00; XXX, $5.00@5.25; high grades, $5.50@6.25.

GRAIN—Corn scarce and firm; 64@65c. Oats firm; 45c.

CORN-MEAL—Quiet; $2.37½.

HAY—Scarce and firm; choice, $24.00.

PROVISIONS—Pork quiet at $14.00. Lard, good demand and prices a shade higher; tierce refined, $9.25@9.50; keg, $9.75. Bulk meats, fair demand, but at lower prices; shoulders, packed, 5c; clear rib, 7¾c; clear, 7¾c. Bacon dull; shoulders, 5½c; clear rib, 8¾c; clear, 8¾c. Hams—Sugar-cured, steady; canvased, 9@10½c.

GROCERIES—Coffee steady, with a fair demand ordinary to prime, 11¼@14½c. Sugar in good demand; at full prices; common to good common, 4¾@5½c; fair to fully fair, 5¾@6¾c; prime to choice, 6¾@7¾c; yellow clarified, 7½@7¾c. Molasses active and firm; inferior, 25@28c; common, 30@33c; centrifugal, 23@40c; fair, 35@37c; prime to choice, 38@45c; fancy, 46@47c. Rice steady, with a good demand; Louisiana, ordinary to choice, 4¼@6c.

BRAN—Quiet at $1.05.

MONETARY—Sight exchange on New York, par; sterling exchange, 481.

ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Nov. 22.—FLOUR—Firm; 10c higher.

GRAIN—Wheat strong and higher; No. 2 red, $1.08¾@1.09¼ cash; $1.08¾@1.10¼ December; $1.10¾@1.12⅜ January; $1.13¼@1.15¼ February; No. 3 do, $1.07@1.07¼. Corn easier, options firm; 44¾@43⅞c cash; 44¼c November; 43⅝c December; 43⅝@43¾c January; 44¼c February; 47⅝c May. Oats firm and higher at 32¾@32¼c cash; 32¼c November; 33¼c December; 34¼c bid January; 38¼c bid May. Rye firm at 88c. Barley firm; prime to fancy at 90c@$1.10.

LEAD—Unchanged.

BUTTER—Firm; dairy, 30@32c; creamery, 32@34c.

EGGS—Firm and unchanged.

WHISKY—Unchanged.

PROVISIONS—Pork firm and higher at $14.00 cash nominal; $13.90 January. Dry salt meats higher at $4.50@6.90, $7.10. Bacon firmer and unchanged. Lard higher at $8.50, nominal cash.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 8,000 brls; wheat, 65,000 bu; corn, 89,000 bu; oats, 16,000 bu; rye, 1,000 bu; barley, 8,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 21,000 brls; wheat, 10,000 bu; corn, none; oats, 1,000 bu; rye, 1,000 bu; barley, 2,000 bu.

MILWAUKEE.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Nov. 22.—FLOUR—Held firmly.

GRAIN—Wheat firm; opened and closed strong; No. 1 Milwaukee hard, $1.15; No. 1 Milwaukee, $1.10½; No. 2 do, hard, $1.12; No. 2, $1.09¼; November, $1.09½; December, $1.09¾; January, $1.11; No. 3 do, 95½c; No. 4, 85c; rejected nominal. Corn scarce and wanted; No. 2, 43½c. Oats higher and scarce; No. 2, 33c. Rye higher; strong; No. 1, 87c. Barley strong; No. 2 spring, cash, 89½c.

PROVISIONS—Pork higher; mess, old, $13.00; new, $14.20; January, $14.20. Lard—Prime steam, $8.70 cash and November; $8.70 January.

HOGS—Higher at $4.50@4.70.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 7,000 brls; wheat, 41,000 bu; oats, 15,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 6,000 bu; corn, 2,000 bu; oats, 7,000 bu.

BOSTON.

BOSTON, Nov. 22.—FLOUR—Firm; Western superfine, $3.75@4.00; Wisconsin extras, $4.50@5.50; winter wheats, Ohio and Michigan, $5.50@5.75; Indiana, $5.50@6.50; St. Louis and Illinois, $6.00@6.75; spring wheat patents, $7.00@8.50; winter do, $6.50@8.00.

GRAIN—Corn firm; mixed and yellow, 64@65½c; high-mixed, 65c. Oats firm; No. 1 and extra white, 47@49c; No. 2 white, 45½@46½c; No. 2 mixed and No. 3 white, 43@44c. Rye nominally unchanged.

BUTTER—Nominally unchanged.

EGGS—Western fresh, 23@25c.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 10,000 brls, 2,400 sacks; corn, 25,000 bu; wheat, 5,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 1,800 brls; corn, 6,000 bu.

CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, Nov. 22.—COTTON—Stronger at 11c.

FLOUR—Steady; family, $5.15@5.40; fancy, higher at $5.75@6.40.

GRAIN—Wheat scarce and firm; No. 2 amber, $1.08; No. 2 red, $1.09@1.10. Corn in fair demand; No. 2 mixed, 53c; new shelled, 48c. Oats strong and higher; No. 2 mixed, 36½c. Rye strong and higher; No. 2, 98c. Barley quiet but firm; No. 2 fall, 98c@$1.00.

PROVISIONS—Pork steady at $13.00; new, $14.00. Lard strong and higher at $8.40. Bulk meats quiet; shoulders, $4.62½; clear rib, $7.12½. Bacon quiet; clear rib, $7.80; clear, $8.20.

WHISKY—Active and firm at $1.11.

BUTTER—Active and higher; choice Western Reserve, 22@23c; choice Central Ohio, 17@20c.

TOLEDO.

TOLEDO, O., Nov. 22.—GRAIN—Wheat opened strong and higher; noon board closing a shade easier; No. 2 red Wabash, spot, $1.12; December, $1.12¼; January, $1.14¼; February, $1.17¼; No. 3 red Wabash, $1.03; No. 2 D. & M. red, $1.12. Corn quiet; high mixed, 46¾c; No. 2 spot, 46½c; December, 45½c; January, 46c; May, 49¾c; rejected, 45c; new, 44½c; damaged new, 43. Oats dull and nominal.

HOGS—Dressed, $5.40.

CLOSED: GRAIN—Wheat strong; demand active; No. 2 red to arrive, $1.12; December, $1.12¾; January, $1.14¼; February, $1.17.

RECEIPTS—Wheat, 62,000 bu; corn, 30,000 bu; oats, 3,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 2,000 bu; corn, 3,000 bu; oats, 4,000.

PEORIA.

PEORIA, Ill., Nov. 22.—GRAIN—Corn steady; high-mixed, 43@43½c; mixed, 42¾@43c; sales for May at 46¼c. Oats firm; No. 2 white, 34@34½c. Rye nominal 90½@91c bid.

HIGHWINES—Higher at $1.11.

RECEIPTS—Wheat, 4,950 bu; corn, 60,900 bu; oats, 33,900 bu; rye, 3,675 bu; barley, 6,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 7,000 bu; corn, 27,000 bu; oats, 73,500 bu; rye, 11,700 bu; barley, 2,400 bu.

KANSAS CITY.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Nov. 22.—GRAIN—The *Price Current* reports: Wheat—Receipts, 18,322 bu; shipments, 17,031 bu; active and firmer; No. 3 cash, 86¾c; November, 86¾c; No. 2, cash, 88¾c; November, 88c; No. 1, cash, 95c; November, 95¾c. Corn—Receipts, 14,024 bu; shipments, 16,079 bu; firmer; No. 2, cash, 36¾c; November, 36¾c.

DETROIT.

DETROIT, Nov. 22.—FLOUR—Quiet.

GRAIN—Wheat firm; No. 1 white, $1.09¼ bid; November, $1.09¼; December, $1.09¾; January, $1.11¼; February, $1.13¼; No. 2 white, $1.05¼; No. 2 red, $1.12 bid; receipts, 24,000 bu; shipments, 63,000 bu.

BUFFALO.

BUFFALO, N.Y., Nov. 22.—Severe weather along the canal has stopped navigation. Trade here is paralyzed. Prices nominally higher, but it is impossible to give reliable quotations in consequence of the unsettled feeling.

OSWEGO.

OSWEGO, Nov. 22.—GRAIN—Wheat firm. Corn quiet but firm.

COTTON.

NEW ORLEANS, Nov. 22.—COTTON—Unsettled; nominally ⅛c higher; middling, 11⅛c; low middling, 10⅝c; good ordinary, 9¾c. Net receipts, 12,188; gross, 15,195; exports, to Great Britain, 3,000; France, 4,600; Continent, 3,217; coastwise, 2,145; sales, 10,700; stock, 243,546.

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 22.—COTTON—Firm; ⅛c higher; middling, 11⅛c. Sales, 1,200 bales; receipts, 3,400; shipments, 3,600 bales; stock, 3,500 bales.

DRY GOODS.

NEW YORK, Nov. 22.—Business continues light with package houses, but holiday goods jobbing fairly. Cotton goods firmly held by agents. Prints remain quiet. Staple ginghams in steady request. Spring cassimeres in better demand and prices firm. Flannels and blankets in steady demand.

PETROLEUM.

CLEVELAND, O., Nov. 22.—PETROLEUM—Firm; standard white, 110 test, 11¼c.

PITTSBURG, Nov. 22.—PETROLEUM—Quiet; crude better; United certificates, 92½c; refined, 10¼c Philadelphia delivery.

TURPENTINE.

WILMINGTON, Nov. 22.—SPIRITS OF TURPENTINE—Quiet at 42c.

FRITZ.

Joe Gives His Word of Honor that He Will Imbibe Only Thrice Daily.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

PITTSBURG, Pa., Nov. 22.—Joe Emmet, or "Fritz" Emmet, as he is better known, began an engagement in the Opera-House to-night. Strange to say, he appeared perfectly sober. Speaking of his drinking-toots, he said to-day: "Oh! yes, I have become gambling stock. In Cincinnati week before last they were betting heavy that I wouldn't appear on Monday night as advertised. Several parties that I heard of lost a hundred apiece on it. A friend told me to-day that the betting was lively here Saturday night that I wouldn't play tonight. All I have to say is, that he who bets on *Fritz* fooling an audience bets to lose. Well, it was a fair thing some time ago to bet on. I wouldn't have known which side to bet on myself. However, I never went back on a place more than once except Rochester. They they swore they would never come to see me again,—no, never,—but it was no use. The next time the house wasn't big enough to hold the people. Quit drinking? No, not exactly quit drinking, but have positively quit getting drunk. I have the hardest work to keep sober in Chicago. I don't know whether it's the climate or the whisky, but I nearly always go to pieces when I reach that city. However, when I go there again I will show them I can walk a line as well as the best of them. From this time on I am going to limit myself to three drinks a day; no more, and certainly no less."

Several small bets were made to-day that Emmet will get drunk before his engagement ends Saturday night.

HUMOR.

Said he, "Let us be one." And she was won.

Can a man intoxicated by music be said to be air-tight?

There is no fish in the world that will increase in weight like a trout after it has been pulled from the water.

The thrifty man will always put something away for a rainy day, even if it is nothing but a stolen umbrella.

An Ohio girl sued a man for breach of promise, and proved him such a mean scoundrel that the jury decided that she ought to pay him something for not marrying her.

A man who quit keeping a diary, because he never could find anything to write in it, was the next day run over by a cart, beaten out of three dollars on a dog trade, blackguarded by a fishwife, and drawn on a jury. He will resume the diary.—*Boston Post.*

If upon a snowy day a gentleman sees another gentleman slip and fall, he laughs; whereas, if he sees a horse slip and fall, he does not laugh. Why is this thus? Because, if the gentleman that laughs had fallen, the gentleman that has fallen would have laughed, whereas the horse wouldn't.

One hour after an "old master" had painted the name of a patent medicine on a big rock a cow came along, licked it off, and died before sundown. When the simple name of a medicine kills a cow, human beings want to beware of the stuff itself. A cow was never killed by licking the name of a patent medicine in a newspaper, and no other kind can be recommended.—*Norristown Herald.*

When the English take a vacation they sink the shop. An Englishman traveling in Switzerland met a French lady with her daughter. They made up a party and did the lakes together. The young lady was suddenly attacked with the toothache, and the party traveled twelve miles to find a dentist, who applied a little laudanum. Subsequently it was ascertained that the Englishman was a dentist. When asked why he did not relieve the fair patient, he dryly replied: "I am on a vacation."

"What! that coffee all gone?" "Yis, mam. There isn't a blessed drawin' left in the box." "What! four pounds of coffee used up in our small family in one week?" "Small family? Musha, thin, mam, there's two of yez an' the maid, and there's me an' me foive admirers, who has aich a night to hisself, and how ye can make a small family out of tin o' us is beyant me intirely. I don't know what ye'll do whin I come to fill in th' other two nights o' the week wid young men who wants a sup o' hot coffee for to keep the chills away!"—*Chic.*

A lady of rather a positive turn of mind once gave a tea-party to some lady friends in her bed-room. "John," she said to her husand, as she heard the company coming, "get under the bed!" John tried to resist, but finally succumbed. Every now and then he would make an effort to peep out as the ladies laughed and made merry, but he was mercilessly driven back by his angered wife. At length, after a good joke had exploded among the party, John put his head away out. "Get in there, will you?" whispered his wife as she nudged him. "No!" shrieked John; "as long as I have the spirit of a man left in me, I will take a peep!"

Victor Hugo.

"I saw Victor Hugo riding in the Bois the other day," says the Paris correspondent of the Boston *Journal*, "and was surprised to notice the extreme heartiness of his look. The old poet seems good for ten or fifteen years of life yet. He had on a straw hat, although it was a cold day, and he was riding unconcernedly in a hired cab, which was decidedly the worse for wear. His face is quite red, and is set in a frame of white beard. He always wears his hair cut quite short, and in the park a stranger might readily have fancied him a merchant or a bourgeois retired from business. But, when his face is lighted up by strong emotion,—when he is speaking on some topic in which he is very much interested,—the expression becomes exceptionally fine. He continues to go out in all weathers, and never complains of being ill, which is pretty good for a man who was already a celebrity in 1826."

To correct all abnormal action and restore the liver to its healthy work, judiciously use Hamburg Drops, the best liver regulator in the world.

No other Whisker Dye equals Hill's—50 cents

Tackle an obstinate cough or cold with Hale's Honey of Horehound and Tar.

Pike's Toothache Drops cure in one minute.

THE COURTS.

An Important Decision by the Supreme Bench.

The Status of an Assigned Life-Insurance Policy

On the Life of a Bankrupt with Reference to His Creditors.

A Strange Divorce Case—Confessions, Judgments, Etc.

IMPORTANT DECISION.

The following important decision was filed with the Clerk of the Supreme Court at Ottawa Saturday in the case of Julia T. Cole vs. Christian S. Marple et al., error to the First District Appellate Court:

Opinion by Craig, J.: This was a creditor's bill brought by Christian S. Marple against Julia T. Cole, widow of Jirah D. Cole, deceased, the Equitable Life-Insurance Society, and George A. Seaverns, executor of the estate of J. D. Cole, deceased, to reach the proceeds of a $10,000 life-insurance policy which was issued to Cole on his life by the Equitable Society and by him assigned to Julia T. Cole, his wife, a short time before his death. The policy was issued July 17, 1868, payable in twenty years, or in case of prior death sixty days after notice; the premiums were to be paid in twenty annual installments of $501.10. Cole paid the premiums as they became due, and died Aug. 31, 1876. Before his death, and on the 30th day of August, he assigned the policy to his wife and immediately gave notice of the assignment to the Society, and the Society consented to the arrangement. The estate of Cole is insolvent, and this bill was brought by a creditor who had probated his claim against the estate. The Court on the hearing found that the assignment of the policy from Cole to his wife was fraudulent as against complainant and the other creditors of Cole, and rendered a decree that Julia T. Cole pay into the Court the full amount received on the policy from the Equitable Society—to-wit: $10,663.22, with interest at 6 per cent from the 26th day of November, 1868, the time when she received the money. The proposition is not controverted that voluntary conveyance of property by a person who is insolvent is voidable and may be set aside by creditors. But while this may be regarded as a general rule which may be invoked by a creditor when his debtor has attempted to transfer his property beyond the reach of legal process, yet the question presented by this record is whether the assignment of the policy made by Cole to his wife is to be regarded as falling within that general rule, or is it a transaction which is authorized by the Statute, Sec. 54, Chap. 73, R. L. 1874, page 607, which was enacted in 1869, and declares:

"It shall be lawful for any married woman by herself and in her own name, or in the name of any third person, with his assent as her trustee, to cause to be insured for her sole use the life of her husband for any definit period or for the term of his natural life; and in case of her surving such period or term, the sum or net amount of the insurance becoming due and payable by the terms of the insurance, shall be payable to her, to and for her own use free from the claims of the representatives of the husband, or of any of his creditors: *Provided, however*, that if the premium of such policy is paid by any person with intent to defraud his creditors, an amount equal to the premium so paid with interest thereon, shall inure to the benefit of said creditors; subject, however, to the statute of limitations.

The amount of the insurance may be made payable, in case of the death of the wife before the period at which it becomes due, to his, her, or their children, for their use, as shall be provided in the policy of insurance, and their guardian if under age.

Here is a statute which empowers a wife in her own name or in the name of a third party to obtain a policy of insurance on the life of her husband, and in the case of his death the amount of the insurance shall go to the wife free from the claims of her husband's creditors.

There is but one saving provision in the statute in favor of creditors, and that is where a person pays the premium on the policy with the intent to defraud his creditors, an amount equal to the premium so paid and not barred by the statute of limitations may be recovered. The defendant in the bill in her answer alleges that she caused the life of Josiah D. Cole to be insured in the Equitable Society, and that the insurance was for her sole use. She denies the right of complainant to any portion of the money paid her by the insurance society, and sets up the statute of limitations as a bar to the recovery of an amount equal to the premium paid by her husband on the policy prior to July 17, 1874. The question here is not whether defendant falls within the letter of the statute, but it is whether she substantially complied with the act, and falls within its spirit. The Constitution of 1870 declares that "The General Assembly shall pass liberal homestead and exemption laws." Prior, however, to the adoption of the Constitution, in Deere v. Chapman, 25 Ill. 610, it was held that the Homestead act was a remedial act, and should receive a liberal construction. It was there said, "Though this act may be said to be in derogation of the common law, and an innovation upon all former relations between creditors and debtors, giving to the latter new rights and immunities, yet it does not follow that it should not receive a construction so liberal as to advance the object contemplated by the Legislature in passing the act. In Good v. Fogg, 61 Ill. 451, where the act of 1843 and 1861, exempting certain personal property from levy and sale, came before the Court for construction, it was held that a person entitled to the benefit of the exemptions may hold under both statutes a home worth not exceeding $160; that the acts are not to receive a strict construction, and that according to their spirit a party thus situated may in his claim unite both laws.

Now, while the act which allows the wife to hold a policy of insurance on the life of her husband and protects her in the proceeds of the policy as against the creditors of her husband, is not strictly an exemption law, yet it is of that nature, and should be construed with the same liberality. But we are not without authority on this question. In Charter Oak Life v. Brant, 47 Mo., 419, where a statute similar to our own was under consideration, it is said: "The statute was founded on charity, and intended to subserve a beneficent object, and in a case falling within it I should be disposed to give it the most favorable construction to carry out its humane purpose." Do the facts presented by this record establish a case within the spirit of the statute? Cole had a policy payable to him, his executors, administrators, and assigns; he assigned the policy to defendant, his wife; on the same day the Insurance Company was notified of the assignment; it accepted the notice and consented to the assignment. In The City Fire-Insurance Company v. Marsu, 45 Ind., 482, where a policy had been taken out in the name of Morris, on a stock of goods, who subsequently sold the goods to Myers and with the concent of the Company assigned to him the policy, it was held, in substance though not in form, a new insurance was granted to Myers.

In Borroughs vs. State Mutual Life-Assurance Company, 97 Mass., 359, where a policy was payable to the insured and his assignees, and duly assigned with the consent of the Company, it was held that the assignment transferred the legal title to the assignee with right to sue in his own name.

Whether under the assignment in this case a suit might have been maintained in the name of Mrs. Cole is a question which does not properly arise, and it will not be necessary to determine it. But when the assignment was made with the consent of the Company, as was held in the Marks case, in substance a new insurance was granted to Mrs. Cole. After the assignment was made it could not be repudiated by Cole or the Company, but under the assignment the policy was held by Mrs. Cole for her sole use and benefit, and although the transaction may not have assumed the form required by the statute, yet the substantial requirements of the statute were followed, and under a statute of this character that is all that can be required. At the time the assignment was made had Mrs. Cole taken out a new policy on her husband's life in her name or that of a trustee, it is not denied that she would have been able to hold the proceeds regardless of creditors of the husband. What is the difference in principle between taking out a new policy and having one already in existence assigned with the consent of the Company? We perceive no substantial difference, and hence we must hold that Mrs. Cole under the statute had a clear right with the consent of the Company to accept an assignment of the policy. But under the statute, Cole being insolvent, all premiums paid by him on the policy within five years next before this action was brought, with interest thereon from the date of payment, could be recovered by the creditors. The action was commenced in October, 1878. The premium paid in July, 1873, and all paid before that time would be barred by the statute, but the complainant was entitled to recover the premium of $501.60 paid July 17, 1874, and $501.60 paid July 17, 1875, and $501.60 paid July 17, 1876, with 6 per cent interest on each of said amounts from the date of payment.

The position that the assignment of the policy cannot be maintained because it was not acknowledged and recorded as the transfer of goods and chattels is required to be, under Sec. 9, Chap. 68, R. L. 1874, page 577, we do not regard as tenable. While the words goods and chattels might be held ordinarily to mean all personal property of every description, yet a moment's reflection will satisfy any one that it was never intended that a chose in action should be embraced within its provisions. Where a husband and wife are residing together, there is manifest wisdom in requiring a transfer of goods and chattels from one to the other to be in writing, and acknowledged and recorded, so that all may know to whom the property belongs, and one may be prevented from setting up a secret transfer of the property should it be seized by execution as the property of the other. But the law could never have been intended to apply to a chose in action. It would be absurd in the extreme to require a husband and wife, on the assignment of a promissory note, to go before a Justice of the Peace and have the assignment acknowledged, and then have it recorded. The statute was never framed for such a ridiculous purpose. One cross error remains to be considered: Is complainant entitled to have his claim paid first out of the money received? If Cole was living, and the complainant had filed a bill and discovered property, there would be no question in regard to his right to be first paid out of any money recovered as a reward for his diligence. [Lyons v. Robins, 46 Ill., 276; Rappley v. International Bank, 93 Ill., 396.]

Where property has been fraudulently conveyed by a person who afterwards dies, such property is not assets in the hands of the administrator for general distribution among all the creditors. The administrator cannot file a bill and reach such property, but a creditor can, and, when he obtains a lien by filing a bill, and in the end recovers the property, he is justly entitled to be rewarded for his superior diligence, and receive the payment of his debt before other creditors can come in. We do not regard this, however, a new question in this Court. In Balantine v. Beal, 3 Scam., 204, where a creditor had filed a bill to reach property which was held by one in trust for an estate, the complainant having a claim against the estate, it was held that the complainant, by the institution of his suit, secured a lien upon the land for the satisfaction of his debt, and, if the administrator was entitled to any of the proceeds, it would only be the residue after paying complainant's debt. [See also Alexander v. Tums, 13 Ill., 221, and United States Bank v. Burke, 4 Black., 141.]

The judgment of the Appellate Court must be reversed, and the cause remanded for further proceeding consistent with this opinion.

Sheldon, J., dissenting:

The policy was Cole's own property. The assignment of it was a gift of the policy to his wife and void as against creditors. I do not regard the statute as applying to the case.

Rosenthal & Pence for appellants.

George F. Burry for appellee.

A DISAPPOINTED WIFE.

Judge Jameson yesterday decided the case of Lucy Sloan against William A. Sloan. This was a petition to set aside a divorce granted in 1872. The charge was that the decree was obtained by Mr. Sloan against himself without the wife's knowledge; that he induced her by false representation to sign a warrant of attorney giving a lawyer here the authority to file a bill for her against her husband, charging him with adultery, and that a decree to that effect had been entered, of which she had no knowledge until 1879. The Judge said that Sloan left his wife in 1869 for the purpose of getting her a home out West. In 1872 he appeared in Chicago, and about the time the bill was filed was making arrangements to commit adultery. As soon as the decree was granted, notice was sent to him, and he immediately married another woman. The petition was somewhat peculiar in that it did not charge anybody with having been guilty of fraud, but claimed fraud had been committed, without any especial and particular instrument. A question had arisen as to whether the petition could be entertained to set aside a decree. As a simple petition it could not. The statute only provided for two contingencies, and application in such cases must be made in one and three years respectively. There was no provision in practice or by statute authorizing the filing of a petition to set aside a decree after three years. Could the petition, then, be sustained by considering it as a bill for review or an original bill in the nature of a bill for review? A bill for review, it would seem, would not lie after the expiration of five years, for it could only be filed within the time limited for a writ of error, and that was five years. There was no limitation to the time of filing an original bill in the nature of a bill for review, but on principle the same rule ought to be applied as to bills of review. In either case, then, the bill should be dismissed. But, even granting that it was properly filed, the petitioner, Mrs. Sloan, was entitled to no relief on the evidence as shown in the case. The principal allegation of the petition was that the decree was rendered without any appearance on her part, without any knowledge on her part, and that she never was apprised of the fact that the decree had been entered until some seven years afterward. Such a case would present a very strong equitable claim on the Court. The evidence was that during the time the husband was away the wife lived with her mother and her husband's father, and that her husband corresponded with his father, brothers, and sisters constantly. Mrs. Sloan claimed she never was able to find out from the family where her husband was, never received a letter from him from 1869 to 1879, and never herself wrote to him. That such a state of facts could exist under such circumstances seemed incredible, and her statement could not be believed. Nor could greater credence be attached to her other statement, that she did not know that any divorce proceedings had been begun, and never authorized Goodrich to file a bill. The evidence was decisive against her. The testimony also showed she had conversations with her father-in-law about getting a divorce; that when the power of attorney was sent to her it was explained to her, and she signed it ultimately before a notary public. The testimony of the notary was very decisive, to the effect that Mrs. Sloan knew the character of the paper she was signing. The only remaining question was, whether the Court had been imposed on by outsiders, one living in Ohio, the other in Iowa. The decree had been obtained with all due formality, the Court, as far as the record showed, had acquired jurisdiction of the parties, the allegations of the bill were all regular and sufficient. That being the case, the Court could not disturb the decree at such a remote period of time. The rule was well settled that if there was error on the face of the decree, showing that the Court had no jurisdiction either of the persons or subject matter, then it could be set aside, either by a party to it or by a stranger, but if on the face of the decree there was no error, then the only remedy was by appeal or writ of error. The result, therefore, was that the petition would have to be dismissed.

A HAPPY OLD SLAVE.

Judge Jameson also decided the case of Lucy Churchill, a colored woman, and formerly a slave, against Joel Bigelow. This was a bill to establish a resulting trust in a house and lot on Fourth avenue, which had been sold by complainant's husband to Bigelow. The Judge found that complainant had contributed about $3,900 toward the purchase of the house and lot, the title being taken in her husband's name, that the subsequent sale to Bigelow was made in such a manner as to put him on guard, and to give him reason to suspect that it was not bona-fide, and that the wife had an interest in the property. She was, accordingly, held to be entitled to an interest in the nature of a resulting trust to the extent of her advances. Some of the money she put into the house had been earned while she was a slave in Louisiana, and a part of the remainder was the proceeds of a lottery ticket, on which she drew $3,200.

ITEMS.

Judge Barnum was not in court yesterday, on account of sickness.

In the mandamus case of The People ex rel. F. M. Bradshaw against C. Norman Fay, General Manager of the Bell Telephone Company of Illinois, to compel the defendant to issue some stock to the relator, by stipulation of the parties a peremptory mandamus was issued by Judge Moran.

The jury in the libel case of Pat O'Neil against the *Staats-Zeitung* yesterday returned a verdict for $250 in favor of the plaintiff. The libel consisted in an item to the effect that O'Neil had cheated a man named Bushick in a real estate trade of the National Hotel at Joliet for some Indiana lands.

DIVORCES.

Frank C. Caswell filed a bill yesterday against his wife Nettie, asking for a divorce on the ground of cruelty and adultery.

Feobee Whipple asked for a similar decree against Randolph Whipple on account of his cruelty and adultery.

A bill for divorce was filed Saturday by Dora Thompson against Harvey M. Thompson, asking for a divorce. The bill was carried off so that the particulars could not be learned, but judging from the charges which have been made against the defendant several times, a shrewd guess can be hazarded as to the ground of complaint.

UNITED STATES COURTS.

N. S. Harwood began a suit in assumpsit yesterday against George O. Marcy, claiming $15,000.

STATE COURTS.

James McCauley began a suit yesterday for $2,500 against Philip W. Parker and another for $2,000 against Henry W. Rogers, Jr., and James C. Rogers.

Richard J. Sherman commenced an action in ejectment against Miles O'Connell, laying damages at $15,000.

Elisha A. Anderson began a suit in attachment against Joseph Zuckerman to recover $3,150.35. James McKindley began a similar suit for $3,529.05, and James P. Smith and Abram Vandecheek one for $437.32 against the same party.

Adolph Chains sued Gertrude and Theodore W. Heineman for $2,500.

Henry Howard commenced a suit in trespass against William S. O'Hara and Ira Banchard, claiming $5,000 damages.

CRIMINAL COURT.

Ann Sullivan, the Canal street saloonkeeper, who was indicted for killing an unknown man with a beer-keg, will be tried to-day on the charge of manslaughter.

The Grand Jury heard twenty cases yesterday, finding eight true bills, five no bills, and passing seven cases.

Thomas McDermott was tried by a jury and found guilty of assault with intent to do bodily injury. Georges Meyers was tried for larceny and found guilty, and sentenced to six months' House of Correction.

Twenty-five prisoners were arraigned to plead yesterday and all pleaded not guilty except George Smith, Henry Svenningson, and William Webber, who pleaded guilty to petit larceny, and were remanded for sentence. William Edger, on his plea of guilty of petit larceny, was sent for four months to the House of Correction, as was also James McIntyre for a like offense.

Michael Mahon, who, with Henry Needham and Charles Slausky, committed a very brutal highway robbery upon a man named Frederick Foster last May, pleaded guilty yesterday. He did so once before, but was allowed to withdraw the plea. It was expected that he would stand his trial yesterday afternoon, but at the last moment he weakened and decided to trust to the mercy of the Court. Of the other parties to the crime, Needham is now in the Penitentiary, and the third, Slausky, is missing, he having forfeited his bail.

THE CALL.

JUDGE DRUMMOND—In chambers.

JUDGE BLODGETT—The trial of the match-bond conspiracy cases.

APPELLATE COURT—Motions.

JUDGE SMITH—No preliminary call. Trial call 3,272, 3,288, 3,290, 3,292, 3,298, 3,300, 3,310, 3,312. No. 3,286, Shannon v. Pittsburg, Cincinnati & St. Louis Railway Company, on trial.

JUDGE JAMESON—68, 69, 70, 73. Passed case on hearing.

JUDGE ROGERS—Condemnation cases. Nos. 4,679, 4,680, 4,728 (Chicago & Western Indiana Railroad Company v. Hutt and others). No case on trial.

JUDGE MORAN—No call. No. 274¼, Brant v. Gallup, on trial.

JUDGE TULEY—5, 6, 8, and 9. No. 4, Hosmer v. Campbell, on hearing.

JUDGE BARNUM—No announcement.

CRIMINAL COURT—Nos. 505, 559, 592, and 593.

JUDGMENTS.

CIRCUIT COURT—CONFESSIONS—Henry Abrahams v. Joseph Zuckerman, $4,088.33.—Clarissa E. Clark v. Daniel P. and Augustus P. Hanson, $441.66.—H. A. Leonard v. Benjamin F. Greene, $3,284.21.—Sarah F. Greene v. Same, $2,870.

JUDGE ROGERS—Patrick O'Neil v. The *Illinois Staats-Zeitung* Company; verdict, $250, and motion for new trial.

JUDGE MORAN—James Egan v. William H. Courtney, $706.45.

ILLINOIS SUPREME COURT.

OTTAWA, Ill., Nov. 22.—The following opinions were filed Saturday in the Clerk's office of the Supreme Court of Illinois, Northern Grand Division:

PEOPLE'S DOCKET.

8. Parker vs. People; reversed and remanded.

ADVISEMENT DOCKET.

28. Haines vs. People; reversed.
37. Maher vs. Farwell et al.; decree affirmed.
47. Burgett et al. vs. Paxton et al.; decree affirmed; Sheldon, Scholfield and Craig, JJ., dissenting; dissenting opinion by Sheldon, J.

CIVIL DOCKET.

6. Stettauer vs. White; affirmed.
12. Bennett et al. vs. Van Fleet et al.; decision affirmed.
15. Cole vs. Marple et al.; reversed and remanded. Sheldon, Judge, dissents.
18. Gavin vs. City of Chicago; affirmed.
24. Village of Byron vs. Blount; decision reversed and remanded.
28. Lamar Insurance Company vs. Gulick; dismissed.
29. Patterson et al. vs. McKinney et al; decision reversed in part and affirmed in part.
30. Bank of Montreal vs. Page; affirmed.
57. Town of Lemont vs. Singer & Talcott Stone Company; reversed and remanded. Dickey, Chief Justice, dissents.
38. Koon et al. vs. Hollingsworth; decree reversed and remanded.
39. Metropolitan City Railway Company vs. City of Chicago; affirmed.
43. Alliance Insurance Company vs. McKnight; affirmed.
46. Crozzer et al. vs. Hoyt et al.; decree affirmed.
49. Otis, Receiver, vs. Gross; reversed and remanded.
52. Ryan vs. Ryan et al.; decree affirmed.
58. Town of Fox vs. Town of Kendall; affirmed.
59. Fawsett vs. National Life-Insurance Company; affirmed.
60. Keohane vs. Smith; reversed and remanded.
66. Daly et al. vs. St. Patrick's Catholic Church; reversed and remanded.
70. Redlich vs. Beauerle; affirmed.
77. King et al. vs. Chicago, Danville & Vincennes Railroad Company; affirmed. Chief-Justice Dickey and Judge Sheldon dissenting. Dissenting opinion by Chief-Justice Dickey.

A Strange Suicide.

On Wednesday a strange suicide occurred in French's Hotel in New York City. Charles Rasch, a Norwegian, shot himself in the head in his room. He performed the act with the greatest deliberation, lying down on a rubber coat and holding a hand mirror in one hand to make sure of his aim. He sent a bullet through his temple. He left a letter addressed to a gentleman in Stavanger, Norway. This letter showed that Rasch was a man of good family and fine culture. His personal appearance also indicated that he was a well-bred gentleman. He had been at French's about two weeks, receiving friends occasionally. He was evidently out of money when he shot himself, and he had already pawned his gold watch, but a reference to a lady in his letter leads to the conclusion that poverty does not account for the fatal pistol-shot. The letter shows that he had traveled extensively. Indeed, his journey to New York seems by his statement to have been rather aimless. He wrote:

"I went from Havre by way of Fredrickshaven to Hamburg, Koln, to Paris, with a few days' stay in each place. In Paris I only remained fourteen days. From there to Havre, Southampton, and New York, where I arrived last Friday (5th) by the steamer Donau, of the North German Lloyds (Bremen) line. That in my journey I have seen and experienced much you will, of course, understand. But in the midst of the most joyful moments the thought comes often that ————, and now the thought comes again.

"I have a petition to you all. Let the mental sufferings I have experienced the last few weeks in some degree soften the harsh judgment which you would pronounce upon me. Believe me, moments like this are very strange. I have poison standing before me on the table. As the ultima ratio, I have the revolver at my side, and within one hour I hope that everything will be over. If it did not appear like a profanation, I could say with Sarah Bernhardt, in her last sentences in 'Frou-Frou': '*Est-ce cela la mort? Me parait peu de chose!*' I am glad that I had an opportunity to see Sarah Bernhardt. I have been there three times this week, and every time saw 'Frou-Frou.' Only when one has seen her does one know what true theatric art is. In parenthesis, both in feature and posture, as well as in carriage, she reminds me of Miss Anna Kielland, and perhaps this circumstance contributed to the fact that I was so enthusiastic for 'Sara,' as she is called here.

"Now it only remains to write a few words to the owner of the hotel to request him to take care of this, and also, with some few words, to dispose of my effects. I will not send any greetings to anybody. They would, I suppose, only be received with a contemptible shrug of the shoulders.

"To you, hearty thanks for the kindness you showed me when we were acquainted. I wish I had better deserved it. There are some matters that I do not dare to think of.

"It is 11 o'clock.
"I cannot write to my father.
"It is now ten minutes past 12 o'clock.
"The cigarette is almost finished. Adieu.
"CHARLES R."

Musn't Trust to Appearances.

Galveston News.

An honest Galveston shoemaker was strolling down the avenue, when, peering into a restaurant, what should he see but one of his fashionable customers seated at a table covered with all the delicacies of the season, including a large bottle of green seal and two canvas-back ducks! Rushing in, the irate Galveston tradesman exclaimed. "You haven't got money to pay me for the boots you have got on, but you can afford to pay for all manner of delicacies." The young man wiped his mustache, and, looking around to see that he was not overheard, responded in a whisper, "Don't be deceived by appearances. You must not lose confidence in me. I don't expect to pay for this little banquet any more than I expect to pay you for the boots."

"Hair Revivum" restores gray hair to its original color for 50 cents.

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Rubber GOSSAMER COATS, Ladies' Circulars, etc., Wholesale and Retail. R. T. WHELPLEY, 131 and 133 Lake-st.

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Oysters 20c a Dish! Fresh and elegantly served. Restaurant complete. BRAZELTON, 100 Madison-st.

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MANHOOD RESTORED. A victim of early imprudence, causing nervous debility, premature decay, etc., having tried in vain every known remedy, has discovered a simple means of self-cure, which he will send free to his fellow-sufferers. Address J. H. REEVES, 43 Chatham-st., N. Y.

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Monday Boats don't leave until 7 p m
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For Ahnepee, etc., Friday 9 a m
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RAILROAD TIME-TABLE.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS.

EXPLANATION OF REFERENCE MARKS.—† Saturday excepted. *Sunday excepted. ‡ Monday excepted. § Daily.

Chicago & Northwestern Railway.

For Maps, Guide-Books, Time-Tables, Sleeping-Car accommodations, apply at 60 and 62 Clark-st., Grand Pacific Hotel, Brink's Express office (on northeast corner Randolph and State-sts.), Palmer House, 75 Canal-st., and at the depots.

	Leave.	Arrive.
aPacific Fast Line	*12:30 p m	* 2:15 p m
aSioux City & Yankton	*12:30 p m	* 2:15 p m
aOmaha Night Express	† 9:15 p m	‡ 7:15 a m
aDes Moines Night Express	† 9:15 p m	‡ 7:15 a m
aDes Moines Day Express	*12:30 p m	* 2:15 p m
aSioux City & Yankton	† 9:15 p m	‡ 7:15 a m
aCedar Rapids Express	* 8:30 a m	* 6:45 p m
aFreeport, Rockford & Dubuque	* 9:15 a m	* 2:30 p m
aFreeport, Rockford & Dubuque	*10:15 p m	* 6:15 a m
bFreeport, R'kford & Lake Geneva	* 4:15 p m	*10:50 a m
bMilwaukee Express	* 8:00 a m	* 7:45 p m
bMilwaukee Special—Sundays	8:30 a m	4:00 p m
bMilwaukee & Green Bay	*10:00 a m	§ 4:00 p m
bMilwaukee Passenger	* 5:00 p m	*10:30 a m
bMil., Green Bay & Marquette	§ 9:00 p m	§ 6:45 a m
bGreen Bay, via Janesville	* 9:30 a m	* 6:15 p m
bSt. Paul & Minneapolis Express	*10:00 a m	§ 4:00 p m
bSt. Paul & Minneapolis Express	§ 9:00 p m	‡ 7:00 a m
bPierre & Deadwood Express	10:00 a m	§ 4:00 p m
bLa Crosse & Minnesota	*10:00 a m	§ 4:00 p m
bLa Crosse & Minnesota	§ 9:00 p m	‡ 7:00 a m
bWinona & Central Dakota	*10:00 a m	§ 4:00 p m
bWinona & Central Dakota	§ 9:00 p m	‡ 7:00 a m
aLake Geneva Express	* 4:15 p m	*10:30 a m
bLake Geneva	* 4:15 p m	*10:00 a m
bFond du Lac, via Janesville	* 4:15 p m	*10:20 a m

For suburban trains, get local time-card at 62 Clark-st. Pullman Hotel Cars are run through, between Chicago and Council Bluffs, and Pullman Sleeper is Sioux City on the train leaving Chicago at 12:30 p. m. Pullman Sleepers on 9:15 p. m. train to Des Moines. No other road runs Pullman or any other form of hotel cars west of Chicago.

a—Depot corner of Wells and Kinzie-sts.
b—Depot corner of Canal and Kinzie-sts.

Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad.

For Maps, Guide-Books, Time-Tables, Sleeping-Car Accommodations, apply at any of the following Ticket-Offices of the Company in Chicago: 59 Clark-st., Grand Pacific Hotel, Brink's Express Office (on northeast corner Randolph and State-sts.), foot of Indiana-av., Grand Central Depot, corner Canal and Sixteenth-sts., Palmer House, and corner Canal and Madison-sts. (on West Side).

	Leave.	Arrive.
bOttawa & Streator Express	7:50 a m	b 7:30 p m
bGalesburg Passenger	7:50 a m	b 7:30 p m
bNebraska Express	10:30 a m	b 2:15 p m
bDubuque & Sioux City Express	9:50 a m	b 2:50 p m
bDowner's Grove Accommodat'n	11:00 a m	b 1:50 p m
bPacific Fast Express	12:30 p m	b 2:30 p m
bKansas & Colorado Ex	12:30 p m	b 2:30 p m
bKansas City & Texas Fast Line	12:30 p m	b 2:15 p m
Aurora Sunday Passenger	1:00 p m	10:10 a m
bAurora Passenger	3:15 p m	b 7:15 a m
bMendota & Ottawa Express	4:35 p m	b10:45 a m
bSt. Louis Passenger	4:35 p m	b10:45 a m
bRockford, Fr'port & Rock Falls Ex	4:35 p m	b10:45 a m
bAurora Passenger	4:40 p m	7:50 a m
bAurora Passenger	5:30 p m	b 8:55 a m
bAurora Passenger	6:20 p m	b10:35 a m
cDes Moines, Omaha & Lincoln Night Express	9:05 p m	d 6:55 a m
cTexas Night Express	9:05 p m	d 6:55 a m
cKansas City & St. Joe Night Ex	9:05 p m	d 6:55 a m
bFreeport & Dubuque Express	9:30 p m	b 6:35 a m
Wednesday & Saturday Theatre Train	b11:15 p m	10:15 a m

a Daily. b Daily, except Sunday. c Daily, except Saturday. d Daily, except Monday.

Pullman (16-wheel) Sleeping-Cars and Passenger Coaches between Chicago, Des Moines, Council Bluffs, Omaha, Lincoln, St. Joseph, Atchison, Topeka, and Kansas City, through without change. Parlor Cars, with Reclining Chairs, between Chicago and Kansas City. Gorgeous Smoking-Cars, with Revolving-Chairs for the exclusive use of first-class passengers. C., B. & Q. Dining-Cars attached to all trains.

Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway.

"Pan-Handle" Depot, corner Clinton and Carroll-sts. Ticket Offices, 63 Clark-st., Palmer House, Grand Pacific Hotel, and at Depot.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Milwaukee Fast Mail	* 7:30 a m	* 7:45 p m
Milwaukee & Waukesha Express	* 5:00 p m	*10:20 a m
Milwaukee, St. Paul & Minneapolis Express trains	§10:10 a m / † 9:00 p m	§ 4:00 p m / ‡ 7:00 a m
Green Bay, Menasha, and Appleton Express trains	*10:10 a m / † 9:00 p m	* 4:00 p m / ‡ 7:00 a m
Milwaukee, Madison, Prairie du Chien, Iowa, and Dakota Ex	† 9:00 p m	‡ 7:00 a m
Stevens Point and Ashland Ex	† 9:00 p m	‡ 7:00 a m
Milwaukee, Madison, and Prairie du Chien Express	*10:10 a m	* 7:45 p m
Libertyville Accommodation	* 6:15 p m	* 8:15 a m
Elgin Express	* 9:45 a m	* 4:15 p m
Byron Passenger (city)	* 4:00 p m	* 10:45 a m
Elgin Fast Passenger	* 5:15 p m	* 8:45 a m
Sunday Passenger (Elgin)	9:00 a m	7:50 p m

All Minnesota trains run via Milwaukee. Tickets for St. Paul and Minneapolis are good either via Madison and Prairie du Chien, or via La Crosse & Winona.

Illinois Central Railroad.

Depot foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket Office, 121 Randolph-st., near Clark, Grand Pacific Hotel, and Palmer House.

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis & Texas Express	* 8:40 a m	§ 7:20 p m
St. Louis & Texas Fast Line	§ 8:30 p m	§ 6:35 a m
Cairo & New Orleans Express	* 8:40 a m	§ 7:20 p m
New Orleans & Texas Fast Ex	§ 8:30 p m	§ 6:35 a m
Springfield Express	* 8:40 a m	* 7:20 p m
Springfield Night Express	§ 8:30 p m	§ 6:35 a m
Peoria, Burlington & Keokuk	* 8:40 a m	* 7:20 p m
cPeoria, Burlington & Keokuk	§ 8:30 p m	§ 6:35 a m
Pontiac & Chatsworth Express	* 8:40 a m	* 7:20 p m
Pontiac Express	* 4:45 p m	* 9:25 a m
Gilman Passenger	* 4:45 p m	* 9:25 a m
Dubuque & Sioux City Express	* 9:50 a m	* 6:35 p m
Dubuque & Sioux City Express	* 9:30 p m	* 6:35 a m

‡ On Saturday night to Gilman only.
c On Saturday night runs to Peoria only.

Wabash, St. Louis & Pacific Railway.

Depot corner Stewart and Archer-avs. (Twenty-third-st.). Archer-av. cars via State-st. run to the depot. Ticket Office, 85 Clark-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis & Gulf Express	* 8:45 a m	* 7:30 p m
St. Louis & Gulf Fast Line	§ 8:55 p m	§ 7:15 a m
Kansas City & Denver Fast Ex	*12:15 p m	* 3:30 p m
Peoria, Burlington & Keokuk Ex	* 8:45 a m	* 7:30 p m
Peoria & Pekin Special	§ 8:55 p m	§ 7:15 a m
Springfield & Hannibal Fast Line	* 8:55 p m	* 3:30 p m

§ Daily. *Daily except Sundays.

NOTE—Pullman Sleeping Cars from Chicago to St. Louis, Kansas City, and Peoria. Parlor Day Coaches with revolving chairs Chicago to St. Louis, and Reclining Chair Sleeping Cars Chicago to Hannibal and Kansas City. No change of Day Coaches Chicago to St. Louis or Kansas City.

Chicago & Alton.

Union Depot, West Side, corner Canal and Van Buren-st., near Van Buren-st. bridge, and Twenty-third-st. Ticket Offices, at Depots, 83 South Clark-st., Grand Pacific Hotel, and Palmer House.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Kansas City, Denver & Pueblo Fast Express	*12:30 p m	* 3:30 p m
Kansas City, Santa Fe & Denver Night Express via Alton	† 9:00 p m	‡ 7:25 a m
St. Louis, Springfield & Texas	* 9:00 a m	* 7:50 p m
Mobile & New Orleans Express	* 9:00 a m	* 7:50 p m
St. Louis, Springfield & Texas	§ 9:00 p m	§ 7:25 a m
Peoria, Burling'n { Fast Express	* 9:00 a m	* 3:30 p m
ton & Keokuk { Ex. via Chenoa	† 9:00 p m	‡ 7:25 a m
Pekin & Peoria Ex. via Joliet	* 9:00 a m	* 3:30 p m
Streator, Lacon, Washingt'n Ex	*12:30 p m	* 3:30 p m
Joliet & Dwight Accommodation	* 5:00 p m	* 9:10 a m

Michigan Central Railroad.

Depot, foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket Office, 67 Clark-st., southeast corner of Randolph, Grand Pacific Hotel, and at Palmer House.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail (via Main and Air Line)	* 7:00 a m	* 6:50 p m
New York & Boston Ex. (daily)	* 9:00 a m	* 7:40 p m
Special New York & Boston Ex	§ 3:30 p m	§ 8:00 p m
Kalamazoo Accommodation	* 3:40 p m	*10:30 a m
Atlantic Express (daily)	§ 5:15 p m	§ 8:00 a m
Night Express	† 9:10 p m	‡ 6:30 a m
Grand Rapids & Muskegon Mail	* 9:00 a m	* 7:40 p m
Grand Rapids & Petoskey Express	* 3:40 p m	* 8:00 p m
aGrand Rapids & Muskegon Ex	†9:10 p m	‡ 6:30 a m

a On Sundays this train leaves at 5:15 p m.

Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad.

Depot, corner of Van Buren and Sherman-sts. Ticket Offices, 56 Clark-st., Sherman House, Palmer House, Grand Pacific Hotel, and 75 Canal, corner Madison.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Davenport & Peoria Express	*10:00 a m	* 6:00 p m
Council Bluffs Fast Express	*12:30 p m	* 2:30 p m
Kansas City, Leavenworth & Atchison Fast Express	*12:30 p m	* 2:30 p m
Peru Accommodation	* 5:00 p m	*10:15 a m
Council Bluffs Night Express	†10:00 p m	‡ 6:30 a m
Kansas City, Leavenworth & Atchison Night Express	†10:00 p m	‡ 6:30 a m

*Daily except Sundays. †Daily except Saturdays. ‡Daily except Mondays.

Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railway.

Ticket offices at depots Van Buren-st., head of La Salle, Twenty-second-st., and Forty-third-st. Ticket and freight office under Sherman House, and ticket offices in the Grand Pacific Hotel and Palmer House.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail (via Main Line)	* 7:35 a m	* 7:40 p m
Special New York Express	* 9:00 a m	* 7:40 p m
Lightning Express (daily)	§ 3:30 p m	§ 4:20 p m
Atlantic N. Y. Express (daily)	§ 5:15 p m	§ 8:00 a m
Fast Express	§10:20 p m	§ 6:40 a m

Chicago & Grand Trunk Railway.

Depot corner Archer and Stewart-avs. Ticket Offices: 77 Clark-st. and 103 Clark-st., Grand Pacific and Palmer House.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail Express	* 9:00 a m	* 9:00 p m
Night Express	† 7:30 p m	‡10:10 a m
Valparaiso Accomm'dat'n—leave & arrive cor Western-av & 26th	§ 5:40 p m	§ 9:10 a m

Pullman Sleeping-Cars attached to night express.

Baltimore & Ohio.

Depots, Exposition Building and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket Offices, 83 Clark-st., Palmer House, Grand Pacific Hotel, and Depot (Exposition Building).

	Leave.	Arrive.
Morning Express	* 7:50 a m	* 5:40 p m
Fast Express	§ 5:15 p m	§ 8:00 a m
Evening Express	‡ 9:40 p m	† 7:35 p m

§ Daily. *Sunday excepted. †Saturday excepted. ‡Monday excepted.

Kankakee Line.

Depot, foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-second-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Cincinnati, Indianapolis & Louisville Day Express	* 8:00 a m	* 7:35 p m
Night Express	§ 8:10 p m	§ 7:30 a m

Pittsburg, Ft. Wayne & Chicago Railway.

Depot, cor. Van Buren and Canal-sts. Ticket Offices, 65 Clark-st., Palmer House, Grand Pacific Hotel, and at Depot.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail and Express	* 8:00 a m	* 7:00 p m
New York Express (daily)	§ 3:30 p m	§ 8:00 p m
Pacific Express (daily)	§ 5:15 p m	§ 8:00 a m
Fast Line	§ 9:10 p m	§ 6:30 a m

Pittsburg, Cincinnati & St. Louis R. R.

(Cincinnati Air-Line and Kokomo Line.)

Depot, corner of Clinton and Carroll-sts., West Side.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Louisville, Columbus & East Day Express	* 8:40 a m	* 7:35 p m
Night Express	§ 8:00 p m	§ 7:45 a m

Chicago & Eastern Illinois Railroad.

(Danville Route.)

Ticket Offices, 77 Clark-st., Palmer House, Grand Pacific Hotel. Trains leave from Depot, Fourteenth-st., just west of State-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Day Mail	* 8:45 a m	* 4:50 p m
Nashville & Florida Express	§ 7:35 p m	§ 7:40 a m

VOLUME XL.

HOSIERY AND UNDER[WEAR]

S. M. ROTHSC[HILD] 158 State-s[t.]

HOSIERY D[EPARTMENT]

Infants', Children's, Misse[s'] Ladies', and Men's

In English, French, Ger[man] American manufacture, ing all the latest and proved styles, patterns, ors in Silk, Lisle Threa[d] mere, Merino, Cotton, a[nd] Embroidered Fronts, Bracelets, Striped and LOWER PRICES THA[N] OFFERED IN THIS M[ARKET]

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Infants', Children's, Boys', Ladies', and

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In Scotch Gray, Wh[ite] and Fancy Checked a[nd] in European and Americ[an manu]facture.

GLOVE DE[PARTMENT]

1,000 dozen Ladies' Kid 150 dozen Men's Kid

In Black, White, Stre[et] Old Gold, Lavender, Fle[sh] on, Canary, Plum, Na[vy] Bronze, and Dregs of W[ine]

EVERY PAIR WARR[ANTED]

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